



GAZETTEER OF INDIA

UTTAR PRADESH

DISTRICT HARDOI

UTTAR PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



HARDOI

सत्यमेव जयते

AMAR SINGH BAGHEL

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PREFACE

This is the twenty-first volume in the series of new District Gazetteers of the State of Uttar Pradesh, which are being re-written under a Centrally sponsored scheme of the Government of India, in which the costs are shared by that government and the government of the States.

Early accounts pertaining to the area covered by the Hardoi district appear in C. W. Mc Minn's *Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh*, various Settlement reports of the region and H. R. Nevill's *Hardoi : A Gazetteer* (Naini Tal, 1904) and its Supplements. Other sources (official and non-official) are listed in the bibliography of the present gazetteer, given at its end.

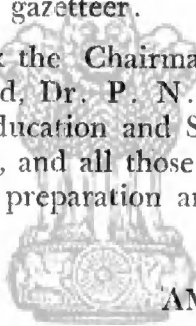
The census figures of 1961, have been the basis for most of the data mentioned in the gazetteer.

I should like to thank the Chairman and the members of the State Advisory Board, Dr. P. N. Chopra, Editor, Indian Gazetteers, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, and all those officials and non-officials who have helped in the preparation and publication of this gazetteer.

LUCKNOW :

AMAR SINGH BAGHEI,

January 30, 1974.



FOREWORD

The draft of the district gazetteer of Hardoi was sent to the press by my predecessor, A. S. Baghel, in February, 1974. Relevant information received thereafter from various sources has duly been incorporated in the draft wherever possible to make the latest information available to the readers.

Situated in the heart of the mainland of northern India, the glory of the Hardoi district is sung not merely in the legends of the brilliant past but also in the columns of most authentic history of India down to the freedom struggle of 1857. While passing through many vicissitudes throughout the long course of history, the district appears to have survived many shocks while keeping intact her identity and assimilating everything new. Besides, a few marks of its past excellence are still visible through its buildings and religious shrines. Though in ruined state, yet, of utmost historical significance, they have their own story to tell. The reproduction of a few such photographs shall, perhaps, illustrate them more vividly.

A supplementary volume shall also be brought out in due course.

LUCKNOW :

DANGLI PRASAD VARUN, I.A.S.

Dated October 14, 1976.

सत्यमेव जयते

FOREWORD

The revised Gazetteer of district Hardoi is in your hands. The delays between the writing, printing, and final publication of this Gazetteer are regrettable indeed. These were for many causes at various levels and are not excused for that account. Ordinarily, the delays could be explained away, or ignored, but such an attempt would only weaken our resolve and effectiveness in future. It will remain our concern to go deep into our lapses, hoping that our admissions would work towards better and timely results, without any witch-hunt.

2. The Gazetteer could also have been up-dated with the figures of the Census of 1981 but this would hold up its publication by some more years. District Gazetteer department is presently short of hands and there is a sizable lag of work of other districts. We are also foregoing the pleasure of a multi-coloured map and other frills in our haste to place this volume before the public. It is hoped that problems of the department will also be soon sorted out, our aims clarified, budget increased so that the Supplements to all the present Gazetteers based on latest socio-economic data are published within the decade.

3. The volume presents a broad and reliable profile useful for public concerned with the general affairs of the district. The Gazetteers are also much sought after documents containing material, widely acknowledged as primary source of information, on the geography, society and economy of the district.

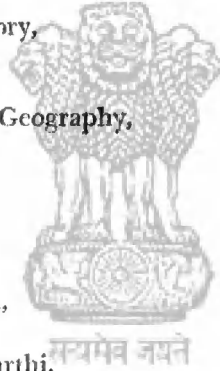
4. Needless to say we will be obliged if suggestions for the improvement of the Gazetteer in the light of our common experience of forty years of nation's independence, are sent to the department.

8th December, 1987,
Jawahar Bhawan, Lucknow

D. S. RAWAT
STATE EDITOR

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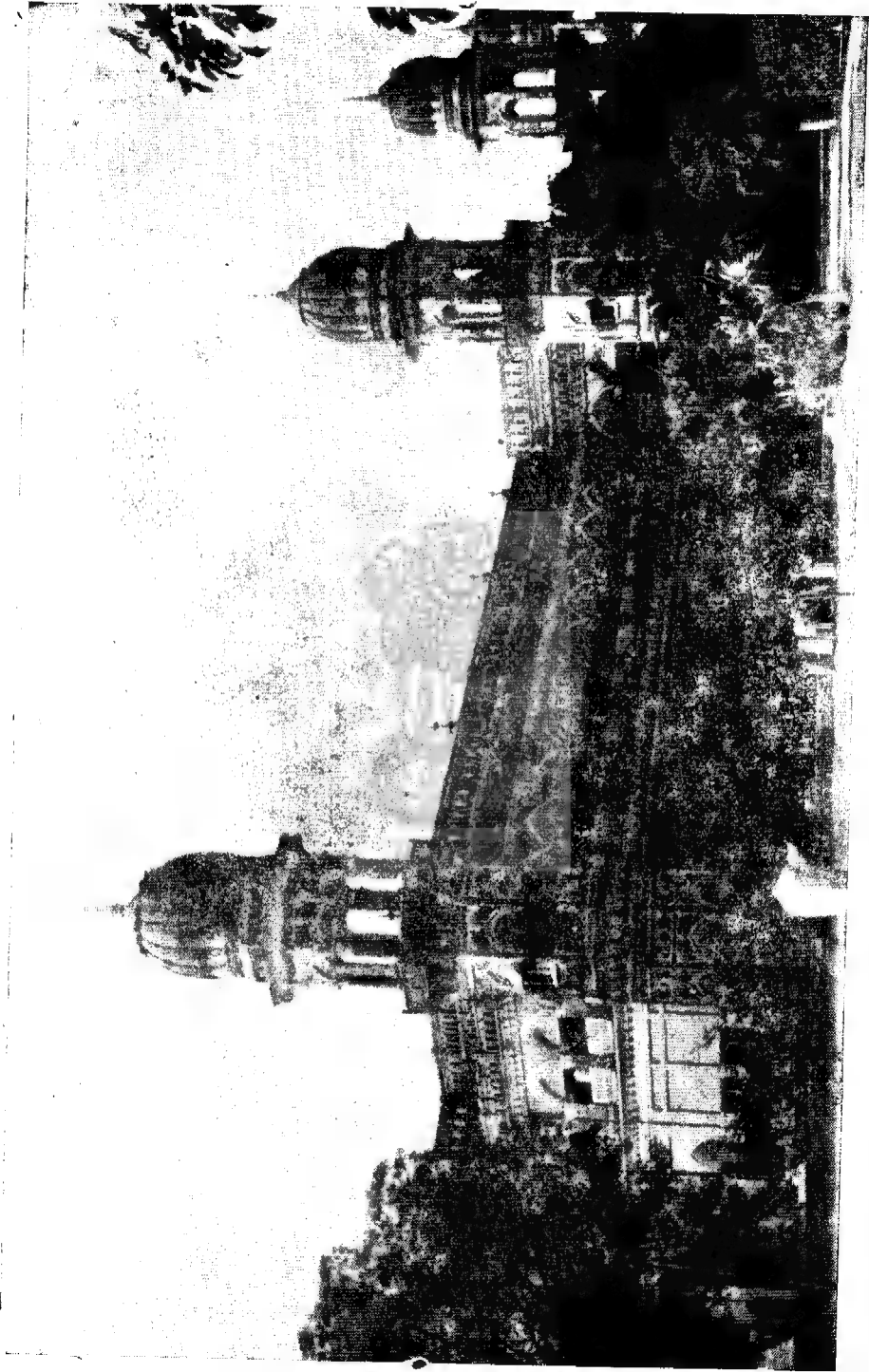
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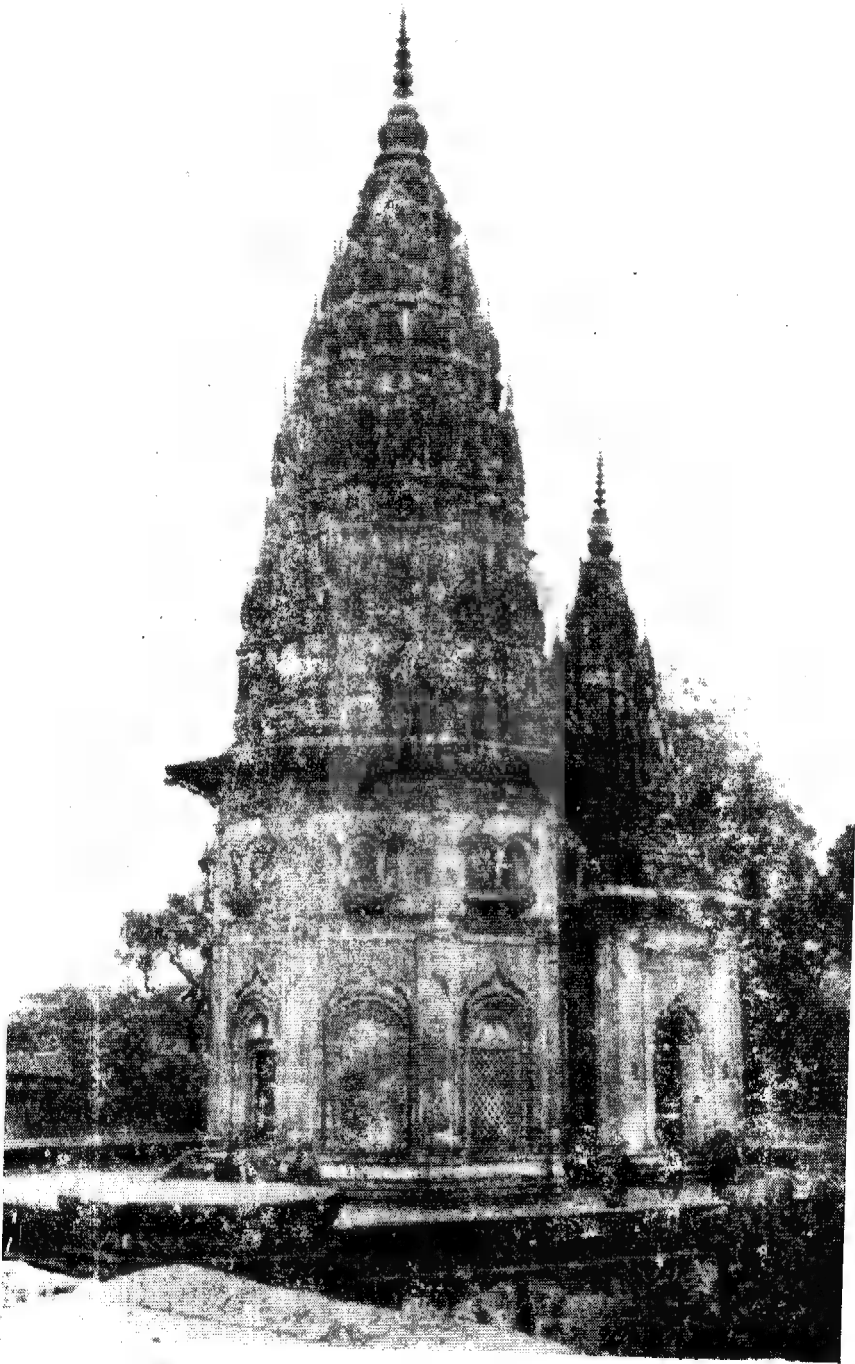




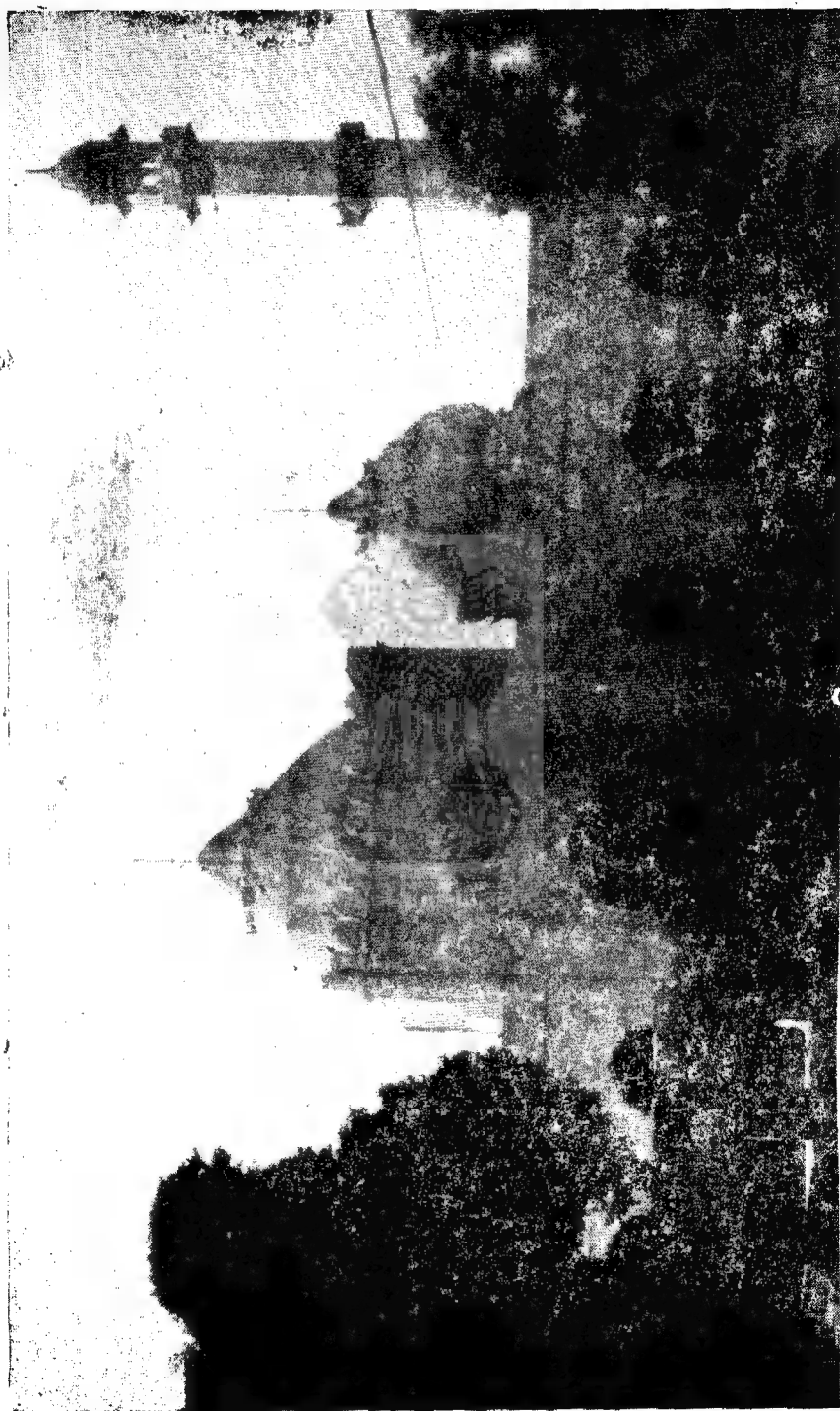
Sunasi Nath Temple, Sunasi Gram, Mallawan



R. R. College, Hardoi



Chacha Wala Shivala, Bhagwant Nagar, Mallawan



Jama Mesjid at Shahabad

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Origin of Name of District

The district of Hardoi has been named after the headquarters town, which according to tradition, has derived its name from Hardeo Baba, a devotee, who is said to have lived there about 1,100 years ago. Another tradition has it that the town derived its name from Raja Harnakas, a Thathera chieftain, by whom is probably meant the ancient Daitya King Hiranyakashipu who was known to be *Hari-drohi* (Anti-God); the town founded by him would, therefore, be called Haridrohi, corrupted in course of time to Hardohi and later to Hardoi.

Location, Boundaries, Area and Population

Location and Boundaries—The district lies between Lat. 26° 53' N. and 27° 47' N. and Long 79° 41' E. and 80° 49' E. It is bounded on the north by district Shahjahanpur and Kheri. On the east the Gomati river separates it from districts Kheri and Sitapur. On the south lie the districts of Unnao and Lucknow, while to the west are the districts of Shahjahanpur and Farrukhabad and, for a very short distance in the south-western corner, the Kanpur District. The western boundary is formed by the river, Sendha as far as Daprapur; it then crosses the latter river and runs southward till at Gadanpur it strikes the Ganga, which constitutes the boundary as far as the border of district Unnao. The district is an irregular quadrilateral, in shape, with its greatest length of 126 km. from north-west to south-east and an average breadth of 74 km. from east to west.

Area—According to the Central Statistical Organisation, the district had an area of 6,010 sq. km. in 1966, and it occupied the 17th position, in regard to area, in the State. The area of the district according to the board of revenue, stood at 5990.58 sq. km. in the year 1969-70 and 6,012 sq. km. according to the Central Statistical Organisation in 1971. Owing to the action of the Ganga and the Ramganga frequent and considerable changes take place in the area of the district.

Population—According to the census of 1961, the district had a population of 15,73,171 including 7,26,010 females and occupied 18th position in the State in respect of population. The rural population of the district was 14,58,885 (females 6,73,782) and the urban 1,14,286 (females 52,228). According to the census of 1971, the population of the district has increased to 18,49,519 of which 8,36,259 are women. The number of persons residing in the rural areas is 17,03,350, including 7,69,056 females, and 1,46,169

in the urban areas of which 67,203 are women. The district continues to stand 18th in population in the State.

History of District as Administrative Unit

After the annexation of Avadh by the British in February 1856, the area now constituting the district, was for the first time, consolidated into a single district, with headquarters at Mallanwan. After the freedom struggle of 1857, however, Hardoi was selected as the district headquarters on account of its central position. Later, the district was divided into four tahsils, Hardoi, Shahabad, Sandila and Bilgram.

Subdivisions, Tahsils and Thanas

As stated above, the district comprises the four subdivisions of Shahabad, Hardoi, Bilgram and Sandila, each forming a tahsil of the same name.

The tahsil of Shahabad which forms the northern part of the district, comprises parganas Shahabad, Pachhoha, Pali, Saromannagar, Alamnagar, Sarah North, Mansurnagar and Pihani and is bounded on the north by districts, Shahjahanpur and Kheri, on the east, by parts of districts Kheri and Sitapur, on the south by tahsils, Hardoi and Bilgram and on the west by district Shahjahanpur. According to census of 1961 it has an area of 1,395.24 sq. km. and a population of 3,21,592 persons (females 1,47,681) and contained 526 inhabited and 37 uninhabited villages together with the towns of Shahabad and Pihani having a population of 28,399 (females 13,390) and 10,716 (females 4,759) respectively. According to census of 1971, it has a population of 4,15,047 persons of which 1,86,607 are women. The number of persons residing in the rural areas is 3,68,128 including 1,64,674 females and 46,919 in the urban area of which 21,933 are women.

Tahsil Hardoi, the central subdivision of the district, comprises parganas Bangar, Gopamau, Sarah South, Bawan and Barwan and is bounded on the north-west and north by tahsil Shahabad, on the east by district Sitapur, on the south-east by tahsil Sandila and on the south and west by tahsil Bilgram. According to census of 1961, it had an area of 1,937.72 sq. km. and a population of 4,53,286 (females 2,07,781) and contained 471 inhabited and 21 uninhabited villages, besides the town of Hardoi which had a population of 36,725 (females 16,037) persons. According to census of 1971, it has a population of 5,35,934 persons of which 2,41,228 are women. The number of persons residing in the rural areas is 4,89,295 including 2,20,450 females, and 46,639 in the urban area of which 20,778 are women.

The Bilgram tahsil, forming the south-western part of the district, comprises the parganas of Katari, Sandi, Bilgram, Mallanwan, and Kachhandao and is bounded on the west by district Farrukhabad, on the

north by tahsils Shahabad and Hardoi, on the east by tahsil Sandila and on the south by district Unnao. On the south-west, it is separated by the Ganga from districts Kanpur and Farrukhabad. It had an area of 1,518.39 sq. km. and a population of 3,72,968 (females 1,71,757). The rural population was 3,52,929 (females 1,62,480). It had 474 inhabited and 31 uninhabited villages besides the towns of Bilgram and Sandi with a population of 10,936 (females 5,085) and 9,103 (females 4,192), respectively. According to census of 1971, it has a population of 4,45,568 persons of which 2,01,342 are women. The number of persons residing in the rural areas is 4,15,322 including 1,87,344 females and 30,246 in the urban area of which 13,998 are women.

Tahsil Sandila, the eastern tahsil of the district, comprises parganas Sandila, Gundwa, Kalyanmal and Balamau and is bounded on the north and north-east by the Gomati river which separates it from district Sitapur, on the south-east by district Lucknow, on the south by district Unnao, on the west by tahsil Bilgram and on the north-west by tahsil Hardoi. It had an area of 1,439.23 sq. km. and a population of 3,86,210 (females 1,80,642), and contained 415 inhabited and 2 uninhabited villages in addition to the town of Sandila which had a population of 18,407 (females 8,765). According to census of 1971, it has a population of 4,52,970 persons of which 2,07,082 are women. The number of persons residing in the rural areas is 4,30,605 including 1,96,588 females and 22,365 in the urban area of which 10,494 are women.

Thanas—For purposes of police administration there are 15 thanas in the district, tahsil Shahabad having three. There are four police-stations each in tahsils Hardoi, Sandila and Bilgram.

TOPOGRAPHY

The rivers of the district have played an important role in fashioning the topography of the district. The old high bank of the Ganga, running from north to south along the left bank of the Garra, through the centre of the western half of the district, divides it into its two main physical divisions, the uplands to the east and the lowlands to its west.

Uplands—This tract, with the shallow watershed of the Sai in the centre, extends from the old high bank of the Ganga to the valley of the Gomati and comprises the major portion of the district. It may further be subdivided into three natural units, the western upland, the Sai valley and the Gomati tract or the eastern upland. The western upland stretches between the old high bank of the Ganga and the Sai valley. It is a narrow strip of light loam, and sandy soil, which terminates in the high bank above the Garra on the west, and on the south merges into the stiffer loam and clay of tahsil

Hardoi. Further south, the high bank continues in a southerly direction throughout the district. The central plain rises gently to a ridge of sand-hills, sloping down, more or less abruptly, to the marshes of the lowland. The height of the bank is about 146 m. above sea-level between Hardoi and Sandi, and sinks to some 143 m. between Madhoganj and Mallanwan. The bank is a very narrow strip of sloping ground which is scoured by water and intersected by revines.

The Sai valley, occupying the central portion of the district, is a plain of fertile loam, varied by large areas of clay in and about the numerous lakes and tanks, and *usar* tract. The watershed between the Sai and the Gomati is narrow in tahsil Shahabad to the north, but widens out in tahsil Hardoi and is still broader in tahsil Sandila where there is a fairly homogenous level plain of moderate loam. In the north the soil consists of loam and clay of a fair quality while in the south, especially in parganas Balamau, Mallanwan and Sandila, there is a narrow strip of sandy soil. Between this high bank and the river itself, there is a small belt of fertile lowland liable to floods.

To the west of the Sai the tract consists of fine loam and clay, but at places it is liable to inundation from the overflow of the *jhils* and depressions. This tract of considerable natural fertility, but inadequate drainage continues southward through tahsils Hardoi and Bilgram. In tahsil Bilgram, it is of a highly fertile character, the soil being a good loam, safely situated, plentifully irrigated and tilled by the best class of cultivators.

The Gomati tract is an elevated land representing the high bank of the Gomati, with a breadth varying from 5 km. to 13 km. The soil, here, is usually poor and sandy and the watertable low. The tract exhibits every variety of natural feature, from rolling sand-hills and open undulating wastes to sharply cut ravines and deep swamps. The arable land is chiefly on the dry, sandy uplands, where patches of cultivation alternate with larger areas of fallow and waste. More frequently, however, the place of cultivated field is taken by the sand-hills, which are for the most part covered with tufts of lofty *munj*, rising some 4 metres high and topped with their huge plumes of glassy filaments. At places this grass serves as a hedge for the fields, in which scanty crops of barley are sown, but elsewhere the dry soil produces nothing else. The sand-hill are specially marked and picturesque in pargana Gopamau, the most prominent of such formations being near villages Gopamau, Tandraur, Bazipur, Sikhaura and Bane Kuinyan. They are not only barren but form a constant source of danger to the neighbouring cultivation, as they are very unstable and liable to shift with the first high wind. In between these sandy ridges, branching ravines slope down to the river, slowly draining off the water

which collects in the inland depressions and in places forming wide reed-covered swamps. In the south-east corner of pargana Gundwa, and old channel of the Gomati river has silted up and become converted into a not-work of lakes. Between the Gomati and its high bank there is a small area of *tarai* (lowland) specially in tahsil Shahabad where it is occasionally rich, but more frequently either poor and sandy or else mere swamps.

The lowlands—These tracts extend westward from the high bank which marks the edge of the uplands and represents the eastern termination of the basin of the Ganga at some former period to the boundary of districts Shahjahanpur and Farrukhabad and consist of the shallow valleys of the Garra, the Sendha, the Ramganga, and the Ganga, as well as their many affluents. The basin of the Garra stretches from north to south through tahsils Shahabad, Hardoi and Bilgram. In tahsil Shahabad the eastern basin of the Garra is a lowlying, alluvial tract of clay the northern portion of which is fairly productive while the south is extremely precarious owing both to its liability to flooding and stiffness of the soil, which renders successful cultivation entirely dependent on rainfall. In tahsil Hardoi it is a tract of lowlying marshes traversed by many streams and water courses. In tahsil Bilgram, however, the lowlands are of a much better character but the portion east of Garra is as poor in tahsil Hardoi, being highly liable to damage from floods and consequent deterioration. West of the Garra the land lying in tahsil Shahabad rises into a sandy *bhur* of very varying quality, interspersed with depressions of light loam and clay. Its western border is formed by a strip of very poor, lowlying soil, vulnerable to floods by the Sendha river. In tahsil Hardoi, the soils are very varied, changing from rolling sand-hills to waterlogged clay, with patches of alluvial land here and there. In tahsil Bilgram the land is fertile and productive as far as the Ganga. In the north, between the Garra and the Ramganga, there is a small block of sandy villages and further south a patch of clay which is to some extent prone to waterlogging and is so stiff as to be practically unworkable without ample rains in September. The basin of the Ramganga stretches from north-west to south-east in parganas Katiari and Sandi. The tract is always subject to inundations and is very fertile due to the deposits of rich loam, locally known as the *seo* soil which sometimes has a depth of more than half a metre. When it so, the excellence of the Rabi compensates for the loss of the Kharif. There is not much sand in the Ganga lowlands, the prevailing soil being clay enriched from time to time with deposits of fine loam. The lowland of the Sendha comprises the extreme western part of tahsil Shahabad and the north western part of tahsil Bilgram. In pargana Pali the soil of the lowland is sandy but in parganas Katiari and Sandi the tract is liable to be submerged during the rains and the soil is fertile alluvium.

RIVER SYSTEMS AND WATER RESOURCES

The main rivers running through the district are the Ganga, the Ramganga, the Garra, the Sai and the Gomati. The Ganga along with the Garra and the Ramganga drains the lowlands, while the Sai runs through the central part of the upland and the Gomati flows along the eastern boundary of the district.

It first touches the district at Gadanpur in pargana Katiari and runs south-eastward to Bichhohia near which it is joined by the Ramganga. Flowing in the same direction for about a kilometre it bends southward and runs along the border of tahsil Bilgram, leaving the district in the extreme south of that tahsil. All along its course the river forms the south-western boundary of the district which separates it from districts Farrukhabad and Kanpur. The river is not bridged in this district but ferries are maintained at several places. Its bed is very wide and the channel is constantly shifting from side to side in the low alluvial land. The annual inundations of the river cover all the lowlying land on its banks, but they are seldom beneficial, as the deposit left is usually of a scandy nature and inferior to the fine loam brought down by the Ramganga and the Garra rivers. In addition to the Ramganga and its tributaries, there are numerous other streams between the high bank and the main channel. They continuously change their course and are little more than backwaters of the Ganga. In years of unusually heavy rainfall the entire tract to the west of Sandi is flooded and becomes a limitless sheet of water.

Ramganga—It is a great river having its origin in the lofty heights of the Himalayas and after emerging from the hills and traversing a number of districts it makes its way through the Shahabad tahsil near the boundaries of districts Farrukhabad, Shahjahanpur and HarDOI to join the Ganga at some distance. In this part, the area along its banks is liable to continual change, owing to shifting of the river bed, from one place to another. It runs south-eastward in a tortuous and irregular course through parganas Katiari and Sandi, in places forming the boundary between the two parganas. Near Bamrauli it receives the water of the Gerra and taking a sharp turn near Sarhiapur runs southward to meet the Ganga near Bichhohia. It makes frequent changes not only in its course but even in its junction with the Ganga and all the country in the neighbourhood of its confluence is cut up by deserted channels, any of which may be subsequently adopted. The alluvial deposit brought down by the river is known as *seo*, and is extremely rich, rendering manuring unnecessary. At times, when the floods have receded it is found spread over the fields to a depth of more than half a metre. Ferries are maintained at various places.

Garra—Having its origin in the lower Himalayas in district Naini Tal, the river is at first known as the Deoha. After passing through districts Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur it touches district Hardoi near Udharanpur, and runs south-westwards, separating this district from district Shahjahanpur, for about 13 km. It enters the district near Basitnagar in pargana Shahabad and runs southward, separating pargana Shahabad and Saromannagar on the east from parganas Pachhoha and Pali on the west. The river leaves pargana Pali near village Binaila and runs through parganas Barwan and Sandi, keeping close to the high bank separating the uplands from the alluvial lowlands. After receiving the water of the Sendha near Kuchla Bijna it falls into the Ramganga not far away from village Bamrauli. The river is used to a considerable extent for irrigation in the rich alluvial villages along its bank.

In the north the banks of the river are high and well-defined while in the south they are low. In parganas Barwan and Sandi the Garra overflows in time of flood, but, like the Ramganga, leaves behind a rich fertilising deposit. There are no bridges over the river in the district but ferries are maintained at several places.

Sendha—It is a small stream which rises in district Shahjahanpur and touches the district for the first time near the village of Barwara in pargana Pachhoha. Running along the western borders of parganas Pachhoha and Pali, it separates district Shahjahanpur from district Hardoi which it enters near village Daprapur in the south-west of tahsil Shahabad. At this point the river approaches the Ramganga but then turns south-east through parganas Katiari and Sandi. At Kuchla in pargana Sandi the river flows through a large swamp before emptying itself into the Garra. In parganas Pachhoha and Pali the river lies in the low *tarai* flanked by tracts of infertile sandy soil but in parganas Katiari and Sandi it flows through an alluvial tract which is liable to be submerged during the rains. Irrigation from the river is generally difficult and expensive owing to the depth of the water below the banks.

Sukheta—This stream, which is also a major tributary of the Garra, rises in district Shahjahanpur, and, after separating that district from district Kheri enters district Hardoi at the north-west corner of pargana Alamnagar near the meeting point of the boundaries of the Shahjahanpur, Kheri and Hardoi districts. Running southwards for a few kilometres and separating district Shahjahanpur from district Hardoi, it enters district Hardoi near village Alamnagar in the pargana of the same name. The river then flows in a south-westerly direction, forming the boundary between pargana Shahabad on the west and parganas Alamnagar and Sarah North on the east. Flowing in the same direction it traverses parganas Saromannagar and Barwan. It runs parallel to the Garra for some distance and then falls into it near Malwa Akhhelpur in pargana Sandi.

Ordinarily it is an unimportant stream, but in the rains it swells to a torrent. The river is utilised for irrigation purposes, especially in pargana Alamnagar.

Gauria—Rising in the north-west of the town of Shahabad this stream, which is a tributary of the Sukheta, flows southward in a very tortuous channel. It joins the Sukheta at Barkhera in pargana Saromannagar.

Narbhu—It rises near Basitnagar in pargana Shahabad and flows southward, parallel to the Gauria and the Garra. It joins the Sukheta at Naushahra in pargana Saromannagar.

Garhai—This stream, a small affluent of the Garra on its right bank, rises in district Shahjahanpur and flows parallel to the Garra, along the eastern part of pargana Pachhoha for about 12 km., after which it joins the Garra near Kahar Kola.

Gomati—This river first touches the district in the extreme north of pargana Pihani near the village of Jahani Khera and runs south-eastward, separating district Hardoi from districts Kheri and Sitapur. It leaves the district at Deokali and enters the Lucknow district. Its bed is deep and well-defined and throughout its course in this district it has a high bank. Except in the rains the river is shallow and generally fordable. There is no bridge over the river in this district but ferries are maintained at several places. It is fed by several small tributary streams or drainage channels, none of which is of any great importance. In pargana Pihani, the drainage is carried into the river by mere ravines ; but further south in pargana Gopamau there are several well-marked nullahs, the chief being those which fall into the river at Babuapur and Janunian. In tahsil Sandila, there are several small streams which find their way into the Gomati, the chief being the Jaur which joins the river near Tirwa in pargana Gundwa and the Hawaii, which falls into the river Gomati at Dhab Khera.

Sai—Having its origin in district Kheri, the Sai, a tributary of the Gomati, enters the district near Kunchi Khera in pargana Alamnagar and flows southward in an exceedingly tortuous and irregular course eventually turning south-east along the south-western boundary of tahsil Sandila and passing into the district of Unnao at Zahidpur. In its upper course it is also known as the Bhainsta. It separates pargana Alamnagar from pargana Pandarwa and forms the eastern boundry of Sarah South. After running through pargana Gopamau as far as Daulatpur, it constitutes the boundary between pargana Gopamau and Bangar. Further south, it separates tahsils Hardoi and Bilgram from Tahsil Sandila and then taking a south-easterly course it divides district Unnao from district

Hardoi. The river is sluggish and, at places, of considerable depth even in dry season. During the rains, its volume increases enormously. In the north, however, the river dries up in the cold weather and cannot be used for irrigation. In pargana Bangar villages neighbouring the river are partly irrigated from it, while further south the lowlands need no irrigation.

Atarban—This stream, also known as the Arin, rises in a lake to the west of pargana Gopamau and joins the Gomati at Babuapur.

Garera—This stream rises near the village of Hunsepur in pargana Gopamau and flows for a distance of some 10 km. as far as the village of Naya Deoria. It then forms the southern boundary of pargana Gopamau and joins the Gomati near the village of Jamunian. Garera is a sluggish stream with reedy banks.

Behta—This river, a tributary of the Gomati, rises in a lake near village Chhatan Khera and flows in a south-easterly direction along the south-western border of pargana Kalyanmal as far as the village of Paharpur. It then runs through the eastern part of pargana Sandila, without changing its direction. Near Hakimpur it runs to the south and meanders the western border of pargana Gundwa for a short distance. It then runs through the south-eastern part of tahsil Sandila and enters the Malihabad pargana of district Lucknow at Bera Mau.

Lakes—The district is studded with a large number of lakes and swamps, some of which are quite big, especially those in the upland tract. They are most numerous in tahsils Sandila and Hardoi, but there are many in tahsil Bilgram and a fair number in tahsil Shahabad. The Dahar lake at Sandi, with its picturesque aspect, is the largest lake in the district. It is a wide sheet of deep water, about 4 km. long and more than a kilometre broad, partly covered with long grass. Its banks are steep and are clothed with groves. Another large lake lies near Rudamau in pargana Mallanwan. By the side of the lake stand the ruins of the old mud fort which was occupied by Narpatt Singh, a freedom fighter of 1857, and was later destroyed by the British. In tahsil Sandila, there are many lakes (locally known as *jhabars*), some of considerable size, located irregularly about the tract and most frequent in the north of pargana Sandila. The largest lake of the tahsil is the Narpattpur Tal which is partly situated in pargana Kalyanmal and partly in pargana Gundwa; while there are several others of notable size, such as those at Behendar Kalan, Aرساليا Bhur, Guswa Donga, Newada, Raisaun, Kachhauna and Lalpur. In tahsil Hardoi there is a large number of lakes of

varying sizes, the most noticeable being the large open sheet of water at Bharail to the south of the Sitapur road. In the central tract of pargana Gopamau, there are many lakes and ponds, formed by the collection of water in the depressions. They lie in the clay soil amid stretches of *usar*. The parganas of Bawan and Bangar also abound in lakes, the chief being the big circular lake at Behta Gokul and that at Dhani Tasaura to the south of Hardoi. These lakes are largely used for irrigation, but overflow their banks in years of excessive rainfall, bringing distresses to the neighbouring villages.

GEOLOGY

Geologically the district forms part of the vast Indo-Gangetic alluvial tract. The origin of the Indo-Gangetic tract as a whole is now attributed to sag in the earth's crust, formed in the upper Eocene times, between the Gondwana land and the raising Himalayan belt. The older alluvium, locally known as *bangar*, forms slightly elevated terraces, usually above the flood level. The newer alluvia, locally called *khadar*, are contained to the lowland tracts. The economic minerals found in the district are *kankar*, *reh* and sand.

Kankar—This mineral is found in the *usar* tract as lenses of moderate to large dimensions associated with clay and sand intercalations. Commonly it is of nodular type and is used as a building material. Fair quality lime is obtained from *kankar* by burning it.

Reh—The saline efflorescence, called *reh*, generally occurs in *usar* and waterlogged lands and is of commercial value as it, provides material for the manufacture of country glass and is also used by washermen as a substitute for soap. It is used after purification, in the form of soda ash in soaps and for the treatment of hard water in the dye industry. If rich in sulphur content, it is used for extraction of sulphur.

Sand—It is obtained from the banks and bars of the main rivers and is used extensively for building purposes.

CLIMATE

The climate of the district is characterised by a hot dry summer and a pleasant cold winter. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season, from about the end of November to February, is followed by the summer, from March to about the middle of June. The period from mid-June to September constitutes the south-west monsoon season. October and November form the post-monsoon season.

CH. I—GENERAL

Rainfall—The district has four rain-gauge stations, at Hardoi, Shahabad, Sandila and Bilgram, which have been maintaining records for more than 90 years. The normal annual rainfall for the district is 878.8 mm. (34.60"). The rainfall increases from the south-west to the north-east and varies from 764.2 mm. (30.08") at Bilgram to 971.2 mm. (38.24") at Hardoi. The monsoon advances into the district in the latter half of June and withdraws by the end of September. About 88 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the monsoon months, i.e., June to September with July as the rainiest month. The variation in rainfall from year to year is quite large.

Between 1901 and 1950, the highest annual rainfall, amounting to 185 per cent of the normal occurred in 1936. The lowest annual rainfall, which was 45 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1907. During this period of fifty years, the annual rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 12 years, out of which two were consecutive. In the remaining 32 years of this period, the annual rainfall was between 600 mm. and 1100 mm. A statement for the period 1901–1950, giving the range of the annual rainfall in the district as a whole is given below :

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
401—500	1	1001—1100	8
501—600	1	1101—1200	4
601—700	6	1201—1300	4
701—800	8	1301—1400	1
801—900	9	1401—1500	0
		1501—1600	0
901—1000	3	1601—1700	1

On an average, there are 42 rainy days (i.e., days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. or more) in a year in the district, out of which 34 days occur in the monsoon season. The number of rainy days varies from 39 at Bilgram to 43 at Hardoi. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 369.6 mm. (14.55") at Hardoi on June 22, 1938.

Temperature—The only meteorological observatory in the district is at Hardoi and has been functioning for about a decade. The description that follows is based on data furnished by this observatory. January is the coldest month with the mean daily minimum temperature at 8.6°C. (47.5°F) and the mean daily maximum at 21.1°C. (71.8°F). In association with cold waves in the wake of western disturbances passing eastwards, the temperature drops to about 3°C. (37.4°F) on particular days.

It rises rapidly after February. May is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 41.1°C. (106.0°F.) and the mean daily minimum at 25.3°C. (77.5°F.). The heat is intense during the summer season when the scorching westerly winds blow quite often. Maximum temperature may sometimes go up to 48°C. (118.4°F.). With the advance of the monsoon in the district, in the latter half of June, there is appreciable drop in temperature during the day but nights continue to be warmer. In September, during the breaks in the monsoon, there is a slight increase in temperature during the day but after October there is a progressive fall in temperature.

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Hardoi was 48.3°C. (118.9°F.) on June 18, 1951, and the lowest minimum temperature was 2.8°C. (37.0°F.) on January 1, 1955.

Humidity—The summer season is the driest part of the year when the relative humidity during the afternoons is as low as 30 per cent. In the south-west monsoon season, the air is very humid.

Cloudiness—During the monsoon season the skies are generally moderately to heavily clouded and are overcast on some days. For the rest of the year, skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded. During the winter, skies are generally clear except when the district is affected by passing western disturbances. The cloudy conditions however, prevail for short spells of a day or two.

Winds—In the post-monsoon and winter months, the winds are very light and variable in direction. In the summer winds strengthen a little and blow mainly from a westerly or north-westerly direction. In late summer easterly winds appear, and grow stronger and predominate during the monsoon months. Details of the mean wind speed (in kilometres per hour) in respect of Hardoi are given below :

Months	Speed in kilometres per hour	Months	Speed in kilometres per hour
January	.. 4.2	July	.. 7.2
February	.. 5.5	August	.. 5.5
March	.. 6.3	September	.. 5.6
April	.. 7.2	October	.. 3.9
May	.. 7.9	November	.. 2.9
June	.. 7.4	December	.. 3.2
Annual	..		5.6

Special Weather Phenomena—During the south-west monsoon, some of the depressions and cyclonic storms from the Bay of Bengal, affect the district and its neighbourhood causing widespread heavy rain. In the summer months dust-storms and thunder-storms, sometimes accompanied with hail, occur occasionally. The rainfall during the monsoon season is often associated with thunder. Fogs occur occasionally during the cold season. The frequencies of special weather phenomena in the district are given below :

Months	Mean number of days with				
	Thunder	Hail	Dust-storm	Squall	Fog
January	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
February	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
April	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
May	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
June	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
July	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
August	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
September	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
October	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
November	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
December	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Annual	12.7	0.3	1.8	0.0	2.8

FLORA

In former days the greater part of the district was covered with forest. The chief forests were those between Sandila and Madhoganj, and Hardoi

and Bawan and along the Gomati and Sai rivers. Till the beginning of the present century, dense thickets of dhak and other trees stretched along with banks of the Sai, the most extensive forests being those of Alam-nagar and Pindarwa. In parganas Sara North and Mansurnagar there were considerable tracts under dhak and scrubs. Narrow grass and scrub jungles stretched along the Gomati in pargana Gopamau of tahsil Hardoi, and some fairly large forest tracts were found in tahsil Sandila. Scattered patches of dhak forest were also found in the western part of the district below the old high bank of the Ganga. With the increase of population, the forests were gradually reclaimed for agricultural purposes. During the Second World War and the period immediately following, forests in the district were recklessly cut down in furtherance of the grow more food campaign. Deforestation appears to have proceeded without any effective check till about the middle of the current century, when the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, was introduced. After the enforcement of the Act, forest tracts measuring about 324 hectares in tahsil Shahabad, 404 hectares in tahsil Bilgram and 607 hectares in tahsil Sandila were made over to the forest department which embarked on a programme of afforestation of barren tracts and plantation of hardy trees and shrubs. The chief trees found in these forests are bargad (*Ficus bengalensis*), pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), Pakar (*Ficus infectoria*), sissoo (*Delbergia sossoo*), nim (*Azadirachta indica*), jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), and dhak (*Butea monosperma*) in addition to various types of shrubs. The area covered by forests is 14,011 hectares with the gaon sabhas of which an area of 5,241 hectares lies in tahsil Shahabad, 4,597 hectares in tahsil Hardoi, 3,365 hectares in tahsil Sandila and 808 hectares in tahsil Bilgram. These forests contain chiefly dhak trees and shrubs. Only an area of about 30 hectares of these forests contain timber trees, of which 25 hectares lie in tahsil Sandila and 5 hectares in tahsil Shahabad.

Groves—At the time of the first regular settlement (1860–71) the area under groves, consisting chiefly of planned mango trees, amounted to 12,718 hectares or 2.1 per cent of the total area of the district. At the time of the second regular settlement (1890–96), there was a slight increase in the grove area, the total coming to about 13,315 hectares, which further extended to 14,299 hectares in 1903. In 1969-70, however, it was reduced to 9,179 hectares of which an area of 2,179 hectares lay in tahsil Shahabad, 2,941 hectares in tahsil Sandila, 2,737 hectares in tahsil Hardoi and 1,322 hectares in tahsil Bilgram. In the beginning of the present century there were mostly planted groves, but now the area under grafted groves is gradually increasing. These groves consist chiefly of mango (*Mangifera indica*), mahua (*Madhuca indica*), jamun (*Syzygium cumini*) and guave (*Psidium guajava*) trees.

FAUNA

The tiger *Panthera tigris* and the leopard (*Panthera pardus*) which once roamed the forest of the district, have long since disappeared. The Indian antelope (*Antilope cervicapra*), wild board and wolf, though declared protected species, have become rare and are, indeed, close to extinction due to the encroachment of agriculture on their habitat and indiscriminate shooting. Senseless slaughter of wild animals by shikaris, poachers and farmers have greatly reduced their number and variety. Among other animals found in the district are the large Indian antelope porcupine (*Hystrix leucura*), hare (*Lepus ruficandatus*), hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena*), jackal (*Canis aureus*), fox (*Vulpas bengalensis*), Indian ratel, jungle cat (*Fetis chaus*), mongoose and palm squirrel.

Birds—The birds of the district are similar to those of the adjoining districts. The chief game birds found here are several varieties of partridges, ducks and pigeons. Some species of geese, moorhens, coots, sandpipers and snipe are also seen. In the winter the snipe is generally abundant and in the lakes which dot the lower levels of the Sai valley and elsewhere geese and ducks may be spotted. Green pigeons are becoming rare due to felling of fruit and berry trees and quails, pigeons and partridges as a result of indiscriminate netting and shooting. Besides these game birds, there are birds of innumerable varieties common to the plains, e.g., the grebe, cormorant, heron, dattar, vulture, kite, cuckoo, owl, kingfisher, hoopoe, hornbill, woodpecker, parrot, lark, oriole, black drongo, crow, sparrow, bulbul, flycatcher, warbler, sunbird and peafowl.

Reptiles—Different varieties of snakes and other reptiles are found everywhere in the district, especially in the rural areas. Though most of snakes are harmless and some are deadly e.g., the cobra (*Naja naja*), krait (*Bungarus caeruleus*) and rat-snake. The russel's viper (*Vipera russelli*), which is viviparous and nocturnal in its habits, is commonly found in the district. A few people die of snakebite every year.

Other reptiles found in the district are the chamaeleon, gecko and monitor lizard, the last getting extinct due to netting and shooting. It is now protected by law. The marsh crocodile and gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*), generally found in the Ganga and the Ramganga, are also becoming extinct due to netting and shooting and have, therefore, been declared protected in the district.

Fish—About 60 species of fish are found in the rivers, tanks and ponds of the district, the chief being the hilsa (*Hilsa ilisha*), rohu (*Labeo*

rohita), *patra* (*Notopterus notopterus*), *bhakur* (*Catla catla*), *nain* (*Cirrhina mrigala*), *chilwa* (*Chela bacaila*, *Chela gora*), *mahasher* (*Barbus tor*, *putitora*) and *singhi* (*Heteropneustis fossilis*)¹.

Game-Laws—Hunting and fishing in the district are regulated under the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 (Act VIII of 1912) as amended from time to time.



CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Hardoi is the westernmost of the twelve districts which roughly represent the region that constituted the subah of Avadh in mediaeval times. The ancient name of this country was Kosala or Uttara Kosala, which is said to have extended, in the west, a little beyond this district into what are now the Bareilly and Pilibhit districts¹, and, in the south, as far as the river Ganga² which also forms the southern boundary of Hardoi district.

Systematic archaeological excavations or explorations have not yet been undertaken in the district, nor have any pre-historic antiquities or sites been discovered there. Numerous old mounds (*dihs* or *kheras*), bearing traces of ancient remains, diverse stray finds and local traditions, however, point to the existence of settled and civilized life in this area since very early times.

Pargana Barwan of tahsil Hardoi contains as many as twenty-one *dihs*, or deserted village sites of old times, besides the ruins of a large brick fort in village Barwan itself³. Village Bawan, in the same tahsil, is perched on a large *khera* which is said to have yielded 'some interesting fragments of Brahmanical sculptures of superior workmanship', and the pargana of that name possesses eleven other old mounds, the most imposing of which is called Kalhaur or Kilho. This covers an area of several hectares, and contains the remains of a huge masonry well and ruined tank, named Ramkund⁴. The town of Bilgram, of which the earlier names are said to have been Bhilagrama and Srinagar, is built on and around a lofty mound which appears to have been originally a high bluff on the edge of the old left bank of the Ganga. The older portion of the town is said to have abounded, till the beginning of this century, in fragments of carved bas-reliefs, pillars, surcapitals and huge blocks of hewn *kankar*, the remains of temples and palaces of pre-Muslim times. The better ones of the relics were collected in the temple of Gudar Nath, located in the Brahmanas' quarters, the Lamkania Tola, which lies to the north of the lofty mound, round a smaller *khera* bearing traces of very old smelting houses. About a hundred years ago, a flight of hewn *kankar* steps was found under a deposit of mud and rubbish, on the traditional site of the tank, Sagar, in the Haidarabad *mohalla* of the town. Many other *kankar*

1. Atkinson, E. T. (Ed.) : *Statistical, Descriptive, and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. V, Part 1, p. 643

2. Rapson, E. J. (Ed.) : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, p. 158; Pathak, V. N. : *History of Kosala up to the Rise of the Mauryas*, p. 36

3. Fuhrer, A. : *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, p. 227

4. *Ibid.*

and stone blocks could be traced in the foundations and lower courses of mosques, *dargahs* and houses, in wells and at door-steps, many of them grooved, showing that they had been taken from some older buildings and were the remains of the old town of Bhillagrama. Along the ridge that separates *mohallas* Haidarabad and Maidanpura, remnants of boats have been found, from time to time, while sinking wells¹. In pargana Katiari of tahsil Bilgram, there are deserted sites of ancient fortified villages at Shampur, Barragaon, Murwa, Nagraura, Sia, Tenduapur, Borau (Boran and Bidiapur.² The town of Gopamau, in tahsil Hardoi, is said to have been built about the tenth century on or near the site of an old aboriginal clearing in the forest, then known as Mawwa Chachar. Among the scanty relics of that time here are two rude stone images, called Kaurehru Deo and Badal Deo, presumably the gods of those older inhabitants of the area. Large slabs of *kankar*, probably taken from the deserted temple of Gopinath, or some other ancient fane, are seen built into several mediaeval Muslim buildings of the town. The renowned lingam of black stone and several fragments of a bas-relief, representing Ganesa, in the present temple of Gopinath, are the only remnants saved from the original ancient temple³. Village Gundwa of tahsil Sandila possesses a ruined masonry fort and near the villages of Bibi-Dibi-khera and Bharaiya (Haraiya) is an immense brick mound, locally called Bhankargarh crowned with the ruins of an ancient naga temple and a tank⁴. To the south-west of Hardoi town there is a high irregular mound, about six hectares in extent, which was, till about the beginning of the present century, covered with broken bricks and fragments of ancient sculpture, said to be the ruins of the older town of Hardoi. Many of the houses of the town are also built of big old bricks dug out of this mound on which traces of brick temples and other old buildings have often cropped up⁵. Village Nir possesses a high brick *khera*, said to be ruins of an ancient stronghold named Basohra, and village Gaudakhera (Gaura Danda) a large *dih*, both lying within 20 km., to the east of Hardoi⁶. At village Kalyanmal, in tahsil Sandila, there is a noted lingam, called Panchabgir Mahadeva, and close to the village are two deserted sites, Wairi Dih and Kaimgarh Dih, the former representing the remains of an ancient fort, and the latter containing the ruins of an old shrine of Kalika Devi⁷. At Mallanwan, in tahsil Bilgram, many of the Mediaeval brick buildings, including some mosques and *dargahs*, are faced with large hewn blocks of *kankar* to a height of about a metre from the ground, relieved, here and there, with red sandstone, and the dome of a local *dargah* is

1. *Ibid.* pp. 277-278; Nevill, H.R. : *Hardoi: A Gazetteers*, (Naini Tal, 1904), pp. 177-178

2. Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, 278

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 278-279; Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 186

4. Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 279

5. *Ibid.*; Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 199-200

6. Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 280

7. *Ibid.*

supported by eight slender pillars, richly ornamented. In the opinion of Dr Fuhrer, these *kankar* blocks, pillars, etc., had undoubtedly been taken 'from ancient Brahmanical, Jain, or Buddhist shrines, of which the only relics now to be found are such fragments built into Musalman structures, and the broken sculptures that one sees so frequently grouped under some old pipal trees'. He further says that the image of Asa Devi, in a modern Hindu temple at Mallanwan, was a relic of some such shrine, its seven-headed naga-hood pointing to a Buddhist or Jain origin¹. At village Bansa, about 10 km. north-east of Mallanwan, is a large *dih*, covered with broken bricks and pottery, on the summit of which stands a small ruined temple of the tenth century A. D., with an image of Parvati, locally called Bansa Devi. Ancient coins found here in considerable numbers in the past, particularly during the rains, indicate that the place must have been inhabited long before the rise of the Kushanas (second-third century A. D.)². To the west of the town of Pali, in tahsil Shahabad, lies a large ruined site, Sandikhera, dating from pre-Muslim times, and there are similar ruins, including those of an old castle, at Simaur or Simaugarh about 5 km. north of Mansurnagar in the same tahsil.³ The town of Sandi in tahsil Bilgram has to its north ruins of the old fortified town of Santannagar or Santankhera, now called Uncha Tila, which was built on one of those isolated bluffs where soil harder than usual has stood the river flood of ages and has left a natural fortress commanding the adjacent basin of the river Garra. Several layers of successive habitations are seen piled up one above the other on the Uncha Tila⁴. About a fourteenth century Muslim tomb at Sandi, Dr Fuhrer says "(It) has evidently been chiefly erected out of the ruins of an ancient Hindu temple, being constructed almost entirely of large blocks of *kankar* of different sizes. At the edge and in front of the raised platform are two large blocks of which the upper surface has been hewn into the segment of a large circle. In their present position these stones are without use or meaning; they have apparently been originally a part of the doorway of a Hindu temple. Other fragments of pillars and bas-reliefs, belonging probably to the same building, are collected at the shrines of Mangla Devi and Gobardhani Devi, to the east of Muratganj. Close by is the Phulmati, a bas-relief representing *chaitya*-like structure, rising over a seated central figure with attendants, of apparently Buddhist origin"⁵. Village Manjhawan, about 23 km. north of Sandila, contains the ruins of a large brick fort, where a fragmentary Sanskrit inscription of the twelfth century was discovered. The villages of Ruhi, Hariawan, Kurseli, Bijgawan, Uttra,

1. *Ibid.*; Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 219-220

2. *Ibid.*, p. 165; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, 280

3. *Ibid.*, p. 281

4. *Ibid.*, pp. 281-282; Nevill, *op. cit.*; pp 242-244

5. Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 282

Ayari, Barganwan, Todarpur, Dhanwar, Rampur, Saadatnagar and Kamalpur in pargana Surah South of tahsil Hardoi, also possess old *dih*s¹. Fragments of ancient Brahmanical statues have been seen lying on the banks of the old Raitauha tank at Shahabad. This town itself is built on an extensive *dih*s the debris of a large town of pre-Muslim days², probably named Angnikhera or Angatput.

Local legends and traditions connect a number of places in the district with different mythological figures or Puranic personages. For example, at the edge of the Dahar lake, in village Adampur near Sandi, there is a small spring, known as Brahmavarta, where Brahma, the Creator, is supposed to have halted during his earthly pilgrimage. The foundation of the town of Hardoi is attributed to the demon king Hiranyakashipu who was anti-god and, therefore, called Haridrohi. This name, in the course of time got corrupted into Haridohi or Hardoi. The ancient name of village Bawan is said to have been Mahabalipura, which was the capital of the Datia king Mahabali or Bali of the Vamana-avtar fame. Similarly, the ancient name of Kalyanmal is said to be Rathauli, because it is the general belief that on his way back from Lanka, Rama's chariot (*ratha*) is believed to have stopped at this spot where he had a bath in the sacred Hattia Haran tank here in expiation of the sin of slaying Ravana. An old tank in village Jagupur of tahsil Sandila is called Nal-katalab and is associated with Raja Nala, an ancient king mentioned in the *Mahabharata*. Bilgram (Bhiliagrama) is said to take its name from a local giant Bil or Bhilla, who used to throw dirt at the worshippers assembled at the sacred Naimisharanya (Nimkhar), across the Gomati in district Sitapur. Bilgram also probably indicates that the aborigine Bhil people once formed a significant part of the local population. It is said that Balarama, brother of Krishna, killed the demon with his favourite weapon, the ploughshare, when he paid a visit to the place. The sacred lingam, known as Panchabgir Mahadeva at Kalyanmal, is believed to have been installed by Yudhishtira, the Pandava king of Hastinapur and Sandila is supposed to mark the site of the hermitage of Sandilya, a reputed rishi of those times³.

The Ikshvaku kings of Ayodhya, who represented the Solar race of ancient Indian Kshatriyas, appear to have been the first to establish an organised government over this area⁴, and it was during the reign of Dillipa II of this dynasty that the territory, including this district, covered by their dominion came to be called Kosala⁵. A few generations later

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 282-283

2. *Ibid.*, p. 283

3. cf. McMin, C.W.: *Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh*, Vol. II, pp. 55, 67, 110-111; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, pp. 277, 279, 280, 282; Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 127, 200, 208, 245; etc.

4. Pargiter, F.E.: *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition*, pp. 84, 257

5. *Ibid.*, p. 275; Pathak, V. N.: *History of Kosala up to the Rise of the Mauryas*, p. 33

came Rama, hero of the *Ramayana*¹, and the district then formed an integral part of his prosperous dominions. A local tradition, as stated earlier, connects Rama with village Kalyanmal (old name Rathauli) of this district.² It is also said that this place, under the name Panch-chhatra, marks the site of one of the ancient hermitages described in the *Ramayana*³. After Rama, his eldest son, Kusha, obtained the throne of Ayodhya and ruled over this district⁴, as did his descendants, one of whom Dirghayajna, was a contemporary of Yudhishtira, the Pandava king⁵, who, according to a local tradition, paid a visit to this district⁶.

After the lapse of a few generations, Divakara, king of Sravasti and a descendant of Rama's second son, Lava, the founder of the Sravasti branch of Kosala kings, occupied Ayodhya and united the two branches, the capital of the united kingdom remaining at Sravasti⁷.

Kosala appears as one of the sixteen great countries (*mahajanapadas*) mentioned in the Buddhist and Jain texts⁸. Prasenajit, who ruled towards the close of the sixth and the beginning of the fifth century B. C., was the last great king of Kosala. He was a contemporary of Mahavira and the Buddha. Under him Kosala became one of the four major kingdoms in northern India. He fought a long-drawn war with Ajatasatru, the king of Magadha. After his tragic death his son Vidudabha became king. He is said to have destroyed the Sakya state. This is the last occasion when the kingdom of Kosala is noticed. It seems to have been annexed to the kingdom of Magadha by king Sisunaga. It remained a part of the Magadhan empire even under the Nandas. After their overthrow, the district formed part of the Maurya empire till about the middle of the second century B. C. when it came under the sway of the Ayodhya branch of the Sungas.⁹ About the end of the last quarter of the first century A. D., the Kushana emperor Kanishka (78–102 A. D.) brought under his control the whole of northern India, including the area covered by this district¹⁰. The Kushana domination over this region lasted for about a century and a half, after which it was ruled over by the Mitra kings of Ayodhya, from whom it was conquered by the Guptas and annexed to their dominions in the second quarter of the fourth century A.D.¹¹

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 161-194

2. Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 280

3. *Ibid.*

4. Pathak, *op. cit.*, pp. 195-197

5. *Ibid.*, p. 201; *Mahabharata*, Sabha-parva, Ch. 30, v. 2

6. Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 280

7. Pathak, *op. cit.*, p. 205

8. *Ibid.* p. 216, Majumdar, R. C. and Pusalker, A. D. (Ed.) : *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, pp. 1-5

9. Majumdar, R. C. and Pusalker, A. D., *op. cit.* Vol. II, pp. 95-96, 173-174

10. *Ibid.*, pp. 141-144

11. *Ibid.*, p. 174

Since then till about the beginning of the sixth century the district remained an integral part of the Gupta empire, and then passed into the hands of the Maukhari kings of Kannauj, (who were, in their turn, replaced by the emperor Harsha (606–647 A.D.)¹. The Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang, who journeyed through India during Harsha's reign, does not appear to have visited this district.

For about half a century, after the death of Harsha, there was chaos and anarchy in northern India, which was put an end to by Yasovarman, king of Kannauj, who flourished in the first half of the eighth century, being succeeded by the Ayudha kings in the latter half of that century.² From the beginning of the ninth to that of the eleventh century, the Gurjara Pratihara kings, with their capital also at Kannauj, were the most powerful monarchs of northern India.³ Kannauj is situated in the Farrukhabad district which lies to the south of Hardoi district, just across the Ganga. This region, therefore, must have been under the direct rule of the kings of Kannauj.

A majority of the numerous old mounds or deserted sites (*dihs*, *kheras* or *tilas*), mentioned earlier in this chapter, are, however, connected, by local tradition, with people usually designated Thatheras who are said to have held large tracts of this district till they were dispossessed by immigrant Rajputs and later by Muslim settlers. It seems unlikely that the name 'Thathera' should have been used in its present connotation of a copper-smith or worker in brass; it appears to be a corruption of Thathar or Thatthar, the name of a caste or clan recorded in the *Ain-i-Akbari* as holding lands west of the Yamuna.⁴ The town of Hardoi itself is built on one of the old sites attributed to these Thatheras or Thatthars, while the largest of them is the big ruined fort at Bajhera, about 5 km. north of Gopamau, with the remains of 52 bastions (*burjs*). Another large fort belonging to them was Kalhaur in pargana Bawan, its ruins covering an area of several hectares in what was once the jungle grant of Daniel-ganj. From the many legends it appears that almost the whole district was in the hands of these people, the only exceptions being parganas Pali and Pachhoha in the north-west, where the Kisans are recorded as the earliest inhabitants, pargana Sandila and part of pargana Kalyanmal which were held by the Arakhs, and pargana Gundwa held by the Kurmis and, perhaps, the Jhojhas⁵. The Pasis, or Rajpasis are also believed to

1. *Ibid.*, Vol. III, pp. 69–71, 113, 115, 121; Tripathi, R. S. ; *History of Kanauj*, pp. 22, 24, 33-55

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 188, 192, 194-197, 211-218

3. Aajumlar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, pp. 32-33

4. Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 127 ; *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, part II, 2003, p 90 (article by R Bhowmik) ; Adul Fazi ; *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol: II. Eng. trans. by H. S. Jarpot and ed. by J.N. Saikar, pp. 194, 203, 204, 206

5. Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 127-128

have been among the aboriginal inhabitants and landholders of the district¹, being still found there in considerable numbers. The Bhils of Bhilagrama may have been yet another tribe of aborigines of the district. These different peoples were thus the actual inhabitants, landholders and petty local chiefs who held and governed the district as tributaries of the kings of Kannauj.

The Rajput immigrants from the west, who came to the district at different times during the course of several centuries, gradually displaced its older masters. The Raikwaras, who migrated to the district in the ninth or tenth century under their leader Sri Ram and founded the town of Srinagar, afterwards known as Bilgram, were probably the first among these Rajputs immigrants. They were followed, towards the close of the twelfth century, by the Sombansis, who displaced the old landowners from parganas Sandi, Barwan, and Pali. The Gaurs, from Narkanjari near Indore, drove out the Thatheras from parganas Bawan, Bangar, Mansurnagar, Sara, Saromannagar, Pindarwa and Alamnagar, the Ahbans expelled them from pargana Gopamau, and the Pande Brahmanas supplanted them in pargana Shahabad. The Arakhs, in tahsil Sandila, were displaced by the Janwar Rajputs, and the Kurmis of pargana Gundwa by certain Brahmanas from Varanasi. Pargana Mallanwan was colonized by the Chandella Rajputs from Sheorajpur, in district Kanpur. Many of the older owners of land were exterminated and the rest reduced to the status of serfs or mere agricultural labourers and menials. One of the different Rajput septs settled in the district were strong and united enough to establish a regular raj here as elsewhere².

The invasion and sack of Kannauj by Mahmud of Ghazni, towards the close of 1018 A. D.³, gave a death blow to the Gurjara Pratihara power, and their sovereignty over this region came to an end. The invader does not appear to have visited this district, but legend has it that one Qazi Yusuf, an officer of Mahmud's army, made an attack on Bilgram and drove out the Raikwaras from this place. The fact is, however, not supported by any evidence.⁴

According to local traditions, Saiyid Salar Masaud Ghazi, the legendary Muslim hero who is said to have been a nephew of Mahmud of Ghazni, during his crescentade into Avadh, passed through this district on his way from Kannauj to Satrikh (in district Sitapur), about 423 A.H. (1033 A.D.). He is believed to have sent a detachment of his army from Kannauj against the Thatheras of Bawan, in this district, where a battle was fought.

1. Mc Minn, *op. cit.*, pp. 55-56.

2. Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 127-128, 177

3. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV., p. 38 ; Vol. V, pp. 14-15 ; Elliot, H. M. and Dowson, J.; *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. II, p. 457

4. Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 130

The invaders killed in the action were buried by the side of the local Surajkund. Another expedition was sent to Mallanwan. From Satrikh he sent out armies to conquer all the surrounding country, and Mir Saiyid Aziz-ud-din, the celebrated Lal Pir, came to Gopamau, then held by the Thatheras, and won a battle fought at what is known as the Shahidganj locality of the town, holding the place for two years. He was then overthrown and killed, and canonized. According to local lore, two of his followers, Nusrat Khan and Jafar Khan, however, survived. A tradition makes out Gopamau the earliest conquest in Avadh effected during this invasion of the martyr prince. Village Isauli, in pargana Bangar, is also said to have been conquered by his followers about this time¹. Historians seriously doubt the very existence of any such person as Saiyid Salar Masaud Ghazi². The story of his exploits is not given any credence by them who dismiss it simply as a myth, popularised by a 17th century work, *Mirat-i-Masaudi*, its only source³.

The downfall of the Gurjara Pratihara dynasty of Kannauj let loose the forces of chaos and anarchy and it was only towards the close of the eleventh century, when the Gahadavalas established themselves in that city, that order was once again restored in this region. The new rulers consolidated their hold over the whole of eastern Uttar Pradesh, and district Hardoi formed an integral part of their kingdom.⁴ The last great king of this dynasty was Jai Chandra who took in his service, for a time, the celebrated Banaphar heroes, Alha and Udal, who, in disgust at the ingratitude of their Chandella lord, Parmardideva of Mahoba, transferred their loyalty to Kannauj and were given the territory known as Ganjur by Jai Chandra. The term though usually applicable to the Khairabad Tarai (in district Sitapur), also stood for pargana Sandila in district Hardoi and pargana Bangarmau in district Unnao⁵. The rule of the Gahadavalas over this region, however, ended with the defeat and death of Jai Chandra at the battle of Chandwar, in 1193 A. D., at the hands of Shihab-ud-din Ghuri⁶.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

Soon after, Quth-ud-din Aibak, Ghuri's general, marched upon and occupied Kannauj, the capital of the Gahadavalas, and this region, at least nominally, passed under the sway of the Muslims, Malik Hisam-ud-din Aghul Bak being probably appointed as governor of Avadh, which

1. *Ibid.*; McMinn, *op. cit.*, pp. 55; Harington, A. H.; *Report of the Regular Settlement of the Hardoi district*, (1880), pp. 99, 181

2. Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 90

3. Elliot and Dowson *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 513—549

4. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, pp. 51-55; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 302-

5. Elliott, C. A.; *The Chronicles of Oonao*, pp. 26-27.

6. Majumdar and Pusalker *op. cit.*, Vol. V, pp. 54, 119

included this district¹. On Shihab-ud-din Ghuri's death, in 1206 A.D., Qutb-ud-din Aibak, the viceroy of his dominions in India, became the first Muslim sultan of Delhi², and during his reign, in 1208, one Saiyid Muin-ud-din, the ancestor of the Saiyid Qanungos³, migrated from Kannauj to Gopamau in this district and settled down there. The *dargah* of Qazi Yusuf at Bilgram was erected in 608 A. H. (1212 A. D.)⁴, probably in the reign of Qutb-ud-din Aibak's son and successor, Aram Shah.

It is, however, Iltutmish (1212–1236), the next sultan of Delhi⁵, who is credited with the consolidation of Muslim rule over this area. In 1217, he paid a visit to Kannauj and from there he poured in his troops to complete the subjugation of this part of the country. He sent to this district two of his captains, Sheikh Muhammad Faqih of Iraq and Saiyid Muhammad Sughra. The latter claimed descent from Saiyid Abdul Fazl (or Fursh) of Wasit (in Iraq) who was driven out of his country by political troubles and fled to India. From him were descended some of the most renowned Saiyid families of northern India, including the Barah Saiyids and the Saiyids of Bilgram (in this district). The expedition seems to have been led by Saiyid Muhammad Sughra and the army included a large force of Firshauri Sheikhs probably under the command of Sheikh Muhammad Faqih. The invading army wrested the pargana of Bilgram from its Raikwar chiefs, the descendants of the raja Sri Ram who had founded the estate and the town of Srinagar (Bilgram) about two hundred years earlier. The Raikwars appear to have put up but feeble resistance and yielded ground to the Saiyids who for their victory, were rewarded by the sultan with a rent-free grant of the tract afterwards known as pargana Bilgram⁶. Saiyid Muhammad Sughra died a year later and was buried in a garden in village Bajhor, north of Bilgram, his *dargah* (tomb) bearing an inscription dated A. H. 614 (1218 A. D.)⁷. The old mosque in the Saiyidwala *mohalla* of Bilgram was built in A. H. 627 (1230 A. D.)⁸, and was, perhaps the earliest building of its kind in this district. In 1232-1233, the sultan posted to Gopamau one Khwaja Taj-ud-din Husain Chishti who defeated and expelled the Ahbans Rajputs from that pargana, fortified the town of Gopamau, founded in it the locality known as Chishtipura, and, on the advice of his spiritual preceptor, Khwaja Qutb-ud-din, probably a Sufi saint, built there a mosque and the *dargah* of Lal Pir.⁹ Subsequently, the Muslims extended their effec-

1. Haig, Sir Wolseley (Ed.) : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, pp. 42-43
Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol., V, pp. 54-55 ; 122

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 124, 130

3. Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 130, 187

4. *Ibid.*, p. 177 ; Further, *op. cit.*, p. 278

5. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 131 ; Haig, *op. cit.*, pp. 50-51

6. McMinn *op. cit.* pp. 56, 57 ; Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 130, 177-178, 182-183 ; Elliott
op. cit., p. 93 ; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 278

7. *Ibid.*

8. *Ibid.*

9. *Ibid.*, p. 279 ; Harington, *op. cit.*, p. 143 ; Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 130-131, 187

tive control over the district by colonizing Sandi, Pali, Sandila and Malanwan¹. In fact, owing to its geographical situation, on the eastern side of the Ganga, and covering the fords on that river near the great city of Kannauj, over which lay the road from Delhi and Kabul in the west to Jaunpur, Patna and Bengal in the east, big armies of the potentates of the east and the west were to be, at different times, marshalled against each other in the Hardoi district². The value of its strategic position was, therefore, rightly assessed by the early sultans of Delhi, who tried to keep an effective hold over this area. Iltutmish himself appointed his eldest son, Mahmud, as governor of Avadh in 1225 A. D.³. The latter, on his death in 1229, was succeeded by his younger brother, Ghiyasuddin, who seems to have held the charge till 1236⁴. In 1242, Gurait Khan was governor of Avadh, and he was followed by Tamar Khan, Tughril Tughan Khan and Arsalan Khan Sanjar Chast⁵, the last named belonging to the reign of Nasiruddin Mahmud (1246—1266 A.D.). With the same object, Balban, who was sultan of Delhi from 1266 to 1287, divided the disaffected areas of Avadh into military commands, garrisoning them with troops detailed to campaign relentlessly against refractory local chiefs⁶. At least during the latter part of this reign, Amin Khan was governor of Avadh⁷, and in the reign of Jalal-ud-din Khalji (1290—1295), the sultan's nephew, Ala-ud-din Khalji, held the charge of both the subahs of Kara and Avadh⁸. An uncorroborated tradition says that the Muslims drove out the Pasis from the Sandila region in the time of Ala-ud-din Khalji (1296—1316 A.D.)⁹.

The district appears to have prospered under the benign government of Ain-ul-Mulk, subedar of Avadh, during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughluq (1325—1351)¹⁰, and it is said that many Rajput and Brahmana refugees from outside, who had fled to Sandila to escape the tyranny and exactions of the sultan, settled down there and facilitated the development of the town¹¹. According to another tradition relating to Sandila, the original name of the town was Sital Purwa and it had been founded by the Arakhs who occupied in this pargana the same position as the Thathe-ras did in other parts of the district. During the reign of Firuz Shah Tughluq (1351—1388), it is said, one Saiyid Makhdum Ala-ud-din received a grant or charter (*sanad*) from the sultan and proceeded from Delhi for

1. *Ibid.*, p. 131

2. Mc-Minn, *op. cit.*, p. 56

3. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, pp. 55, 135; Haig, *op. cit.*, pp. 53-54

4. *Ibid.*, pp. 54, 56, 57

5. *Ibid.*, pp. 57, 64, 65, 69, 71, 72

6. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 150

7. *Ibid.* p. 154

8. Majumdar, R. C. (Ed.); *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VI—The Delhi Sultanate, p. 15

9. Mc-Minn, *op. cit.*, p. 56

10. Haig, *op. cit.*, pp. 154, 156

11. Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 256

this region, but in the way cast the sultan's charter into the Yamuna, exclaiming '*sanad-Allah*' (God be my charter), and accordingly named the first conquest he made here as '*Sanad-illa*', which gradually got corrupted into Sandila. He is said to have driven out the Arakhs from the pargana, and founded the present town of Sandila and its Makhdumpura locality, where his *dargah* stands to this day. Taking as his own share a rent-free grant of 360 bighas, he settled down there¹. The sultan, Firuz Shah Tughluq, himself visited Sandila, when he was on his way to Bengal. A mosque, bearing an inscription dated 769 A.H. (1368 A.D.), was built in the town by his order, and in 1374 A.D. he again halted here when he was going on a pilgrimage to Bahraich². In 1377, the sultan entrusted the government of Avadh and Sandila to Malik Hisam-ul-Mulk, with a view to secure this part of his dominions³. Sandila was thus an important out-post of the Delhi sultanate in western Avadh. About 1394 A.D., the fief of Sandila was made over to Malik Sarwar Kwaja-i-Jahan who was also entrusted, by the then sultan, with the government of all the territories lying between Kannauj and Bihar, and was given the title of Malik-ush-Sharq (lord of the east)⁴.

Shortly after, taking advantage of the weakness of his master at Delhi, he declared himself independent and founded the dynasty of the Sharqi kings of Jaunpur⁵, district Hardoi now becoming part of this new kingdom. Malik Sarwar Khwaja-i-Jahan died in 1399 and was succeeded by his adopted son, Mubarak Shah⁶. The next year, Iqbal Khan, the general of the sultan Mahmud Tughluq of Delhi, proceeded against this newly established Sharqi king and encamped on the Ganga, opposite Kannauj. Mubarak Shah came to encounter him, but the river proved to be a great obstacle for both and they retired to their respective capital⁷. In 1401-02 Mubarak Shah was succeeded by his brother, Ibrahim Shah, on the throne of Jaunpur, and district Hardoi remained in his dominions⁸. Shortly after, sultan Mahmud of Delhi and Iqbal Khan marched against him to Kannauj by way of Sandila, and captured Kannauj which had been acquired by Mubarak Shah⁹. In 1406, Ibrahim Shah once more came to the district and from here made an attack on Kannauj which was then held, on behalf of the Delhi sultan, by one Mahmud Tarmati, who surrendered the place to the Sharqi king after a siege lasting four months¹⁰. The dis-

1. Nevill, pp. 255-256

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 131, 255; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 282

3. Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 13

4. *Ibid.*, p. 29

5. Haig, *op. cit.* p. 251; Majumdar, *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, p. 187

6. *Ibid.*,; Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 37

7. *Ibid.* p. 38

8. Nevill, *op. cit.* p. 131

9. *Ibid.*

10. *Ibid.*

trict remained under the sway of the Sharqi kings of Jaunpur till about the end of the reign of Husain Shah Sharqi (1458–1479), in whose time, in A. H. 882 (1478 A.D.), the Chauhath Masjid at Bilgram is said to have been built.¹

Buhlul Lodi (1451–1488), who had ousted the Saiyid sultans of Delhi and established his own dynasty there, found in Husain Shah Sharqi his most formidable rival, the two kings engaging themselves in a life-long struggle for supremacy over northern India². At last, the Lodi sultan drove out the Sharqi king from Jaunpur and annexed his territories to his dominions, the district of Hardoi once more passing under the sway of the Delhi sultans.³ Buhlul Lodi appointed his own son, Barbak Shah, governor of Jaunpur. Nominally the district formed part of the Lodi sultanate but, in fact, it was included in the jagir, and hence in the government of the sultan's nephew, Muhammad Khan Farmuli, better known as Kala Pahar⁴. In 909 A.H. (1504 A.D.), during the reign of the next sultan, Sikandar Lodi (1489–1517 A.D.), the *dargah* of Pir Abdulla was built at Bilgram.⁵ The Lodi dynasty came to an end with the defeat and death of Ibrahim Lodi at the battle of Panipat in 1526, and Babur, the first of the Mughal emperors, was now the master of the Delhi kingdom.⁶

In the words of Erskine, "At this time the North of India still retained much of its origin Hindu organization; its system of village and district administration and government, its division into numerous little chief-tainships or petty local governments; and in political revolutions the people looked much more to their own immediate rulers than to the prince who governed in the capital. Except at Delhi and Agra the inhabitants everywhere fortified their towns and prepared to resist. The invasion was regarded as a temporary inundation that would speedily pass off. Every man in authority raised troops and put himself in a condition to act. Those who held delegated authority or jagirs, being generally Afghans, were consequently hostile to the new state of things. They soon came to an understanding among themselves and took measures for mutual co-operation"⁷.

In Avadh the confederacy of Afghan nobles, who had been in open rebellion against Ibrahim Lodi for two years before his death in 1526, still continued. They now possessed not only the province of Bihar but

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1. Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 278
 2. Majumdar, *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, pp. 189–192; Haig, *op. cit.*, pp. 228–234
 3. *Ibid.*, pp. 233–234
 4. Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 352
 5. Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 278
 6. Haig, *op. cit.*, p. 250
 7. Erskine, W. : *A History of India under Baber and Humayun*, (1854), Vol. 1. p. 442; McMinn, *op. cit.*, p. 57

nearly all the territories once held by the Sharqi kings of Jaunpur, especially the country on the left bank of the Ganga, including this district, and had even crossed to the right bank of the river, capturing Kannauj and advancing into the Doab.¹ Their leader was Bahadur Khan, son of Darya Khan Lohani, who assumed the title of Muhammad Shah.² Bayazid Farmuli and Firoz Khan, the surviving commanders of Ibrahim Lodi's defeated army, however, submitted to the conqueror, Babur, and were successfully employed by him against Muhammad Shah and other rebel chiefs of the east. For their services, they and the leading officers of their army received large assignments, chiefly in Avadh, out of the revenue of the territories that were still in the hands of the insurgents to whom they were opposed³.

In 1527, this region was again disturbed, this time due to the rising of Biban, another Afghan chief, who had occupied Lucknow and forced Babur's governor to abandon Kannauj. Babur, therefore, bestowed the government of these tracts on one of his favourite officers. Muhammad Sultan Mirza, a grandson of Sultan Husain Mirza of Khorasan. As soon as Biban heard that this officer had crossed the Ganga, he deserted Lucknow and fled⁴. Babur himself advanced on Kannauj, threw a bridge over the Ganga, defeated the Afghans mustered on the east bank (probably in this district) and marched to Lucknow, undoubtedly by way of Sandila.⁵ He punished, on this occasion, the Saiyids of Bilgram for their complicity in the Afghan rebellion by resuming the jagir they had been holding for the past three hundred years or so. The stewardship of the tract was conferred on one Saiyid Bhikhabharan⁶, and by a firman addressed to his governor, Muhammad Sultan Mirza, the emperor upheld a previous grant of village Auhadpur made to the Sheikh Qazi of Bilgram, Abdul Daim⁷.

Babur died in 1530, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Humayun, during whose reign, in 1534, Muhammad Sultan Mirza, the governor of Avadh, went into rebellion. Having made himself virtual master of the country from Kannauj to Jaunpur, he raised an army of six thousand Afghans and Rajputs, caused the khutbah to be read in his own name and fixed the seat of his government at Bilgram in this district. He had gained sufficient strength to send his son, Ulugh Mirza, with a large force to besiege Jaunpur, while Shah Mirza, another of his sons reduced Kara-Manikpur, Kannauj too, had fallen into his hands⁸. The emperor

1. *Ibid.*

2. Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 105

3. McMinn, *op. cit.*, p. 58

4. *Ibid.*, Erskine, *op. cit.*, p. 477

5. Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, pp. 278-279

6. McMinn, *op. cit.*, p. 57

7. *Ibid.*, p. 58

8. *Ibid.*, p. 58; Burn, R.E. : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, p. 27, Erskine *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 89

ordered his brother, Mirza Hindal, who was in command at Agra, to go and quell this revolt. The latter headed a successful campaign against the insurgents, and re-occupied Kannauj. "As soon as Muhammad Sultan Mirza heard of his approach, he called in all his detachments and was joined by Shah Mirza, while Ulugh Mirza wrote to say that he would hasten with all possible speed to meet him, at the same time urging him not to hazard a battle till his arrival. Muhammad Sultan Mirza and Shah Mirza, encamping on the Bilgram bank of the river, used every exertion to obstruct the passage of the imperial army. Hindal, however, eager to engage the enemy before Ulugh Mirza could join them, having discovered a ford ten miles above Kannauj left his camp and effected a passage unobserved with all his troops. The two armies soon met face to face, but when they were on the point of engaging a strong nor-wester rising blew such clouds of dust right in the eyes of the insurgents that they could not keep their position. The imperial troops who had the wind on their backs availing themselves of their advantage, pressed hard upon the enemy, whose retreat was soon converted into a flight. Hindal, after taking possession of Bilgram and the surrounding country, pursued the remainder of their army as they marched to form a junction with Ulugh Mirza"¹. In 1537, he fought another action in this region, in which the rebels were finally dispersed.²

The eastern parts of the Delhi kingdom were, however, still in a very unsettled state and had all the materials of revolt and resistance amply scattered over them. They had for many years been the theatre of war, and the minds of the inhabitants were unsettled, had become familiarised to change, and they had become almost strangers to regular government. Sher Shah Sur a new Afghan candidate for power, started extending and consolidating his influence in Bihar. By his valour in the battle field and the quality of his fiscal administration, he was gaining the admiration and affection of his subjects. The Afghans, in every part of India, began to turn their eyes to him as the leader, who at some future time, might be destined to restore to them that proud ascendancy of their race, the loss of which every one of them so deeply deplored.³

At last, Humayun roused himself and decided to quell this new danger. He entrusted the charge of Kannauj and the adjoining country, including this district, to Nur-ud-din Muhammad Mirza, the husband of his sister, and marched against Sher Shah Sur, in 1538. As soon as Humayun's back was turned, this officer left his charge and joined Mirza Hindal, the emperor's brother, in his rebellion at Agra⁴. Humayun was

1. *Ibid.*, p. 90, Burn, *op. cit.*, pp. 27-28 ; McMinin., *op. cit.*, pp. 58-59

2. *Ibid.*, p. 59

3. *Ibid.*, : Erskine, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 109

4. McMinin, *op. cit.*, p. 59 ; Burn, *op. cit.*, p. 32

in Bengal where he failed to make any headway and ultimately suffered a very heavy defeat at Chausa, in 1539, at the hands of Sher Shah Sur.¹

It is said that shortly before the battle, when he found himself beset by the Afghans, Humayun appealed to his brother and principal general, Mirza Askari, and promised to grant him any four boons he would ask, provided he would extricate Humayun from his difficulties by marching against the enemy. Mirza Askari is thereupon said to have 'summoned his officers and consulted them what he should ask for, saying his own affections were fixed, first on money, second on the muslins and silks of Dacca, thirdly on handsome girls, fourthly on eunuchs; his officers replied that the times were too risky for eunuchs and women, but that they would fight their bravest if the Emperor would raise each man a step in rank and give them a large sum of money in cash'.² One can easily imagine the fate of the king whose commander-in-chief, on the eve of a battle, invites the brigade generals to state on what terms they would consent not to run away; and answering that they loved women, but that gold and promotion were preferable, because more portable on the march and that he must pay cash down, as mere promises were useless. Most of these mercenary and profligate chiefs perished on the battle field of Chausa, and Humayun, their king could with great difficulty escape with his life³.

Sher Shah Sur followed up his victory, crossed the Ganga to renew the siege of Jaunpur which, with the entire territory dependent on this provincial seat, surrendered to him with little resistance, and overran the rest of the country east of that river as far as Kannauj. It is now 1540, when Humayun once again marched against Sher Shah Sur who, by this time, had recrossed the Ganga and encamped near Bilgram in this district⁴.

Before reaching Kannauj, Humayun raised an enormous army consisting of a hundred thousand men, mostly cavalry, and about eight hundred guns, including swivels. On the day following his arrival at Kannauj, he left the city encamped on the plains of Allypur, probably near Mehndi Ghat. There he mustered and reviewed the troops, and finding some of them not properly equipped he ordered them to be well supplied from the arsenal. He also conferred robes of honour and other marks of distinction on all the principal officers, and did his best to rouse the spirits of and encourage the soldiers for the ensuing campaign. But, all these gestures proved of little avail. Muhammad Sultan Mirza and Ulugh Mirza, who had been received into favour again by Humayun, deserted, perhaps because the bitter memories of their former defeat still ranked in their hearts, or they thought that their 'opium-eating monarch', Humayun, had no chance against Sher Shah Sur. Their ingratitude proved fatal to the Mughal cause. Mirza Kamran, another brother of Humayun, followed suit. Desertions occurred daily, and, in order to stem the tide

1. *Ibid.*; pp. 31, 33, 51

2. McMinn, *op. cit.*, p. 61

3. Burn, *op. cit.*, pp. 33-34

4. *Ibid.*, p. 34

Humayun ordered the army to cross the Ganga and encamp with the river at its rear—a fatal tactical error. The two forces now waited, near Bilgram, in sight of each other for about a month. When the river rose in flood, Humayun was forced to seek higher ground, and while so doing was attacked by the Afghans. Without offering the slightest resistance, the Mughals fled and were driven into the Ganga, Humayun himself barely escaping with his life¹. He had lost, on the tide-turning field of Bilgram in this very district, not only an important battle but with it also the Indian empire which his father, Babur, had conquered and bequeathed to him.

It has been suggested that 'unlimited indulgence in all the luxuries of the prostrate plains of northern India (for over ten years) had enervated the Mughul troops to a degree such as one can now hardly conceive. In Samarqand, Babur had maintained the sternest discipline, had shot down soldiers who dared to pillage and had caused to be resorted every single article which had been plundered from a caravan passing near his camp'². In a few years what was reputed to be the bravest and best disciplined army of the age had become 'a mob of cowardly and enervated debauches'. Not even the fearful lesson taught at Chausa had any effect. One Haidar Mirza Dughlat, a celebrated Chaghatai chief and the author of *Tarikh-i-Rashidi*, who had shortly before come down to India from the hills of Farghana and accompanied the king in this campaign, witnessed with astonishment and disgust the effeminate and cowardly behaviour of his former companions in arms, the amirs who twelve years before (in 1527-28) had hurled back fifty thousand of the bravest Rajputs, at the battle of Khanua, by their steady and disciplined valour, and a mere hundred and twenty of whom had put to flight a whole army of those very Afghans before whom they were now trembling³. One can hardly do better than reproduce the graphic description of the battle of Bilgram given by this eye-witness himself :

"In the rest of the army were amirs only in name who enjoyed government and rich jagirs without the slightest tincture of prudence, or knowledge, or energy, or emulation, or nobleness of mind, or generosity, qualities from which nobility draws its name. On the day of battle they were all mounted on cuirassed horses and clothed in mail ; between me and the extreme left of the centre stood seven and twenty amirs, all having the horse-tail banner. On the day of battle, when Sher Khan marched out with his army in columns, of the seven and twenty horse-tail standards that were with these great lords, there was not one that was not hid, lest the enemy might see and bear down upon it. The soldiership and bravery of the amirs may be estimated from this trait of their courage.

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 34-35, 51

2. Erskine, *op. cit.*, Vol. 1, p. 188 ; McMinn, *op. cit.*, pp. 61-62

3. Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, pp. 127-129

I reckoned Sher Khan's force at less than fifteen thousand, while I estimated the Chaghatai army at forty thousand heavy cavalry. When Sher Khan's army quitted their trenches two of the columns drew up before the ditch, the other three advanced towards the army. On our side the centre was in motion to take the ground I had marked out for it, but we were unable to reach it. In the Chaghatai army every man, amir, wazir, rich and poor, has his camp followers (*ghulams*), so that an amir of any note, if he has a hundred retainers, will for himself and them have perhaps five hundred camp followers, who in the day of battle do not attend their master, and are not masters of themselves, so that they wander at large; and as when they have lost their master's control they are under no other, however much they may be beaten, back, or face, or head, with mace or stick, they are totally unmanageable. In a word, by the pressure of the masses of these men the troops were quite unable to keep their ranks; the camp followers crowding behind, bore them so down that they were thrown into disorder and the crowd continuing still to press on, some on one side, some on another, pushed the soldiers upon the chains of carriages. Even then the camp followers who were behind went on urging those before till in many instances the chains burst and every person, who was stationed at the chain so broken, driven out beyond it, while the order, even of such as kept within, was totally broken and destroyed, and from the pressure and confusion not a man could act.

"Such was the state of the centre, nor were matters more prosperous on the right. As Sher Khan's three columns approached, a cry of defeat was heard, and that instant a panic seized the men; and before an arrow was shot from a bow they fled like chaff before the wind. The fugitives ran towards the centre. Here they found all in disorder. The camp followers having pushed clear through the line, had disordered everything, and separated the Mir from the men, and the men from the Mir. But when to this confusion the rush of the terrified men flying from the right was added, the defeat was sure, and the day irretrievable. The Chaghatai army, which counted forty thousand men in armour, besides camp followers and artisans (*shagirdpesha*), fled before ten thousand. It was not a fight, but a rout, for not a man, friend or foe, was even wounded. Sher Khan gained a great victory; the Chaghatais suffered a ruinous defeat. Not a cannon was fired, not a gun; the artillery was totally useless.

"When the Chaghatais took to flight the distance from the field of battle to the banks of the river might be about a farsang. Before a man was wounded, the whole army, amirs, bahadurs, and common men, fled, broken and dismayed, to the banks of the Ganges. The enemy's army followed and overtook them. The Chaghatais not having time to take off their horse armour, or their own cuirasses, plunged, accountred as they were, into the stream. Its breadth might be about five bow shots. Many

amirs of illustrious name perished, and all from want of concern and control. Every one went, or came at his own will. When we emerged from the river on the other bank, a monarch, who at noon had seventeen thousand artisans in his establishments, was mounted upon a wretched spavined horse, with both his head and feet bare. Permanence belongs to God alone, the King of Kings. The author had nearly a thousand persons, retainers and servants, of whom only sixty escaped out of the river, all the rest were drowned. From this instance the general loss may be estimated. When he reached the Ganges he found an old elephant and mounted into the hauda, where he found a eunuch of his household named Kafur. He ordered the driver to cross the river, but the man told him that the animal was quite unequal to it, and would be drowned. Kafur hinted to the Emperor that the man wished to carry over the elephant to the Afghans, and that it was better to put him to death ; that we would undertake to guide the animal. On this Humayun drew his sword and struck the driver, who fell wounded into the water. The eunuch then stepped down on the elephant's neck and directed him across. As they gained the banks, which were very steep, the Emperor found it difficult to mount them, when a soldier who had just gained the shore, presenting his hand to the Emperor, drew him up. Humayun asked his deliverer's name, and was answered Shams-ud-din Muhammad of Ghazni, in the service of Mirza Kamran. The Emperor made him high promises. At this moment he was recognized by Mukhdum Beg, one of the Kamran's nobles who came forward and presented his own horse. Shams-ud-din afterwards became one of the most distinguished noblemen of the empire, was made Khan Azam, and was the atkeh or foster-father of Akbar, in those days a connection of no small importance"¹.

A writer, commenting on this account of the battle of Bilgram, says that 'a more extraordinary battle never was fought. The mass of the Mughals had nothing to expect but victory or death ; the Ganges—deep, rapid, and swarming with crocodiles, also now swollen by the melting snows—lay behind them. No quarter was to be expected from their treacherous foes, no flight was possible through a hostile country. The men who lost Chausa were rash and vain-glorious, but those who lost Bilgram were such cowards and fools as the world has seldom seen. Men wearing heavy cuirasses expected to swim the Ganges in the end of May, to escape on foot from the Pathan cavalry, or to meet with mercy from Sher Shah. They had deserted from the line before the battle, not to join the enemy, for even policy could not overcome Sher Shah's hatred of the Turks, but simply to look after their estates, and hide them from the storm of wars. Where was the fierce courage of the Turks which was now and for a century afterwards to make the Kings of Europe and the

1. *Ibid.*, p. 130—135 ; McMinn, *op. cit.* pp. 62-63

Kaisar himself tremble for their capitals? Had it vanished with the snows on which it grew, or with the poverty which spurred it to conquest? Humayun declared that the dissensions of his brothers caused his defeat, but three brothers fought or rather fled side by side from the sand hills of Bilgram. The native historian declared that women and gold were what wrecked the Mughals, but plenty of both has always in India been the lot of power and success with the sword. Sher Shah must have had a very tolerable harem if under its name he could introduce 1,200 palanquins, each credited with a fair passenger, into the fort of Rohtas. I trace the cause of the great Mughal disaster at Bilgram to the fact that poor and uncultivated men were brought down from their native hills, were placed in a hot country with a most relaxing climate, in a position of great wealth and perfect leisure, and their valour oozed out beneath the weight of profligacy, avarice, gluttony, and sleep, which make the lives of wealthy Indians¹.

One may not agree entirely with the opinion of a nineteenth century Englishman regarding the character of the Indians, or the influence of Indian environments on newcomers from the cold regions of Central Asia, or even with reasons advanced by him for Humayun's defeat at Bilgram, but there is no doubt as to the results of this fateful battle. The Mughals were, at least for some time to come, ousted from India and a new dynasty, that of the Sur kings, was installed at Delhi, the district of Hardoi now passing under the sway of Sher Shah Sur (1540–1545). It is said that during his progress through the district towards Agra he passed through pargana Kachhandao of tahsil Bilgram and there compelled the Chandel Rajputs of Motiamau, Harpura and other places to embrace Islam, their Muslim descendants holding these villages for long afterwards². In 1544 A.D., he appears to have visited Mallanwan, in the same tahsil, when by a grant he conferred on Sheikh Abdul Quddus and others a rent-free allotment of 200 bighas of land in village Mohiuddinpur of that pargana, on condition that the grantees would recite prayers in the local mosque five times daily.³

Sher Shah Sur was succeeded by his son, Islam Shah Sur (1545–1554) in whose reign, 956 A.H. (1549 A.D.), a mosque known after the name of Maulvi Pir Baksh was built at Bilgram⁴. When Islam Shah Sur died, there were as many as three Sur claimants to the throne of Delhi, of whom Muhammad Adil Shah Sur held the country east of the Ganga, including this district⁵. These dissensions in the Sur family gave the long sought for opportunity to Humayun who, in 1555, struck at the Surs and occupied

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 63-64

2. Harington, *op. cit.*, p. 165

3. *Ibid.*, p. 183

4. Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 278.

5. Burn, *op. cit.*, p., 64-66, 70

Delhi with little difficulty¹. In the same year, a mosque, bearing the date 962 A. H., was built at Sandila², probably at Humayun's orders, who, it is said, punished Saiyid Hussain of that place by dispossessing him of his grant of land for his disloyalty in the struggle with Sher Shah Sur. The troops were allowed to plunder the town and the confiscated lands were conferred on certain Chandel Rajputs³. The foundations of the Gopamau estate were probably laid about this time when the king conferred two rent-free villages and a money grant of Rs 1,700 on Sheikh Niamatullah of Gopamau whom he made the *chaudhri* of the pargana⁴, a local Kayasth was appointed *qanungo*⁵. The foundation and repute of the town of Pihani also date from this time when Humayun gave to Saiyid Abdul Ghafur, Qazi of Kannauj (in 1540), who had been faithful to him and was compelled to fly from Sher Shah Sur, five villages and 5,000 bighas of jungle land in pargana Pindarwa, wherein the town of Pihani was built⁶. It was in this jungle that Abdul Ghafur had concealed himself after he had refused to admit the authority of the Afghan king and left Kannauj⁷.

Soon after Humayun died, and was succeeded by his son, Akbar (1556—1605), who had first to win a decisive victory at the second battle of Panipat, in 1556, before he could become master of the throne of Delhi⁸. The loose imperial hold over these parts had also disappeared in the interim. Akbar, therefore, deputed, in 1559, an officer, Ali Quli Khan Khan-i-Zaman Shaibani, who cleared the country of the Afghans as far as Lucknow and re-established his emperor's authority over the entire territory between Sambhal and Lucknow, including this district⁹.

The greatest name belonging to Hardoi district, which came to be associated with Akbar and the Mughal empire, is that of Nawab Sadr-i-Jahan. The aforementioned Abdul Ghafur of Pihani had a younger brother, Abdul Muqtadi, whose son, Ghafur Alam, was sent to Delhi to pursue his studies. He made great progress and was appointed tutor to prince Salim (Jahangir). Eventually, he received the title of Nawab Sadr-i-Jahan and was made Sadr-i-Jahan or chief mufti of the empire¹⁰. Nawab Sadr-i-Jahan was also sent on a religious embassy to Abdulla Khan, king of Turan, in order to support the new religion, Din-i-Ilahi, which Akbar founded and endeavoured to propagate. Most of the Pindarwa

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 66-68

2. Fuhret, *op. cit.*, p. 282

3. Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 133

4. *Ibid.*, Harington, *op. cit.*, p. 135

5. Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 133

6. *Ibid.*, p. 133

7. *Ibid.*, p. 238

8. Burn, *op. cit.*, pp. 70-73

9. *Ibid.*, p. 73; Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, pp. 259-260; Abul Fazl Allami; *The Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. I, trans. into Eng. by H. Blochmann, p. 335

10. *Ibid.*, p. 522; Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 134, 238,

and Alamnagar parganas of the Hardoi district were held by this noble and his descendants, who expelled the older proprietors, the Nikumbha and Gaur Rajputs from the pargana and continued to hold their villages till the close of the 18th century¹. Akbar also took in his service the chiefs of the Sombansi Rajputs of villages Barwan, Ghazi and Bahadur of this district, whose gallantry in the imperial wars in the Deccan obtained for them the title of Khan and the rent-free grant of pargana Barwan².

During this reign, several monuments are known to have been erected in this district, for example, a tomb in the garden enclosing the Barakhambha (hall of twelve pillars) at Sandila is dated 971 A. H. (1564 A. D.)³, the Jami Masjid, the *idgah* and a well built at Gopamau, in 978 A.H. (1571 A. D.) and 979 A. H. (1572 A. D.), under the auspices of Khwaja Habibullah⁴, the tomb of Haji Afzal-ullah was built at Bilgram in 980 A.H. (1573 A. D.)⁵, village Nazratnagar near Bilgram possesses a ruined mosque and a masonry well bearing the date 1011 A.H. (1603 A.D.)⁶ and a masjid was built at Sandi in 1013 A. H. (1605 A. D.)⁷.

From the administrative point of view, almost the entire area covered by the present district of Hardoi was then divided between the sirkars of Lucknow and Khairabad of the subah of Avadh of Akbar's empire. Although the district did not represent a single homogenous tract, it is not very difficult to trace out a correspondence between the *mahals* mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari*⁸ and the present parganas. Many of them have retained their old names, but the total number of parganas in the district is much larger than it was in Akbar's time (1582 A.D.), mostly because the northern portion of the district underwent a reconstitution about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Moreover, as there was no natural boundary, except in a few cases, and there were constant changes in area, resulting from incessant strifes among the local landed proprietors, it is rather difficult to determine the exact limits of Akbar's parganas (*mahals*). There was also no clearly defined natural boundary between the two sirkars, Lucknow and Khairabad. Subsequently all the parganas on the common border appear to have been modified in area⁹.

The sirkar of Lucknow then comprised fifty-five *mahals*, of which only five lay in what is now district Hardoi. They were Sandilah (Sandila), Malawah (Mallanwan), Kachhandan (Kachhandao), Goranda

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 134, 237, 238

2. *Ibid.*, p. 134

3. Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 282

4. *Ibid.*, p. 279

5. *Ibid.*, p. 278

6. *Ibid.*

7. *Ibid.* p. 282

8. A'ul Fazl ; *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. II, trans. into Eng. by H. S. Jarrett, (seconded., Calcutta, 1949), pp. 187—190

9. Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 134

(Gundwa), and Bilgraon (Bilgram). The town of Sandila possessed a brick fort and was the headquarters of the extensive *mahal* of that name which was larger than the present pargana, for it included in it the Balamau pargana, said to have been formed at the end of Akbar's reign and a *bealisi* (group of 42 villages) cleared out of the jungle by a Kurmi named Balai. The proprietors of the Sandila *mahal* were Rajputs of the Gahlot and Bachhil septs, who contributed to the government a contingent of 100 horsemen and 5,000 foot soldiers. The *mahal* of Mallanwan was held by Bais Rajputs who supplied a military force of 30 horse and 2,000 foot men. The proprietors of *mahal* Kachhandao were Chandel Rajputs who maintained an infantry force of only 100 soldiers. The *mahal* of Gundwa (spelt as Goranda in the *Ain-i-Akbari*) was held by the Brahmanas and had a force of 200 foot soldiers assigned to it. This *mahal* probably also included the present pargana of Kalyanmal which was separated from it in Aurangzeb's time when a fort was built at the headquarters. Lastly, there was the important *mahal* of Bilgram which included the whole of the present pargana of that name and also pargana Bangar, and was held by its Saiyid and Bais zamindars who together maintained a cavalry of 20 and an infantry of 1,000 soldiers. There was a brick fort at the headquarters, Bilgram¹, which seems to have already attained some celebrity so as to deserve special notice at the hands of Abul Fazl who says, "Bilgram is a small town the air of which is healthy and its inhabitants are generally distinguished for their quick wit and their love of singing. There is a well here which adds to the intelligence and comeliness of whomsoever drinks of it for forty days"².

Sirkar Khairabad contained 22 *mahals* of which only six are represented in district Hardoi. The large *mahal* of Gopamau included the present pargana of that name plus two parganas of district Sitapur. It was owned by Kuar Rajputs, probably a branch of the Ahbans, and had a contingent of 100 horse and 3,000 foot men attached to it, there being a brick fort also at its headquarters. The *mahal* of Sara (Sarah), which included the present parganas to Sara North and Sara South and several other villages, was held by Chauhan Rajputs and supplied a force of 60 horse and 500 foot men. The *mahal* of Bawan which was much larger than at present, was held by Asnins, probably Ahbans Rajputs, who maintained 20 horse and 1,000 infantry. Sandi, which was also a much bigger *mahal* than the present pargana of that name, was owned by Sombansi Rajputs. It possessed a brick fort at the headquarters, and supplied a force of 20 horse and 2,000 foot men. Similarly, Pali was a much bigger *mahal* at that time, held by Asnins, the military force comprising 30 horse and 1,000 infantry. The northern part of district Hardoi was

1. *Ibid.*, p. 134—135; Abul Fazl., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 188—190.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 184

included in the large *mahal* of Barwar-Anjana (Baror Anjanah) which comprised, besides the present Barwan pargana, certain south-western parts of district Kheri. The proprietors were Rajputs and Brahmanas who together maintained a contingent of 50 horse and 2,000 foot men¹.

This arrangement more or less lasted till the beginning of the eighteenth century, after which it was from time to time, subjected to alterations by which the parganas not mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akhbari* came into being.

During the reign of Jahangir (1605–1627), Nawab Sadr-i-Jahan of Pihani, who continued to enjoy royal favour, was promoted to a *mansab* of 4,000, and received Kannauj in jagir. He is said to have died at the very ripe old age of 120 in 1020 A.H. (1612 A.D.) and was buried at Pihani². He had two sons of whom Mir Badr-i-Alam spent his life in retirement and was buried also at Pihani³. The *dargah*, containing the grand masjid and the tombs of the father and the son, is considered to be an architectural gem among the buildings of the district. 'A double dome, poised on red sandstone pillars, rises from a pavement of brick, cased with carved slabs of stone, and shaded by tamarind trees of enormous girth. Lightness, symmetry, grace, delicate colour, and rich but not florid ornamentation, are its characteristics⁴. This beautiful building is said to have taken ten years to complete. Nawab Sadr-i-Jahan's other son, Nizam Murtaza Khan, born of his Hindu wife, Parbati, went to the imperial court on the death of his father and was given the command (*mansab*) of 2,000 horse. He served for a considerable time in the Deccan, and became the *faujdar* of Gopamau. He is credited with the founding of the village of Nizampur, also known as Chhoti Pihani, close to the older or Bari Pihani, and of a considerable fort, the remains of which including the western gateway with its huge shafts of red sandstone and several bastions of the high enclosing wall, brick-faced with blocks of *hankar*, were extant till about the beginning of the present century⁵. During the same reign the *dargah* of Qazi Buddha was erected, according to its Persian inscription, in 1022 A. H. (1614 A. D.), in village Mahmudnagar near Bilgram, and a masonry well, bearing a Sanskrit inscription, dated *samwat* 1680 (or 1623 A.D.) at village Naumalipur in the same neighbourhood.⁶

In the reign of Shah Jahan (1627–1658), a masjid named after one Muhammad Zahid was built at Bilgram in 1042 A.H. (1633 A.D.) and the *idgah* in the Katra locality of that town in 1059 A. H. (1649 A.D.)⁷

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 187-188 ; Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 135-136

2. *Ibid.*, p. 238

3. *Ibid.*

4. Fuhrer, *op. cit.* p. 281

5. *Ibid.*

6. *Ibid.*, p. 278

7. *Ibid.*

The emperor is also said to have sent one of his officers, Bahman Yar Khan, to chastise the Kayasths of Sandi, who were accused of killing one Sadullah, a resident of that town, and to have given in jagir the entire pargana of Sandi to Khalil-ullah Khan, another royal favourite¹. The Qanungo family of Mallanwan is said to have had in its possession a firman bearing the seal of prince Dara Shukoh, dated 1653, referring to one Shah Beg as governor of the place². Nizam Murtaza Khan of Pihani continued to serve under Shah Jahan and in the 24th year of the reign was given a pension of 20 lakhs of dams from the revenues of Pihani. His grandsons, Abdul Muqtadi and Abdulla, were also taken into service and given *mansabs*³. Murid Khan, probably their father or an uncle, built a fort, about 8 km. south-west of Pihani, at Nagar (Mansurnagar)⁴.

Aurangzeb (1658–1707) is said to have visited the town of Mallanwan and ordered the stone image of the deity in the Sonasi Nath shrine to be sawn asunder, but, according to legend, failed in the attempt because of the miraculous powers of the image. At Sandila, he restored the Saiyids to their lost possessions and gave twelve villages of the pargana in jagir to Maulvi Muhammad Shah who served the emperor with distinction in the province of Bihar⁵. He also built the fort at Kalyanmal and stationed an officer there⁶. In 1677, the emperor deputed Nawab Diler Khan, an Afghan officer, with the latter's brother, Bahadur Khan, to repress the Pande Parwars of Angni Khera, who had looted a convoy of royal treasure on the road from Khairabad to Delhi. For his successful campaign he was rewarded with a big jagir, covering the present parganas of Sara and Shahabad, which were till then held by the Pande Parwars. The town of Shahabad was also founded by this officer in that very year⁷. He filled the place with his Afghan kinsmen and troops, and built there a palace named Bari Deorhi, a fine Jami Masjid and his own mausoleum, the walls on the upper storey of which contained bands of florid decorations on red sandstone after the manner of those on the Taj at Agra⁸. The same year, Muhammad Fazil of the Saiyid family of Bilgram, under government orders, subdued the refractory inhabitants of pargana Bawan which he was given in jagir as a reward⁹. In 1702-03, Ibad-ullah Khan, raja of Muhamdi, broke up the old *mahal* of Barwar-Anjana, dividing it into nine small parganas, and took to himself the jagir of the Pihani Saiyids, including Mansurnagar where he rebuilt the fort of Murid Khan¹⁰. It was also in

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1. Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 138
 2. Harington, *op. cit.*, p. 183
 3. Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 238-239
 4. Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 281
 5. Harington, *op. cit.*, p. 222 ; Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 138
 6. *Ibid.*
 7. *Ibid.*, pp. 138, 266-267
 8. *Ibid.* ; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 283
 9. Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 138
 10. *Ibid.*, pp. 137, 138, 229, 239

Aurangzeb's reign that Naunidh Rai, a government official, built the temple of Gopinath at Gopamau in 1699¹, one Najabat Ali built a mosque in the Saiyidwara *muhalla* of Sandi in 1113 A. H. (1702 A. D.)² and one Ali Hasan built a masjid at Bilgram in 1118 A. H. (1707 A. D.)³.

MODERN PERIOD

The death of Aurangzeb, in 1707, threw the whole of this region into a state of confusion and for about two decades there was practically no regular government in this area. Hardoi was one of the most violent and turbulent of the districts of Avadh, where in the Bangar, the wild tract east of and along the river Sai, the Pasis, whose ancestors had originally been the masters of the soil there, had taken refuge and maintained a constant guerilla warfare against all authority, Hindu or Muslim. Their chief stronghold was Ahrori in pargana Gopamau, and a number of neighbouring Rajputs collaborated with them⁴.

The 1722, Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk, a Saiyid from Nishapur and a Shia by faith, was appointed governor of Agra and also given charge of the subah of Avadh⁵. By 1724, he had so firmly established himself in this subah that he and his successors, though nominally officers of the imperial Mughal government at Delhi, were the *de facto* rulers of Avadh of which he was the first nawab⁶. The district of Hardoi lay in the western part of his dominion and ceased to have anything to do with the imperial authority at Delhi. Soon after taking over charge of the subah, the nawab made a tour of the districts, including Hardoi, in order to receive submission of local chiefs who cherished their traditional freedom and were reluctant to yield to the nawab's authority. He, however, succeeded in his object. He was for the most part away on imperial duties, but whenever he could spare time for his province, he personally superintended the administration with great care⁷.

His successor, Safdar Jang (1739–54), who was also his nephew and son-in-law, remained similarly busy in the imperial affairs at Delhi where, in addition to his other duties, he acted as the vizir of the empire, and governed the province of Avadh through his deputy, Raja Naval Rai⁸. About the middle of 1749, Ahmad Khan, the Bangash chief of Farrukhabad, made preparations for an attack on Naval Rai who sent a timely warning to his master and encamped halfway between Kannauj and Farrukhabad. But, before Safdar Jang could come to the assistance of his deputy, the Bangash chief penetrated the latter's camp by surprise, on August 31, put him to death in his tent, and captured his artillery and

1. *Ibid.*, p. 189

2. *Ibid.*, p. 244 ; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 282

3. *Ibid.*, p. 278

4. McMinn, *op. cit.*, pp. 65-66 ; Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 138-139

5. Burn, *op. cit.*, pp. 344-348

6. *Ibid.*, p. 625

7. Elliott, C. A. ; *The chronicles of Oonao*, p. 124

8. Burn, *op. cit.*, pp. 428, 429

entire equipage¹. About a month later, Ahmad Khan defeated Safdar Jang himself, and soon after sent his young son, Mahmud Khan into Avadh to plunder the country. The latter crossed the Ganga and attacked Bilgram, which was, however, saved by the determined attitude of the Saiyids of the town². Afghan detachments also went out to capture pargana Shahabad and even Lucknow, but Safdar Jang's troops ultimately succeeded in driving out the Afghans from Avadh³.

It was during this reign that Anwaruddin Khan 'Siraj-ul-Umra', who belonged to the family of the Kanauji Sheikhs of Gopamau, was appointed subedar of Carnatic with capital at Arcot, in 1744. He is said to have built a curious square well, called the *chaukuntha*, a mosque in the town of his birth⁴. Five years later, he was killed in battle and was succeeded by his kinsman, Muhammad Ali Khan, also of Gopamau, as nawab of Arcot. Muhammad Ali Khan's name has become immortal in Indo-British history in connection with the Anglo-French wars and the famous siege of Arcot of 1751. Anwaruddin Khan's eldest son, Badr-ul-Islam Khan, was appointed subedar of Katehr and Shikohabad by the Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah, and nephew, Munir-ud-din Khan, as the deputy governor of Bengal⁵. Pargana Shahabad also dates from this reign, when in 1745, the villages east of the Garra were consolidated into a separate pargana named Shahabad⁶.

Safdar Jang died in 1754, and was succeeded by his son, Shuja-ud-daula (1754-75). He had soon to encounter a formidable combination of his enemies. Ahmad Shah Abdali, on an expedition to northern India, visited Delhi early in 1757. With his approval Ghazi-ud-din 'Imad-ul-Mulk', the then vizir of the Mughal emperor Alamgir II and an old enemy of Safdar Jang, got Mirza Baba, the emperor's son, formally appointed subedar of Avadh. Accompanied by the prince, his own troops, some of Abdali's horse, several Rohilla chiefs and the forces of Ahmad Khan Bangash of Farrukhabad he went out to crush Shuja-ud-daula. The latter ordered his advance-guard consisting of 10,000 strong, under his famous general, Anup Giri Gosain, to go and intercept the enemy. This army encamped, about the third week of April, at Dauganj, near Sandi, then a very populous and important town on the river Garra. Shuja-ud-daula himself reached Bilgram on June 5, and Sandi the next day. In the meantime, he had sought the assistance of the Marathas and declared, "I am a loyal servant of the emperor and the princes. But, I regard the vizir and Ahmad Khan Bangash as my enemies. If they are removed from the side

1. *Ibid.*, pp.429-430

2. *Ibid.*, p.430

3. *Ibid.*

4. *Ibid.*, pp.384, 387; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 279; Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 188

5. *Ibid.*

6. *Ibid.*, p.137

of the princes, I will come to pay my respects with folded hands and shall sacrifice my life and property. If, on the other hand, they remain, I shall fight". After two unimportant affairs at outpost, Shuja-ud-daula was reinforced by Sad-ullah Khan, a Rohilla chief who had now become his friend. Negotiations started, but the stiff attitude of Shuja-ud-daula led to a breakdown. He now crossed the Garra and set up his encampment on its right bank, opposite Sandi, erecting entrenchments round the camp. At last, the formidable position of Shuja-ud-daula, and Sad-ullah Khan's advocacy of his cause, put an end to hostilities and the aggressors retired, after receiving from the nawab five lakh rupees and vague promises of more¹. The nawab began his return journey from this district to Lucknow on June 27, 1757².

Two years later, when Najib-ud-daula, another Rohilla chief, was being hard-pressed by the Marathas, Shuja-ud-daula, decided to go to his relief. Starting from Lucknow, about the beginning of the rainy season, he remained encamped near Shahabad in this district for about three months, since the roads had become impassable due to rain and mud³. When, about a decade later, Shuja-ud-daula was at war with the Rohillas, the latter invaded his territory and seized Mallanwan⁴. The nawab was almost constantly in the district, which was on the borders of his territory, and maintained a permanent camp at Sandi⁵. It was also in this district, at Shahabad, that a treaty of defensive and offensive alliance between the Rohilla chiefs and Shuja-ud-daula was signed, confirmed and sealed in the presence of the British general, Sir Robert Barker, on June 13, 1772⁶. The treaty of the following year, between the nawab and the British, provided for the maintenance of a force for the protection of Avadh under British officers⁷, and consequently an English brigade was stationed near Mallanwan for a few years, prior to its removal to Kanpur. The cantonments were located at a village, called Faizpur Kampu, some 4 km. from Bilgram and 6 km. from Mallanwan, the different fields there being still known as *phulwala* (public gardens), *gendkhana* (cricket ground), *kabarahar* (cemetery), and some other indicating the locality of the commissariat lines. The place stood on the old highway from Lucknow to Delhi by way of Sandi and Farrukhabad, and was conveniently situated⁸. Hardoi itself was then of no consequence, while Bilgram, Gopamau, Sandila and Shahabad, besides Sandi, were large prosperous towns

1. Burn, *op. cit.*, pp. 438-439 ; Srivastava, A. L. : *Shuja-ud-Daulah*, Vol. I (second ed., Agra, 1961), pp. 32-45

2. *Ibid.*, p. 45

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 71-72

4. Harrington, *op. cit.*, p. 183 ; Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 13^e.

5. *Ibid.*

6. *Ibid.*, Srivastava, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, (Lahore, 1945), pp. 201-202

7. *Ibid.*, pp. 220-221 ; Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 139

Ibid.

with flourishing academies¹. Particularly, the town of Bilgram produced among its Saiyids and Sheikhs many literary luminaries and important officers of state from the 16th to the 19th century².

Asaf-ud-daula (1775—1797), the next nawab, shifted his capital from Faizabad to Lucknow, a place much nearer to Hardoi which consequently became more open to the influences of the court and the capital. His period was, however, almost eventless so far as the district is concerned, except for a few minor incidents. Muhammad Ali Khan, the nawab of Arcot, who had received in 1760 the title of 'Wala Jah' from the emperor Shah Alam and those of 'Amir-ul-Hind' and 'Khadim-ul-Haimain' from the sultan of Turkey in 1786, did not forget the town of his birth, Gopamau, where he rebuilt, in that year, the Jami Masjid of Akbar's time which has been destroyed by an earth-quake, and repaired the *dargah* of Lal Pir in 1795³. During this reign, Thakur Ranjit Singh of Katiari built a fort at Dharampur in 1792⁴.

From the administrative point of view, the old Mughal arrangement of sirkars and *mahals* had continued till about the close of Asaf-ud-daula's reign, excepting that a sirkar had also begun to be called a *nizamat* under the charge of *nazim*, and was divided into *chaklas* representing individual *mahals* or groups of *mahals*. Thus a part of the present district lay in the *nizamat* of Lucknow and the rest in that of Khairabad. One Nur Ali Khan, who held charge of the district in *Fasli* 1185 (or 1777-78 A. D.), was the earliest of the celebrated *nazims* of this reign. He was probably succeeded by Ambar Ali Khan in 1783-84. The most famous of the *nazims* of this period was Raja Sital Prasad Tirbedi, a brave but ferocious soldier who ruled the turbulent Bangar of this district with an iron rod from 1784 to 1791. This was, perhaps, necessary because the area constituting the present district of Hardoi was reputed to be the most lawless tract in the whole of Avadh. He was succeeded by Fateh Ali Khan who enjoyed office for only one year, and was replaced by Ghulam Muhammad Khan who probably served till the close of the eighteenth century⁵.

In 1801, the next nawab, Saadat Ali Khan, introduced his own administrative and revenue system. The parganas of Bilgram and Sandila were transferred from the *nizamat* of Lucknow to that of Khairabad. The revenue division of Khairabad thus came to include the entire area of district Hardoi, except the separate *chakla* of Sandi-Pali, comprising the parganas of Sandi, Pali, Shahabad and Saromannagar. Raja Sital Prasad Tirbedi appears to have been given again the charge of the

1. Srivastava, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 348

2. Navill, *op. cit.*, pp. 178-179

3. Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 187, 188

4. *Ibid.*, p. 185

5. *Ibid.* pp. 139-140 : McMinn, *op. cit.*, pp. 65-66

Khairabad *nizamat* and to have continued in office till about the close of Saadat Ali Khan's reign. The total sway of this *nazim* over this district apparently lasted for eleven years. His headquarters were at Khairabad but more often he chose to reside at Tadiaon in this district, where he built a fort. He also set up an outstation at Gundwa¹.

Almost the entire area covered by the Hardoi district was divided into the *chaklas* of Tadiaon, Sandila (constituted in 1821) and Sandi-Pali², each under the charge of a *chakladar* who was responsible for the collection and remission of the revenue of the *chakla* and for the maintenance of law and order. Gradually, the *chakladars* developed into farmers of revenue and as such instruments of ruthless oppression of the subjects.

After Raja Sital Prasad Tirbedi, the charge of *chakla* Tadiaon was handed over to Raja Bhawani Prasad, a Kayasth of mild disposition. He was followed by Aza Khan, a Mughal from Lucknow, Rai Bakht Mal who built a new and larger fort at Tadiaon, Maulvi Farid-ud-din of Gopamau, Husain Ali Khan of Malihabad, Rai Dila Ram (brother of Rai Bakht Mal) and Raja Sheonath Singh (Rai Dila Ram's son), the last-named holding the *chakla* till the annexation of Avadh by the British in 1856³. Of these, Husain Ali Khan, during his tenure, is said to have been reduced to such straits that he was compelled to give to the refractory landholders, in 1848, an increase of *nanhar* (proprietary dues) to the extent of Rs 40,000, to induce them to pay the government demand and desist from plunder which made the task of his successor no easier⁴.

As regards *chakla* Sandila, its first *chakladar* was Raja Gobardhan Das, the ancestor of the erstwhile talukdars of Sarawan-Baragaon who took charge in 1821. After a year, he was succeeded by Sheikh Imam Bakhsh who, in 1827, was replaced by Amrit Mal Pathak. The next *chakladar* was Chaudhri Hashmat Ali of Kakrali who held the charge from 1836 to 1846, and was followed by Murlidhar who, in 1848, was succeeded by Nawab Ali Naqi Khan⁵. He was a favourite of the last king of Avadh, Wajid Ali Shah, and when four years later he left this charge he was promoted to the high office of prime minister of the kingdom. It is said that Nawab Ali Naqi Khan, when *chakladar* of Sandila, especially patronised a local dancing girl, named Lado who was the daughter of the courtesan Mamola. She received from him the grant of a village⁶. The next

1. *Ibid.*, p. 66.; Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 139-140

2. *Ibid.*, p. 139; McMinn *op. cit.*, p. 65

3. Steeman Ccl. Sir W. H.: *A Journey through the Kingdom of Oudh* (London 1853), Vol. II p. 22; Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 140

4. *Ibid.*

5. *Ibid.*

6. Hashmi, N. H. (Ed.) ; *Ex-Naqir Roznamcha* (*Yadgar-i-Maghar*), (Lucknow) 1954), p. 129

chakladar of Sandila was Khawaja Husain Bakhsh who held office for only one year, and, in his place, Chaudhri Hashmat Ali was re-appointed and remained in charge till the annexation¹.

About the *chakia* of Sandi-Pali, the only information available is that in 1830 or so one Qutb-ud-din Husain Khan held the office of *chakladar* and that during his tenure he attacked and destroyed the fort of the Sombansi Rajputs at Barwan. His successor was Farid-ud-din Husain Khan who constituted a new pargana named Pachhoha, as a separate unit, about 1836 A. D. Barwan was the most troublesome part of the Sandila division and the Sombansis rebuilt their fort there during the time of this officer, but it was again attacked in 1840 by the king's troops under one Captain Barlow. In 1848, the whole village was burnt down by another British officer, Captain Bunbury, on account of the recusancy of the inhabitant².

Ghazi-ud-din Haidar (1814–27), Nasir-ud-din Haidar (1827–37), Muhammad Ali Shah (1837–42), Amjad Ali Shah (1842–47), and Wajid Ali Shah (1847–1856), the successors of Saadat Ali Khan who died in 1814, though using the title 'King'³ and not merely 'Nawab' or 'Nawab Vizir', were only so in name. They had little to do with actual administration of the kingdom and lived a life of ease and pleasure, or spent their time in palace intrigues, and diverse amusements such as wrestling, kite-flying, cock-fights, quail-fights, gambling, dancing, singing and theatrical displays, building activity, or in celebrating religious ceremonies, particularly the newly introduced unorthodox practices such as enacting the birth ceremonies of the Imams⁴.

To give one instance, a contemporary Englishman writes that until the demise of Nasir-ud-din Haidar, in 1837, the chaprassis, or messengers of the king, used to go with palkis as litters to the houses of persons of all ranks, and by force carry away women and girls, whether married or unmarried. He further remarks that this most flagitious violation of the dearest rights of human nature was perpetrated during the presence of an overwhelming British military force, distributed throughout the province to preserve peace⁵. His immediate authority was Butter, another European, who visited these parts in 1837 and from his personal observation describes the state of the country, as it then obtained, in the following words : "The administrative state of the country may be summed up in a few words : a sovereign regardless of his kingdom except in so

1. Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 140-141

2. *Ibid.*, p. 141

3. Dodwell, H. H. (Ed.) : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. V, p. 575

4. Cf. Sharar, M. Abdul Halim ; *Guzishta-i-Lakhnaw*, (Lucknow, undated) pp. 49-52

5. Thornton, E. ; *A Gazetteer of the Territories under the Government of the East India Company and the Native States on the Continent of India*, (London 1854), Vol. II,

far as it supplied him with the means of personal indulgence ; a minister incapable or unwilling to stay the ruin of the country ; local governors, or, more properly speaking, farmers of the revenue, invested with virtually despotic powers, left almost unchecked to gratify their resentment and private enmities ; a local army, ill paid, and therefore licentious, undisciplined, and habituated to defect ; an almost absolute denial of justice in all matters, civil or criminal ; . . . and a mode of collecting revenue, not unusual, resembles rather the levying of tribute in a hostile country, than the enforcement of the claims of a lawful sovereign upon his own subjects. The *chakladar*, or farmer of the revenue, takes the field at the head of a considerable force, and should a zamindar not comply with his demands, he proceeds to urge them by the aid of artillery using sometimes balls of hammered iron, but more frequently cylindrical billets of wood, which make a great noise by whizzing in their course through the air Revenue is the only object of the government. The *chakladars*, the only persons considered as at all responsible for the peace of the country, regard nothing but the collection ; no courts of justice are held ; no law administered ; and the people, where not protected by some powerful zamindar, are subjected to pillage, and to every other outrage, from gangs of robbers, roaming the country in great numbers, and whose audacity is encouraged by the comparative impunity with which they exercise their lawless avocation"¹.

Colonel Sleeman, during the course of his tour of Avadh, visited Tadiaon in this district on January 22, 1849, and wrote about the country that it was "in parts well cultivated, particularly in the vicinity of villages ; but a large portion of the surface is covered with jungle, useful only to robbers and refractory landholders, who abound in the purgunnah of Bangur. In this respect it is reputed one of the worst districts in Oude. Within the last few years the king's troops have been frequently beaten and driven out with loss, even when commanded by a European officer. The landholders and armed peasantry of different villages unite their quotas of auxiliaries, and concentrate upon them on a concerted signal, when they are in pursuit of robbers and rebels. Almost every able-bodied man of every village in Bangur is trained to the use of arms of one kind or another, and none of the king's troops, save those who are disciplined and commanded by European officers, will venture to move against a landholder of the district ; and when the local authorities cannot obtain the aid of such troops, they are obliged to conciliate the most powerful and unscrupulous by reductions in the assessment of the lands or additions to their *nankar*"².

The talukdars of the district were then so strong that the government officers were afraid to measure their lands or to make any enquiry

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 36-37

2. Sleeman, *op.cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 14-15

as to the value of their estates, lest they should openly rebel and plunder the country with the aid of their numerous followers. The chief landholders were the Bais Rajputs of Barwan, the Nikumbhs of Atwa and Birwa, and the Raikwars of Rudamau, all of whom paid a very small revenue in proportion to the size of their estates¹. There was a singular unanimity among the landholders, who had concerted a regular league to resist the government, and this offensive and defensive alliance extended all over the Bangar area. The government troops were in a wretched state of inefficiency and regularly lived on the country, paying nothing for supplies and carriage. Some of the landholders may even have been professed brigands, particularly Bhagwant Singh of Atwa Piparia (in district Kheri), who had taken up his headquarters at Ahrauri (Ahrori) in pargana Gopamau of this district, where he maintained a state of open rebellion. In 1841, Captain Hollings was directed to attack him with three companies of the second battalion of the Oudh Local Infantry, but was completely defeated and was saved only by the fortunate arrival of reinforcements. Four months later, Bhagwant Singh was killed by his ally, Pancham Singh, the Chandel zamindar of Ahrauri itself, who sent the severed head to Farid-ud-din, the *chakladar*, at Tadiaon; the latter claimed all the credit himself and was handsomely rewarded². The western parganas of the district were even more independent than the Bungar, the Sombansis of Barwan and Siwaipur and Ranji Singh, talukdar of Katiari, generally ignoring altogether the authority of the king and his officers. Ranjit Singh had a strong fort at Dharampur, defended with seven guns and a large force of armed and disciplined men. He was constantly being besieged by the king's troops, and in 1837 had been driven across the Ganga and deprived of his estate; but while at Fatehgarh he became acquainted with Hakim Mehndi Ali Khan, the vizir, who afterwards restored him to his property and power. Again, in 1851, he was attacked and forced to take refuge in British territory, where he died, but the contest was continued by his son. Even the camp of the British 'resident' (at the court of Avadh) was on several occasions robbed in this district³.

This state of affairs, making allowances for the exaggerated and, perhaps, motivated accounts of the Englishmen, was deplorable enough and gave a ready excuse to the East India Company to depose Wajid Ali Shah, the last king of Avadh, and annex his kingdom, in February, 1856⁴.

Consequently, the area covered by the present district was for the first time constituted into a single administrative unit (district), with headquarters at Mallanwan which was also made into a cantonment

1. *Ibid.*, p. 1

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 15; 21 Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 141-142

3. *Ibid.*, p. 142

4. *Ibid.*, Dodwell, *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, p. 165

for a small body of troops. The first deputy commissioner of the district, W. C. Capper, at once set about the establishment of tahsils and police-stations, and within the first year also completed the summary Settlement of land revenue, the first of its kind for this tract¹. Soon after, however, the freedom struggle of 1857 broke out.

The first signs of trouble in this district became visible in tahsil Sandila. On receipt of news that the Muslims of Malihabad had gone into open armed revolt, Capt. Veston, the superintendent of military police, was despatched from Lucknow on May 27, 1857, to restore order there². The zamindars of Avadh had now begun to be affected by a spirit of revolt against the British, and Capt. Hutchinson, the military secretary, was sent from Lucknow on an expedition through the north-west of the province, with certain troops which were suspected of mutinous intent, so that they might be kept away from the city³. On the first of June this force reached Sandila, where news was brought of the outbreak at Lucknow. Hutchinson took the money from the local treasury and paid his troops, leaving a balance of Rs 1,200 only. The next day Capper, the deputy commissioner at Mallanwan, wrote to him that the insurgents from Lucknow had reached Madhoganj, while news from Fatehgarh urged Hutchinson not to proceed thither. Nevertheless he continued his march towards the Ganga, past Mallanwan, but had to retrace his steps, and, on June 8, was joined by Capper who had been forced to flee from Mallanwan⁴. Already before the end of May, Capper had strong reasons to doubt the fidelity of the detachments stationed at his headquarters to guard the government treasury. He had also perceived symptoms of general fermentation throughout the district, and had written on 29 May, "I wish that we could hear of the fall of Delhi, for deserters are coming in fast and spreading wonderful reports of the utter cowardice and alarm of the *Sahibs* in the North-West. There appear, too, to be a good many corpses of Europeans lying on the Trunk Road; and it is time that they were buried. Their presence seems to cause alarm to all passengers, even more than the dacoits. Every man who comes here has been thoroughly cleaned out by the Goojurs"⁵.

Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the progress which the freedom struggle had made even at that early period than these simple sentences written by the then deputy commissioner of Mallanwan. He had remained there till he saw that the troops at the station were on the brink of open revolt, and then left for Lucknow. With the revolt of the garri-

1. Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 142

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 142-143

3. Rizvi, S. A. A. and Bhargava, M. L. (Ed.) : *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. II, p. 9.

4. Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 143

5. Rizvi and Bhargava, *op. cit.*, p. 28

son and the flight of the officers the whole district was plunged into confusion.¹ The Raikwar zamindars of Ruia and Rudamau were the first to stand against the British and the last to submit to their authority. They promptly attacked Mallanwan, burnt the court house, destroyed government records, and broke up the tahsils and police-stations. Madho Singh, the head of the Sombansi *muafidars* of Barwan, who had been appointed *thanadar* at the time of the annexation of Avadh, was attacked and his town burnt down. The inhabitants of the district, as a whole, are said to have joined heartily in this struggle. Many men from this area were in the army, and, therefore, the district was soon filled with soldiers coming from stations from which the British had been driven out. Almost all the talukdars of the district, with one notable exception, took part in the struggle and sent levies to Lucknow to fight and drive out the Europeans. Even Chaudhri Hashmat Ali, the talukdar of Sandila, who afterwards rendered conspicuous service in the cause of the British, personally took part, with a considerable force, in the defence of Lucknow against the foreigners². Hardeo Bakhsh, the talukdar of Katiari, however, remained loyal to the British throughout the struggle, in the face of constant danger of attack from the freedom fighters of Fatehgarh. With the aid of Kesri Singh, his uncle, he gave shelter on June 6, to several European fugitives from Fatehgarh, including the collector of the latter district and his family, whom he kept in hiding at Khasaura and Rampura. Eight days later, the collector of Budaun was similarly afforded refuge by him. Eventually, on September 1, the refugees escaped safely to Kanpur by boat. For his steadfast loyalty, Hardeo Baksh was awarded by the British government, after the restoration of order, with the title of 'raja', the honour 'Star of India', a large grant of revenue-free land, and a permanent settlement of his other possessions, his name being one of the five loyal talukdars of these parts, mentioned in Lord Canning's proclamation of March, 1858.³

For about a year, from the beginning of June, 1857, to that of April 1858, the district remained almost wholly in the hands of the freedom fighters, without the least vestige of British authority. No event of any note took place there in that interval. By March 20, 1858, the fall of Lucknow and its reoccupation by the British was almost complete⁴, and on April 7, General Walpole marched out of Musa Bagh (Lucknow) with a considerable force, comprising infantry, cavalry and artillery, for the occupation of this district. Within a fortnight, he reached Rudamau, near which was the jungle fort of Ruia, owned and held by Narpatt Singh, a Raikwar chief. His father, Jassa Singh, had been a staunch friend of

1. *Ibid.*, Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 143

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 143-144 ; Rizvi and Bhargava, *op. cit.*, pp. 119, 134-135

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 267-268, 281, 329, 428 ; Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 144

4. Rizvi and Bhargava, *op. cit.*, pp. 324-328

Nana Sahib, the Peshwa, had joined him at Bithur (in Kanpur), and had been killed in one of his combats with the English general Havelock. The son had followed in his father's footsteps and given a home and shelter in Ruia to Nana Sahib when the latter had been driven out of Bithur. Though the fort was comparatively small, its strength lay in its thick earthen walls, high on its northern and eastern faces, loopholed for musketry, and defended on those sides by a broad and deep ditch. Moreover, it was surrounded by an almost impervious thicket of bamboo jungle¹. At the angles, there were irregular bastions, and gates on the western and southern faces were very weak and incapable of much defence. Walpole, however, did not reconnoitre, failed to discover the weak points in the defences, and did not take advantage of the opportunities that the strong force under his command gave him, nor did he listen to the information tendered by a trooper who had escaped from captivity in the fort. He simply sent his regiments forward to pierce through and storm the defences at the strongest points. The result was a heavy loss in men and officers, and a positive repulse, inasmuch as the British force was withdrawn from the attack. Narpāt Singh evacuated the fort during the night and escaped, and Walpole, after demolishing the fort, proceeded with the army into Rohilkhand. The Ruia event had, however, a most serious effect; its fame, as a matter of course, spread with exaggerations throughout Avadh, and emboldened the rebel talukdars.² In an action fought later at Sirsa, on the right bank of the Ramganga, in which Walpole won a victory against the insurgents, it was ascertained, from the uniforms worn by some of the slain, that they belonged to Narpāt Singh's force.³

The district was still full of the rebellious soldiery, but the temper of the landholders was not now unfavourable to the British rule, with the exception of Narpāt Singh who held out to the last. Civil officers were sent out to receive the submission of the talukdars, but the British made no attempt to take up a position which would require military support. Hardeo Bakhsh, the raja of Katiari, with his feudatory forces bravely held a few posts against Narpāt Singh, Firoz Shah, and other leaders of the freedom struggle, who were moving about the neighbourhood. The rebel *Nazim* of Sitapur, Bakhshi Har Prasad of Lilauli (in Bara Banki district), exercised some sort of authority in the Sandila tahsil, and could not as yet be dealt with.⁴ About this time, Dhanpat Rai, the raja of Sarawan-Baragaon, is said to have gone over to the British, at which Firoz Shah attacked Sandila with a force, arrested Dhanpat Rai, appointed one Lakkar Shah as *nazim* of the place, and partly destroyed the fort at Sandila.⁵

1. *Ibid.*, p. 404

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 404-405; Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 145

3. Nevill, *op. cit.* 146

4. *Ibid.*

5. *Ibid.*, p. 85; Rizvi and Bhargava, *op. cit.*, pp. 453, 48 ?

In the north, the insurgents were still strong. Maulvi Liaqat Ali attacked and plundered Bilgram, Sandi and Pali, and some of the freedom fighters were collected at Shahabad, from where they were driven out by the British, about the end of May¹. Since Kavanagh, who had been stationed at Malihabad, was being constantly harassed by the Muslim garrison of Sandila, Captain Dawson, at the head of a military police force, attacked the place on July 30, and cleared it of the insurgents² the feeling of the people generally around Sandila was reported by Kavanagh as decidedly favourable to the British and twelve talukdars with 1,237 armed followers had come forward to help him in restoring order in the Mallanwan district³. In the neighbourhood of Sandi, Hardeo Bakhsh, the pro-British talukdar of Katiari, had been taking an active part in suppressing the freedom fighters⁴, and about the beginning of the second week of August, a victory won by Brigadier Eveleigh at Hussainganj in district Unnao cleared a large part of that district as well as of the Mallanwan (Hardoi) district of the insurgents⁵.

After cessation of the rains, on October 3, Hari Chand, the *chakladar* of Khairabad, who had kept up the struggle in the south of Avadh, with six thousand men and eight guns crossed the Gomati river, about 16 km. north of Sandila. Here he was joined by several other zamindars and, on the morning of the 4th, came within 5 km. of Sandila with twelve thousand men and twelve guns, and soon after entered the town from the western side. Capt. Dawson, who had continuously held the place, sending out skirmishing parties from time to time to clear the surrounding country, had a force of 1,400 infantry and 500 irregular cavalry. Hearing of the enemy's approach, he retired into the fort and sent off his cavalry to Malihabad. He kept the insurgents at bay till the 6th, when Major Maynard, with a strong force including artillery and taking up the 500 horsemen from Malihabad, came to his relief. He at once attacked the freedom fighters and drove them to Jamun (Jamu), a village some 4 km. from the town, where they took up a very strong position⁶.

Under instructions of the British commanded-in-chief, three columns of British army were operating at this time in the north-west of Avadh. One under Brigadier Hall (Hale) was ordered to proceed from Fatehgarh through this district to Sitapur, and another, under Brigadier Barker, from Lucknow to join Hall. On October 5, Barker marched for Sandila with a considerable force, reaching there on the evening of the 7th. The next day, he attacked and completely defeated the insurgents, after a desperate fight, incurring severe losses. He then made Sandila his base for the control of the surrounding country. On the 21st, he attacked and took

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 2*, 424, 487; Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 146

2. *Ibid.*, p. 147; Rizvi and Bhargava, *op. cit.*, p. 465-466

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 466

4. *Ibid.*, p. 460-461

5. Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 146-147

6. *Ibid.*, p. 147; Rizvi and Bhatgava, *op. cit.*, pp. 509, 510, 535

by storm the fort of Beruwa (Birwah), although this time too, the losses were considerable¹. In this battle, Gulab Singh, the *karinda* of the talukdar of Purwa in Unnao, and Lakkar Shah, the *nazim*, also fought against the British². On the other hand, Brigadier Hall had left Fatehgarh on the 15th, crossed the Ramganga, and marched to Pali and Sandi, joining Barker at Ruia on the 28th. Again, Narpat Singh had to evacuate his fort with all his men and escape. The Ruia fort as also all other fortresses in the neighbourhood were dismantled³. It was now the beginning of November, 1858, and the district was almost entirely clear of all active anti-British elements, and the freedom struggle was over so far as this area was concerned. Hardeo Bakhsh of Katiari, Bharat Singh of Atwa, Maulvi Fazal Rasul of Jalalpur, and many other lesser fry were rewarded according to their deserts, for their loyalty and services rendered to the British during this great crisis; others, who were suspected or found guilty, were duly punished⁴.

By the beginning of 1859, civil administration in the district had been restored and it was reorganised. The headquarters were shifted from Mallanwan to Hardoi which enjoyed a central position. The district as originally constituted comprised five tahsils—Malihabad, Sandila, Sandi, Mallanwan and Tadiaon. Under the organisation, tahsil Malihabad was transferred to the Lucknow district, tahsil Shahabad was transferred from district Mohumdi (Sitapur) to this district, tahsil Mallanwan was abolished, and tahsil Tadiaon was changed into tahsil Hardoi⁵. Some time later, tahsil Sandi changed into tahsil Bilgram.

The subsequent history of the district, for more than half a century, is almost uneventful. On January 1, 1877, Queen Victoria was given the title of Kaiser-i-Hind at a glittering darbar held at Delhi, and the same day a similar function was organised at Hardoi in which the talukdars and other gentry of the district participated⁶. Similarly, on February 16, 1886, a darbar to celebrate the jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign was held at Hardoi at the instance of the deputy commissioner⁷, and in 1888, to commemorate that event a hospital and the Victoria Memorial Hall were built in the town, the latter building being considered for decades to be the finest public building in Avadh outside Lucknow⁸. From 27 to 29 December, 1899, a session of the Indian National Congress was held at

1. *Ibid.*, p. 535; Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 147-148.

2. Rizvi and Bhargava, *op. cit.*, pp. 397, 479.

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 479-480; Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 148.

4. of. *Old Oudh Records for the years 1858-90—Hardoi District* (State Archives, Allahabad). Files. nos. 37, 39, 65, 76, 113, 154, 161, 431, 780, 783, 790, 792, 803, 817.

5. *Ibid.*, Fil. No. 11 (letter no. 61, dated 26-3-58, from Commr. Khyrabad to Secy., to Chief Commr. Oudh).

6. Hashmi, *op. cit.*, pp. 24-25.

7. *Ibid.*, pp. 33-34.

8. Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 201.

Lucknow, which was attended by some persons from the district. The government, by its notification, dated April 18, 1900, allowed the use of the Devanagri script in official business. The urban Muslims of the district opposed the move and sent memorials to the lieutenant-governor and the Government of India for its revocation¹. They also supported the demand raised in 1906, by certain leaders of their community for separate political representation.

The first session of the Indian National Congress attended by Mahatma Gandhi, who had recently returned from South Africa, was the Lucknow session held in 1916. The national movement had so far been confined to the urban intelligentsia but his appearance on the Indian political scene gave a new direction and meaning to the freedom struggle which was now carried to the masses. The Congress was transformed into a militant organisation, with non-violence as its creed and full independence as its goal, and, in 1920, the Congress declared that its objective was "the attainment of *Swarajya* by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means."

Towards this end, Mahatma Gandhi launched his famous Non-co-operation Movement all over the country in the August of that year. In Hardoi, the response of the people to this movement was enthusiastic and wide-spread. British goods were boycotted and bonfires were made of foreign cloth and western style clothes. The Gandhi cap and *khadi* (hand-woven and hand-spun cloth) became the fashion of the day and tailors either refused to sew foreign cloth or charged as much as four times the normal stitching charges. Cloth merchants selling foreign cloth were tried and fined by people's courts. Liquor shops were picketed and palm trees (*tar*) from which fermented arrack is obtained were cut down by the people. Processions and meetings became a daily feature and government offices were picketed.

In Hardoi, the movement attracted countless scores of men and women, including students. Mahatma Gandhi had specially sent Shanti Swarup, an advocate of Farrukhabad, to Hardoi to organise the youth into a united body so that they could fully participate in the struggle. Shanti Swarup's attempts were crowned with signal success and students boycotted educational institutions and normal studies came to a stand-still. The movement also led to the establishment of the Gandhi Vidyalyaya where the pattern of studies followed Mahatma Gandhi's curriculum for national schools. The government, alarmed at the mass enthusiasm for the movement, resorted to ruthless measures to curb it. Meetings and processions were broken up by force and defenceless and unarmed demonstrators were subjected to brutal lathi charges and wholesale arrests of not only Congress volunteers but of even those remotely suspected of national sympathy were

1. Hashmi, *op. cit.*, pp. 61-62.

made inhuman punishment was meted out to those in jail. In one such incident in December, 1921, when the prisoners in the district jail refused to do manual labour, the political prisoners were mercilessly flogged at the instance of the district magistrate and the police. But these repressive measures could not crush the spirit of the people and at least 500 persons were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

Mahatma Gandhi suspended the movement in 1922 as the result of the Chauri Chaura (in district Gorakhpur) incident in which one sub-inspector of police and 21 police constables were killed. But the movement roused the consciousness of the people against alien rule and gave them a new confidence and courage to fight it. Regarding this phase of the struggle, Jawaharlal Nehru says in his *The Discovery of India*, "Gandhi for the first time entered the Congress organization and immediately brought about a complete change in its constitution. He made it democratic and a mass organization. Democratic it had been previously also but it had so far been limited in franchise and restricted to the upper classes. Now the peasants rolled in and, in its new garb, it began to assume, the look of a vast agrarian organisation with a strong sprinkling of the middle classes. The agrarian character was to grow."

The beginning of 1921 saw the birth of the Kisan Sabha movement popularly known as Aika (unity) movement in Hardoi under the auspices of the Congress. The peasantry for so long shamelessly exploited by the landlord and neglected by the government, living in squalor and abject poverty, their condition no better than that of serfs, now rose in unarmed and non-violent revolt against their twin masters, the government and the landlord. February, 1922, saw its spread with amazing rapidity—throughout Sandila tahsil, half of Hardoi tahsil and part of Bilgram tahsil and the movement continued gaining strength and influence every day. Largely attended meetings of tenant-cultivators were organised, thousands became four-anna members of the Congress and a reserve fund was opened to be used for contesting ejectment suits filed by zamindars. They took an oath to unite against exactions by zamindars, to desist from filing suits against brother cultivators and abstain from committing crime, *Panchayats*, were formed and *panchs* were nominated with powers to settle disputes between tenants. Payment of illegal cesses was to be withheld but payment of recorded rent was allowed. The strength and popularity of this movement may be gauged from the fact that one police circle alone reported 21 Aika meetings within a space of three days with attendance varying from 150 to 2,000 persons. In many cases the zamindars who had assaulted their tenant-cultivators were made to apologise publicly before large crowds of tenants. In March 1922, while making an enquiry into the Aika movement the police resorted to firing killing two persons

and injuring many more. Processions became a common sight and government offices and courts were picketed. In one such incident on January 3, 1922, about 26 Congress volunteers attempted to march through the kuchahri compound but were arrested. They were followed by a fresh batch of about 300 volunteers who entered court-rooms and shouted slogans. The police was called and 51 arrests were made.

The Muslims of the district participated in the Khilafat Movement started side by side and from January 18 to 20, 1923 three sittings of a Khilafat conference were held in Hardoi.

On March 13, 1923, Motilal Nehru visited the district and presided over the Avadh Kisan Conference at Hardoi which was attended by over 2,500 persons. Then on March 15, 1923, Jawaharlal Nehru addressed a 2,000 strong gathering in Hardoi. Both of them condemned Gandhiji's arrest and imprisonment (he was tried at Ahmedabad on March 18, 1922 and sentenced to six years' imprisonment) and called for a hartal. As a result complete hartal was observed in the district on March 18, 1923.

The same year Gangasa Bai, a volunteer of the district, participated in the Nagpur Jhanda Satyagraha which was directed against the promulgation of section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code (against a procession carrying the tri-colour flag which was taken out at Nagpur on May 1 of that year). She was prosecuted and ordered to furnish security for good behaviour for one year by executing a personal bond for Rs 200 with two sureties of Rs 50 each; in default to undergo one years' rigorous imprisonment.

In 1928, when the Simon Commission visited India, complete hartal was observed and protest processions and demonstrations were also organised in the district as elsewhere. Placards and banners with the words, "Simon, go back" were displayed and black flags were waved.

Purushottom Das Tandon, a prominent nationalist leader, visited the district early in October 1929, and presided over a political conference.

On October 11, 1929, Hardoi was visited by Gandhiji when he was given a rousing reception by all sections of the people. He also addressed a meeting of over 4,000 persons at the Town Hall. At the end of the meeting some pieces of finely woven *khaddar* were auctioned for a sum of Rs.296 which was presented to Gandhiji.

During the Civil Disobedience Movement and the Salt Satyagraha movement of 1930, Hardoi played an important part. As a protest against Gandhiji's arrest in that year for defying the Salt Act, agitation broke loose and protest meetings, processions and hartals were organised. On May 6, a large meeting attended by 1,000 persons was held at Hardoi. This was followed by hartals at Bilgram, Madhoganj, Hardoi and other

parts of the district. On May 25, contraband salt was publicly manufactured at Hardoi and Khasaura. Manufacture of salt became so widespread that the police found itself helpless in stopping it. Picketing of shops selling British goods and liquor continued and on June 1 the first batch of 25 volunteers was despatched to the towns in the district with the object of inducing cloth merchants to sign the pledge for not selling foreign cloth. Many shop keepers willingly allowed Congress workers to seal up their stocks of foreign cloth. Processions were also taken out in most of the larger towns and villages. The government unleashed a reign of terror. It was again a story of mass arrests, brutal lathi charges on peaceful and defenceless demonstrators, fabricated cases against freedom fighters and innocent persons and inhuman treatment and revolting torture of prisoners in jail. The government cast to the winds all principles of justice, fair-play and decency. Civil liberties were curtailed and such obnoxious laws as the Press Ordinance, the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance and the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance were issued. In a last desperate bid to crush the movement, the government declared the All-India Congress Committee unlawful. About this time, Govind Ballabh Pant (who was later to become chief minister of the State and subsequently a minister at the centre in independent India) visited the district. Alongside this movement, the peasant agitation also continued and took the form of a no-rent campaign. Despite the repressive measures, both these movements continued unabated. January 26, 1930, was declared the Independence Day and thousands in Hardoi, as every where also in India, repeated the solemn and inspiring pledge. "We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people to have freedom . . . We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain *Purna Swaraj* or complete independence."

In 1931, the Civil Disobedience Movement was temporarily suspended in view of the Round Table Conference but on its failure a Congress conference was held at Hardoi on December 16, 1931 with an attendance of 4,000 persons under the presidentship of Chheda Lal. They exhorted the audience to take full and active part in the no-rent campaign. In 1936, Jawaharlal Nehru paid a visit to the district and addressed a large gathering at the Ramlila grounds at Sandila.

In 1939, the Second World War broke out. The Congress decided not to co-operate with the government in its war effort and on June 2, 1940, Rafi Ahmad Kidwai and Kesho Dev Malaviya urged the district Congress conference, where 2,000 persons were assembled, to support the Congress. In the 'Individual Satyagraha' movement of 1941, scores of persons in the district courted arrest.

Hardoi did not lag behind in the Quit India movement launched on August 9, 1942. Processions, meetings and demonstrations were

organised. The government countered by following the familiar pattern—mass arrests, imposition of collective fines, lathi charges on peaceful and defenceless demonstrators, seizing of Congress offices and dishonouring the Congress flag.

The Second World War ended in 1945 and, by this time, the British had realised that they could no longer hope to keep India. The war for India's independence was taken to the Council table and by virtue of the Indian Independence Act of 1947, India became independent on August 15, 1947.



CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

GROWTH OF POPULATION

The first census of the province of Avadh was held in 1869, when it was ascertained that the Hardoi district had a population of 9,31,877 persons, with an average density of 406 persons to a square mile, and had 1,838 inhabited sites.

The next enumeration was made in 1881, when the population of the district was returned as 9,87,630 persons, giving an average density of 427.7 persons per square mile. Inhabited towns and villages numbered 1,882.

By 1891, the population of the district had risen to 11,13,211, its average density to 478.9 to a square mile, and the number of inhabited sites to 1,885. This marked increase in population is attributed to the exceptional prosperity the district had enjoyed in the preceding decade.

Soon after, however, a succession of bad seasons, culminating in the famine of 1896-97, proved disastrous for the population of the district, which, according to an estimate made in 1898, had been reduced by 60,000 persons. The death rate had risen exceedingly and many people had left the district. But, within the next three years the district made a remarkable recovery, and at the census of 1901, the population of the Hardoi district was found to be 10,92,236, only 20,975 less than at the previous census of 1891. The average density of population was 478.1 persons per square mile, and there were 1,898 inhabited villages and towns in the district.

The decennial growth of population in the district, as now constituted, during the period 1901-1971, as per the census records is indicated below :

Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1901 ..	10,92,236	—	—	5,82,215	5,10,021
1911 ..	11,20,542	+28,306	+2.59	6,09,483	5,11,059
1921 ..	10,83,727	-36,818	-3.29	5,85,782	4,97,945
1931 ..	11,26,750	+43,023	+3.97	6,07,913	5,18,837
1941 ..	12,39,083	+1,12,333	+9.97	6,65,680	5,73,403
1951 ..	13,61,562	+1,22,479	+9.88	7,30,624	6,30,938
1961 ..	15,73,171	+2,11,609	+15.54	8,47,161	7,26,010
1971 ..	18,49,519	+2,76,348	+17.57	10,13,260	8,36,259

Thus, although the population of the district, registered a rise of 2.59 per cent during the first decade of the present century, it suffered a decline of 3.29 per cent in the following decade owing to heavy mortality caused by the influenza epidemic of 1918-19. Since 1921, the population of the district has steadily increased, so that the figure in 1961 stood about 44 per cent higher than that in 1901. The smallest percentage of increase (2.59) was registered during the decade 1901-1911, and the highest (17.57) in the decade 1961-71. Still it was lower than the State average of 19.78 per cent for that decade. Tahsilwise, the growth of population in the decade 1951-61 had been 16.9 per cent in tahsil Hardoi, 15.4 per cent in tahsil Sandila, 15.0 per cent in tahsil Bilgram and 14.6 per cent in tahsil Shahabad. In 1961, the district occupied the 18th position in population among the districts of the State of Uttar Pradesh and it remained unchanged in 1971.

The area of the district in 1961, according to revenue records was 6,039.9 sq. km. (or 2,332 sq. miles), registering an increase of 46.6 sq. km. since 1951, due to jurisdictional changes. According to the central statistical organisation the area of the district was 6,010 sq. km. in 1966 and 6,012 sq. km. in 1971. In point of area the district occupies the 17th position among the districts of the State.

The density of population in the district, in 1961, was about 262 persons per sq. km., which was higher than the State average of 250 persons per sq. km. Among the tahsils of the district, Hardoi was the most densely populated, with a density of 273 persons per sq. km., the figures for the other tahsils being 265 in Sandila, 258 in Shahabad, and 242 in Bilgram. The density of population per sq. km. in the rural area of the district was 243 while in the urban it was 3,036. The density of population in the district in 1971 was 308 persons per sq. km., it being 3,809 in the urban areas. The State figures stood at 300 and 4,356 respectively.

The number of females per thousand males in the district was 850 in 1921, 853 in 1931, about 861 in 1941, about 864 in 1951 and 857 in 1961 when the State average was 909 females per thousand males. In the rural area of the district, the sex-ratio was 808, and in the urban it was 842. Tahsilwise, the figures of sex-ratio were 877 for Sandila, 853 for Hardoi and Bilgram, and 849 for Shahabad. The figure for the sex-ratio in the district in 1971 was 825 females per 1,000 males.

Population by Tahsils

According to the census of 1961, the district contained the four tahsils of Bilgram, Hardoi, Sandila and Shahabad, the six municipal towns of Bilgram, Hardoi, Pihani, Sandi, Sandila and Shahabad, 1,886 inhabited villages and 91 uninhabited villages. In 1971 the number of inhabited

villages was reduced to 1,879 and that of uninhabited ones went up to 104. The tahsilwise rural and urban populations in 1961 and 1971 are shown in Table-I of the Appendix.

Immigration and Emigration

Among the people enumerated in the district at the census of 1961, as many as 98,420 persons constituting about 6.3 per cent of the population, were immigrants, mostly born outside the district. Of these, 96,717 persons (males 15,138, females 81,579) came from other districts of the State, 1,227 persons (males 645, females 582) from other States and 476 persons from other countries. Among immigrants from other States, 691 (males 405, females 286) were from Punjab, 210 (males 112, females 98) from Bihar, 132 (males 48, females 84) from Madhya Pradesh, 111 (males 41, females 70) from Delhi, and 83 (males 39, females 44) from Rajasthan. Among those from other countries, 388 persons came from Pakistan, 77 from Nepal, there each from Burma and South Africa, two each from Malaya and U. S. A., and one from elsewhere. Thus, of the total population of the district, 93.7 per cent were born within it, about 6.2 per cent in other districts of the State, about 0.08 per cent in other States, and about 0.03 per cent in other countries. Of the rural population of the district 94.3 per cent were born in it and about 5.7 per cent in other districts of the State, the number of persons born in other parts of India being only 501, and that of those born outside the country only 108. In the urban area, 86.4 per cent of its population were born in the district, 12.5 per cent in other districts of the State, 0.8 per cent in other States, and 0.3 per cent in other countries. About 62.6 per cent of the immigrants have been residing in the district for over 10 years. The preponderance of females over males among immigrants from other districts of the State is attributed to migration for marriage.

There must have been some emigration from the district for purposes of education, service and trade or business, and on account of marriages, but the number of such emigrants is not available.

A portion of the population has a tendency to drift from the rural to the urban areas within the district, but the drift is mainly seasonal.

Displaced Persons

According to the census of 1951, there were 903 displaced persons from Pakistan in the district, of whom 468 were males and 435 females. Most of them (99.7 per cent) had come from Pakistan and the rest from Bangladesh. By the time of the census of 1961, however, the number of migrants from Pakistan and Bangladesh residing in the district, had come down to 388. It appears that during the interval, about 57 per cent of the original displaced persons in the district had gone out of it to settle elsewhere. Suitable measures were taken to rehabilitate the displaced persons remaining in the district in agriculture, trade and industry, by advancing loans

and granting licences for sale of certain controlled commodities, and building a number of shop-cum-houses which were later sold to them against cash payment or verified claims. Now they are all settled in different trades and vocations and have become part of the population of the district.

Distribution of Population

The distribution of the rural population of the district among villages of different ranges of population, in 1971, was as under :

Range of population	No. of villages	Persons	Male	Female	Percentage of total population
1—199 ..	185	27,809	15,369	12,440	1.5
200—499 ..	529	1,92,732	1,06,472	86,250	14.2
500—599 ..	583	4,22,887	2,31,543	1,91,344	22.8
1,000—1,999 ..	414	5,76,910	3,16,078	2,60,832	31.1
2,000—4,999 ..	162	4,34,722	2,38,496	1,96,226	23.5
5,000—9,999 ..	5	32,913	18,039	14,874	1.7
10,000 and above	1	15,377	8,287	7,090	0.8
Total ..	1,879	17,03,350	9,34,294	7,69,056	95.6

In 1961, however, about 92.8 per cent of the total population of the district lived in its 1,886 inhabited villages and about 7.2 per cent in its six towns. According to the census records, there were 1,887 inhabited villages and 10 towns in the district in 1951, when the rural population per inhabited village worked out to 657. In 1961, this figure had risen to 774. Of the total number of villages, 874 (46.3 per cent) were small ones, each with a population under 500; medium-size villages, with population above 500 and under 2,000, numbered 902, or 47.8 per cent of the total; and the large-size villages, with populations above 2,000, were only 110, or 5.9 per cent. Of the total rural population of the district, 60.9 per cent lived in medium-size villages, 22.3 per cent in large-size villages, and 16.8 per cent in small-size villages. Only one village, Mallanwan (town area) in tahsil Bilgram, had a population of over 10,000 persons, while village Pali Khas (also a town area) of tahsil Shahabad and villages Gopamau and Khajuraha of tahsil Hardoi had each a population exceeding 5,000, but under 10,000. The six municipal towns viz. Hardoi (36,725), Shahabad (28,399), Sandila (18,407), Bilgram (10,936), Pihani (10,716) and Sandi (9,103) had a total population of 1,14,286 persons, the first two being class III

towns, the next three class IV towns and the last, a class V town, according to the census classification. During the decade 1951–1961, the largest (22.9 per cent) rise in population was registered by Hardoi, the percentages of growth for the other towns being Sandi 15.8, Shahabad 15.3, Bilgram 14.3, Sandila 5.8, and Pihani 3.4.

LANGUAGE

The list of languages spoken as mother-tongues, with the number of persons speaking them, in the district, in 1961, was as follows :

Language	Number of persons speaking				
1	2				
Hindi	14, 59,607
Urdu	1,05,432
Hindustani	6,538
Bharati	545
Punjabi	439
Awadhi	383
Marwari	48
Rajasthani	40
Bengali	36
Gujarati	25
Indian	22
Banjari	19
English	9
Marathi	6
Sindhi	6
Malayalam	5
Multani	4
Nepali	4
Gurmukhi	1
Pahari-unspecified	1
Purbi	1

Of these twenty-one languages or dialects, the last nine are such as are spoken by less than ten persons each. Of the remaining twelve, Bharati, Awadhi and Indian are not regular languages or dialects, and appear to be

merely variants of Hindi, recorded as such, perhaps, at the whim of the speakers. Thus only nine languages are left, of which Hindi was returned by 92.8 per cent of the population as its mother-tongue, Urdu by 6.7 per cent, Hindustani by 0.4 per cent and the rest together by less than 0.1 per cent. Hindi, including Hindustani, is the principal language of the rural area and is spoken by 95.7 per cent of its population, the rest (4.3 per cent) speak Urdu. In the urban area, Hindi is spoken by 61.0 per cent and Urdu by 38.6 per cent of the population.

Although the district of Hardoi forms part of the region traditionally known as Avadh, the dialect prevalent here is not the Eastern Awadhi, but Kanauji, which is more akin to Western dialects of Hindi. According to the census returns of 1901, it was spoken by almost the entire population of the district, only 148 persons claiming other languages as their mother-tongues. In this respect this district differs from the other districts of Avadh in which the Awadhi form of Eastern Hindi predominates. There is no doubt, however, that the Kanauji of at least the eastern half of the district is profusely blended with the Awadhi of the adjoining districts of Unnao and Sitapur. The probable border line between the two parts of the district, one having comparatively pure Kanauji and the other speaking Kanauji blended with or influenced by Awadhi, may be taken to be the river Sai which passes through the district. This is true only so far as the prevailing speech in the rural areas of the district and, to a considerable extent, among its town-dwellers, is concerned ; as a literary vehicle its place has now long been taken by standard Hindi, which is also the official language of the State.

Script

The scripts in use in the district are the Devanagari for Hindi and the Persian for Urdu, other languages being generally written in their respective scripts.

RELIGION AND CASTE

The distribution of population of the district among followers of different religions, in 1971, was as given below :

Religion	Followers		
	Males	Females	Total
Hinduism	9,00,780	7,38,107	16,38,887
Islam	1,11,789	97,410	2,09,199
Christianity	211	345	556
Sikhism	265	209	474
Jainism	51	44	95
Buddhism	164	144	308

Principal Communities?

Hindu.—The Hindu community formed the bulk (89.0 per cent) of the population of the district in 1961. In the rural area, 91.2 per cent, and in the urban area, 60.6 per cent, of the inhabitants were Hindus. They were, as usual, divided into the four principal castes, the Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaish and Shudra, and their numerous subcastes. At the census of 1901, the community here was found to comprise representatives of no less than 69 different castes or subcastes, although 15 of them had less than a hundred members each and 17 others more than a hundred but less than a thousand each. At the same time, there were 21 castes which had over 10,000 representatives each. As for the last several decades the census records have not been giving caste figures, it is not possible to ascertain the present position. It is, however, not likely to be much different from that obtaining about the beginning of the century, at least in so far as the number of castes and subcastes and their proportionate numerical strengths in the community are concerned.

Among the principal castes represented in the district, the Brahmanas constitute roughly one-eighth of the total Hindu population. They mostly belong to the Kanyakubja or Kanaujia subdivision. There are also a few Sanadhyaas and, still fewer, members of some other subdivisions. The Brahmanas have been evenly distributed in the district, but are most numerous in the Bilgram and Shahabad tahsils and fewest in tahsil Sandila.

The Rajputs (Kshatriyas) form about 8 per cent of the Hindu population, the principal clans represented here being the Sombansi, Gaur, Chauhan, Panwar, Bais, Chandel, Nikumbh, Rathor, Katehriya, Sakarwar, Janwar, Dhakar, Gaharwar, Raikwar, Tomar, Bhadauria, Raghubansi and Gautam. In former times, the Rajputs of the district were very largely employed in military service, but for about a century now they have been chiefly agriculturists.

The Vaishs, about 2.5 per cent of the Hindus, belong, for the most part, to the Sonwani sub-division of the Agrahari subcaste. Of the rest, the majority belong to the Umar, Kesarwani and Hardia subdivisions, the last mentioned taking its name from the district itself.

Among the Kayasths, the majority belongs to the Srivastava subdivision, and the rest to the Saksena, Asthana and Mathur subdivisions. Prior to the abolition of zamindari, some of the largest landowners of the district such as the talukdars of Sarawan-Baragaon in tahsil Sandila, were Kayasths. The percentage of literacy among them has been higher than among other Hindus.

There are but few Khattris in the district.

The principal cultivating castes of the district are the Ahir, Kachhi, Murao, Gadariya, Lodh, Kisan or Mathuriya, Kahar and Kurmi. They together constitute a little over one-fourth of the Hindu population of the district and are generally included among the Other Backward Classes. They are spread all over the district, the Ahirs, Kachhis, Kisans, Kahars and Kurmis predominating in tahsil Bilgram, and the Gadariyas in tahsil HarDOI. The Kachhis of tahsil Sandila style themselves as Muraos. The other subcastes, mostly occupational and generally included in the Other Backward Classes, are the Teli, Barhai, Sonar, Lohar, Thathera, Nai, Mali, Barai, Tamboli, Kalwar, Halwai, Lunia, Bharbhujia, Jogi (Faqir) and Bhat.

About two dozen Scheduled Castes were represented in the district in 1961 and had a total population of 4,87,006 persons, which amounted to 31 per cent of the district population and about 35 per cent of its Hindu population. The most numerous among the Scheduled Castes are the Chamars (Dhusia, Jhusia, or Jatava), numbering 2,46,178 (in 1961). They are followed by the Pasis or Tarmalis, including the Arakhs, who numbered 1,75,180. There were 26,344 Dhobis, 14,870 Dhanuks, 9,004 Balmikis or Bhangis, and 6,112 Koris. The Nats, Kanjars, Baheliyas, Kalabazs and Beldars range between 500 and 2,000 each, and the Sansiyas, Barwars, Beriyyas, Bhuiyars and Badhiks between 100 and 500 each, while the Turaihas, Khatiks, Doms, Lalbegis, Karwals, Shilpkars, Dusadhs and Basors are but few in numbers. Members of the Scheduled Castes reside mainly in the rural areas, only 2.3 per cent of them living in the towns. The tahsilwise distribution in 1971 was as follows :

Tahsil			Persons	Male	Female
Shahabad	..	..	1,07,802	58,765	49,037
HarDOI	..	..	2,15,648	1,18,207	97,441
Bilgram	..	..	93,055	51,400	41,655
Sandila	..	..	1,70,110	91,571	78,539
Total	..	..	5,86,615	3,19,943	2,66,672

The status of Harijans in society has improved very much since Independence and notions of untouchability and restrictions on the use of wells and temples by them are fast disappearing. Inter-caste relations are also, in general, getting increasingly harmonised.

Muslim—The Muslims constituted 8.8 per cent of the total population and had almost the same proportion among the rural inhabitants, but

were 39 per cent among the town-dwellers in 1961. About 94 per cent of the Muslims here are Sunnis and the rest Shias. In 1901, as many as 57 subdivisions of Muslims were represented in the district, of whom forty or so were numerically insignificant. Roughly, the same position appears to hold good even today. The Pathans who constitute about one-sixth of the Muslim population of the district, reside to the extent of one half in the Shahabad tahsil and the majority of the rest in tahsil Bilgram. The clans to which the Pathans of the district belong are the Ghorī, Kakar, Yusufzai, Muhammadzai, Bazidkhel, Afridi, Baqarzai and Bangash. Formerly they held a large area of land, particularly in pargana Shahabad. The Sheikhs, belonging to the Siddiqi, Qureshi, Faruqi, Ansari and Usmani subdivisions, come next. They are more numerous in tahsil Sandila than elsewhere in the district and prior to the abolition of zamindari their chief estate here was that of Kakrali. The Saiyids of the Rizvi, Zaidi, Hussaini and Naqvi subdivisions, are mostly confined to the Shahabad and Sandila tahsils. They are mostly Shias, and Pihani and Bilgram have for long been their chief centres in the district. There are also in the district a few thousand Musalman Rajputs, mostly converts from the Chandel, Raikwar, Bais, Sombansi, Janwar and Gaur septs of Hindu Rajputs. They are confined largely to the Bilgram and Shahabad tahsils. The remaining Muslims of the district belong mostly to occupational subdivisions like the Julaha, Behna or Nadaf, Gaddi, Faqir, Darzi, Manihar, Qassab, Bahelia and Gandhi. These groups, however, constitute about two-third of the total Muslim population of the district, and amongst them the Faqirs seem to be the most numerous.

Others.—Other religious communities in the district are numerically insignificant, there being only 494 Christians, 194 Sikhs, 35 Jains and 5 Buddhists in 1961.

Religious Beliefs and Practices

Hindu.—The Hindu religion here comprises a variety of beliefs and practices ranging from the transcendental mysticism of the monotheist to an elaborate polytheism, and includes belief in ghosts, spirits, various minor godlings and diverse superstitions. The principal deities worshipped, particularly by the orthodox, are Brahma, Siva and Parvati, Vishnu and Lakshmi, Rama and Sita, Krishna and Radha, Hanuman, Ganesa, and Devi (Durga or Kali). The Ganga and, next to it, the Gomati are the holy rivers of the district. Some local or village godlings, a number of defined saints, and the serpent god (Nagdevta) are also worshipped in different places. Worship in temples is not obligatory; only a few persons visit them daily. In some homes there is a separate place, allotted for puja, where idols of the favourite deity or deities are also sometimes installed and worshipped. Many orthodox persons regularly perform morning and evening prayers (*sandhya*). Fasts are observed

on certain week-days, like Tuesday, or certain days of the lunar month, like Ekadashi, and on the occasion of certain festivals. *Kathas*, or discourses and recitations from sacred books like the *Upanishads*, *Gita*, *Bhagavata Purana*, and *Ramanaya* or *Ramcharitamanasa*, and *kirtans* (collective singing of devotional hymns) are at times privately or publicly arranged. The illiterate and backward sections of the community indulge in various superstitions and the propitiation of minor local godlings, ghosts, spirits, etc., through observing their respective rites.

There is a large number of Hindu temples or places of worship in the district, but none of them appears to be so significant as to attract devotees or pilgrims from outside. Among the more important sacred places or shrines of the district may be mentioned Brahmavart, a small spring at the edge of the Dahar lake in village Adampur (near Sandi) where Brahma, the Creator, is supposed to have halted during his earthly pilgrimage; the Hatyaharan Kund at Kalyanmal, in which Rama is said to have washed away the sin of killing Ravana; Brahmadeo of Hajipur; Vishnu Bhagwan of Abdullah Nagar; the Siya lingam, said to have been set up by Yudhishtira, the Pandava king, at Kalyanmal; Gopinath Mahadeva of Gopamau; Manshanath Mahadeva of Bilgram; Sankatharan Mahadeva of Sakaha; Ganesa of Raghupur; Mahabir Baba of Jafarpur; Bansa Devi of Bansa; Darshan Devi of Bawan; Man Devi and Asa Devi of Mallanwan; Mangla Devi and Govardhani Devi of Sandi; Sankata Devi of Shahabad; Pathavni Devi of Jogipur; Phulmati of Hariawan; Sharman Devi of Hardoi; Kamaksha of Gaju; and Simhabhawani of Pihani. There are many other shrines dedicated to the goddess (Devi) whose worship appears to be more popular than that of any other deity in this district. The important bathing ghats in the district are those at Chhibramau, Meura Ghat and Rajghat on the Ganga, and at Kullahabar on the Gomati. Of about a dozen local saints, at whose shrines anniversary celebrations are annually held, the more popular are Hardeo Baba of Hardoi, Baba Kanhiya Lal of Bilsar Hussain, Banshi Baba of Bharkhani, Baba Paramhans of Bhagwantpur, Bhagat Baba of Mansur Nagar, Baba Khemkaran of Amtara, Baba Parasram of Parsa, and Mahatma Khaki of Barwan.

Muslim—Islam enjoins on its followers the profession of faith in one God and His prophet, Muhammad, the saying of prayers (*namaz*), preferably in a mosque, five times a day, keeping fast (*roza*) in the month of Ramadan, proceeding on hajj to Mecca, if feasible, and contribution of a portion of their earnings for charitable purposes (*zakat*). There are many mosques, including Jama Masjid, Idgahs and Imambaras in the towns and elsewhere in the district. Many people put faith in a number of *pirs* (saints), such as Makhdum Sahib of Sandila, Makhdum Sahib of Mallanwan, Makhdum Abdul Qasim of Bawan, Shahid Mard of Dableia, Lalpir of

Gopamau, and Zindapir of Shahpur Syedan, at whose tombs *urs* celebrations are annually held.

Others—The Christian, Sikh, Jain and Buddhist communities here are too small to be conspicuous and follow their respective religious beliefs and practices.

Festivals and Fairs

Hindu—The first nine days of the Hindu calendar, which begins with the bright fortnight of Chaitra, are known as Navaratra and devoted to the worship of Devi. On Shitla Ashtmi, the eighth of the days, the goddess Shitla is worshipped. The next day, Rama Navami, is celebrated the birthday of Rama, when devotees keep fast, eat special non-cereal dishes, decorate the temples dedicated to him, and arrange *kathas* based on his life story. The Bargadee Amavasya, 15th day of the first half of Jyaishta, is festival for married women when they worship the banyan tree and pray for the long life of their husbands. The 10th day of the latter half of this month is called Jeth Dasahra. It is a bathing festival when people bathe on the banks of the Ganga and the Gomati. Naga Panchami, the fifth day of the bright half of Sravana, is devoted to the worship of nagas or serpents. The last day of that fortnight is known as Rakshabandhan when the orthodox change their sacred threads, and sisters tie *rakhis* (threads symbolising promise of protection) to the wrists of their brothers. On the occasion of Krishna Janmastami, the eighth day of the dark half of Bhadra, decorated cradles containing the images of the god Krishna are installed in temples and homes, devotees keep fast, and *kirtan* programmes are held. The fourth day of the latter half of that month is devoted to the worship of Ganesa. The last day of the dark fortnight of Asvina is known as Pitra-visarjan Amavasya and devoted to the memory of deceased kinsmen. The next nine days, the Kuar-navaratra ending in Durga Navami, are sacred to Devi or Durga. The tenth day is called Dasahra or Vijaya Dasami which commemorates the victory of Rama over Ravana. Kareva Chauth, the fourth day of the first half of Kartika, is observed by married women as a fasting day for the health, prosperity and well-being of their husbands. The 13th day of this fortnight is called Dhan Teras when jewellery and metal utensils are purchased. The next day of Chhoti Diwali or Naraka Chaturdashi, and the day following is Dipavali or Bari Diwali (festival of lights). On this occasion, houses and shops are swept and cleaned, white-washed and illuminated with earthen lamps, candles or electric bulbs; fireworks are let off; Lakshmi and Ganesa are worshipped; sweets distributed and gifts exchanged. The next day is celebrated as Govardhana Puja or Annakoot, and the day following it, as Bhaiya Dooj, when sisters entertain their brothers and wish them good luck. The eighth day of the latter half of Kartika is

called Gopastami when cows are worshipped. Kartiki Purnima is an important bathing festival, as is also Makar Sankranti (usually falling on January 14). Vasanta Panchami, the fifth of the bright half of Magha, is devoted to the worship of Sarasvati, the goddess of learning, and Sivaratri, the 13th of the dark half of Phalgun, is the most important festival held in honour of Siva, when devotees keep fast and worship the god. Holi, the great spring festival, falls on the last day of Phalgun, when bonfires are burnt on cross-roads and newly harvested ears of barley are roasted in them as an offering to the gods. The next day, people in high good humour and gay sprinkle coloured water and apply coloured powder (*abir* or *gula*) on one another.

As many as sixty Hindu religious fairs, big and small, are held in the district annually, of which eighteen are held in honour of Devi, about a dozen in honour of different saints, more than a dozen are Ramlila or Dhanush-yagya fairs, some ten of them bathing fairs, and the rest are held in honour of other deities. Of these fairs, only ten are such as attract gatherings of about 10,000 persons or more. The Sivaratri fair at Sakaha (near Behta Gokul railway station) appears to be the biggest, followed by the Ramlila fair held at HarDOI in the month of January, the Brahmavart fair of Adampur (near Sandi bus station) held on Krishna Janmastami in Bhadra, and the bathing fair held at Raighat on Kartiki Purnima, each attended by 15,000 to 20,000 persons. The bathing fair of Meura Ghat (near Bilgram bus station), the Ramlila of Shahabad, the Parikrama fair at Kuthawan (about 19 km. north of Sandila), and the HarDOI Baba fair at HarDOI attract gatherings of about 10,000 persons each.

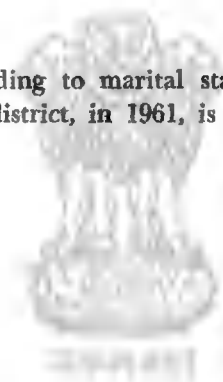
Muslim—The Muslims of the district celebrate Id-uz-Zuha, on the 10th day of the month of Zilhijja, in memory of the prophet Ibrahim's submission to the will of God, and offer animal sacrifice. Id-ul-Fitr falling on the first day of Shawwal, marks the completion of Ramadan, the month of fast. On both these occasions people offer prayers collectively in Idgahs or other mosques and exchange greetings. Muharram is a ten-day festival of mourning, observed particularly by the Shias, in memory of the martyrdom of Imam Husain and his companions on the battle-field of Kerbala. *Imambaras* are illuminated and on the last day (Ashra) *tazias* are taken out in procession. Barawafat (12th day of Rabi-ul-awwal) is celebrated as the birthday of the prophet Muhammad, and on the occasion of Sab-e-Barat (the 14th of Shaban) fireworks are displayed and sweets distributed. Besides these traditional and orthodox festivals, *urs* celebrations are held at the tombs of different *pirs* (Muslim saints), but none of them attracts a gathering of more than a thousand persons. The most popular of them appear to be the *urs* of Lalpir at Gopamau (near Pihani bus station) and of Zindapir at Shahpur Syedan.

SOCIAL LIFE**Property and Inheritance**

Among the Hindus, including Sikhs and Jains, succession and inheritance are regulated by the Hindu Succession Act, 1956; among the Muslims, by their personal law; and among the Christians, by the Indian Succession Act, 1925. The succession to and partition of agricultural holdings are, however, governed by the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act I of 1951). In practice, people sometimes try to get around the provisions of the law, particularly of the Hindu Succession Act, by depriving daughters of their inheritance, especially if there is a son. Joint family and coparcenary property systems still persist in the district, but they are rapidly disintegrating under the stress of new social and economic forces.

Marriage and Morals

The distribution, according to marital status, of the population of different age-groups in the district, in 1961, is as shown in the following statement :



Age-group	Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—9	..	2,34,184	2,20,026	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	..	93,730	59,306	2,174	10,720	57	69	201	363	320
15—19	..	49,709	7,612	17,478	45,454	288	282	77	192	131
20—24	..	22,691	835	41,790	62,101	1,159	732	116	84	158
25—29	..	12,288	430	53,732	60,100	2,000	1,139	107	84	174
30—34	..	7,767	254	53,143	49,929	2,639	2,066	94	67	124
35—39	..	5,642	70	42,225	38,357	2,779	2,795	65	32	189
40—44	..	5,586	94	40,709	32,851	4,307	6,341	96	36	69
45—49	..	3,117	73	28,727	23,797	4,008	6,407	41	14	63
50—54	..	3,509	82	30,981	16,725	6,397	13,292	264	24	50
55—59	..	1,539	30	13,294	9,254	3,580	6,479	14	8	29
60—64	..	1,885	57	16,434	6,425	6,177	14,941	33	10	33
65—69	..	636	20	5,181	2,752	2,549	5,130	9	5	6
70 and above	..	1,281	76	9,173	2,738	6,725	13,214	58	13	25
Age not stated	..	496	568	73	106	13	31	12	18	54
Total	..	4,44,060	2,89,533	3,55,114	3,61,305	42,678	72,918	4,353	956	1,325

It is evident from the foregoing statement that the population of the district is of a growing nature since persons in the very young (0-9) and young (9-14) age-groups together accounted for 39.5 per cent as against the very small percentage (6.1) of elderly persons who were sixty years and above in age. The male population exceeded the female by 1,21,151 persons, their respective percentages in the total population being 53.9 and 46.1. In the rural areas of the district, the percentages of the unmarried, married, and widowed or divorced persons were about 46.0, 46.0, and 8.0, and in the urban areas, about 50.0, 43.0 and 7.0, respectively. Among the males the corresponding percentages were about 52.0, 42.0, and 6.0, whereas among the females they were about 40.0, 50.0, and 10.0, respectively. Of the married males, 0.6 per cent were in age-group 0-14, about 46.8 per cent between the ages of 15 and 34, about 40.2 per cent between those of 35 and 54, and 12.4 per cent were 55 years or more in age. Among married females, the corresponding percentages were 3.0, 60.2, 30.9 and 5.9 respectively. Among persons of 35 years and above in age, 9.3 per cent of the males and 0.2 per cent of the females remained unmarried. Widowed females exceeded widowed males by 30,240, which shows that widow remarriage is, perhaps, generally unpopular in the district. The percentages of married males and females under 14 years in



priests performing the rituals, the bride's parents the *kanyadan* (giving away of the girl) and the *gathbandhan* (tying up the marriage knot), and the couple, the *bhanwar* or *saptpadi* (going around the sacred fire seven times). The groom with his party then takes leave (*bidai* or *vida*), and returns to his house with the bride the next day or sometimes on the third day or even the fourth day.

Among the Scheduled Castes and some of the Other Backward Classes, the ceremony is very often simpler and at times takes the form of *dola* or *paupuji* in which the bride is taken to the groom's house where the marriage is performed. Among the Nats, Kanjars, Mahawats and Haburas, the practice of purchasing the girls to keep her as wife also prevails. In a Sikh marriage, extracts from the *Granth* are recited and the couple goes round the holy book seven times, and in Jain marriage the Jain hymns are recited and the puja performed. With these exceptions the Jain and Sikh marriages are otherwise similar to high-caste Hindu marriages.

With the Muslims, marriage is a contract and every person of sound mind, who has attained puberty, may enter into it. The principal condition for this marital contract is the settlement of *mehr* (dower) payable by the groom to the bride. Some time after the *mangni* (asking for the bride), the groom along with his party (*barat*) goes to the bride's house where the bride's vakil obtains the consent of both the bride and the groom in the presence of two witnesses, and the *qazi* performs the *nikah* (marriage ceremony). After the formal leave-taking (*rukhsat*), the bride accompanies the groom to his house. In a Shia marriage, two *mujtahids* or *maulvis*, one from each side, take the place of the *qazi*.

Christian marriages are governed by the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended in 1952.

Dowry.—The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, has made the offering and acceptance of dowry illegal. The practice, however, persists in the district, particularly among its Kanyakubja Brahmanas and some Kayasths and Vaishns.

Civil Marriage.—The Special Marriage Act, 1954, provides for the performance and registration of marriage by a marriage officer appointed in the district by government. Religion and caste are no impediments to such a marriage, and it requires no formal rites or ceremonies to be performed. Civil marriages have not yet become popular in this district, only two being performed in 1967, four in 1969, and one in 1970. The parties in two of the civil marriages registered in 1969 were Muslims; in the rest they were Hindus.

Widow Marriage.—Under the Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act, 1856, a Hindu widow can lawfully remarry, but traditional prejudices against such a marriage are still strong, especially among the so-called higher castes.

In 1961, there were 72,918 widowed females in the district, whereas the number of widowed males was only 42,678. The great disparity between the two figures may have been due, to a great extent, to the conservative attitude of the people of the district in regard to the marriage of a widow. Among the Scheduled Castes and some of the Other Backward Classes, widow marriage is more or less common and generally takes the simple form in which the woman just starts living with her new husband, the practice being usually known as *dharona* or *ghar-baithna*. The personal law of the Muslims places no bar on widow marriage, but people in the higher strata of society do not generally look upon it with favour.

Divorce—According to the census of 1961, there were in the district 4,353 men and 925 women, who were recorded as divorced or separated. Their communitywise break-up is not known. Probably very few of these separations were a result of legal proceedings. The Indian Divorce Act, 1869, is applicable generally to Christians, and the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, gives a Muslim wife the right to seek divorce from her husband under certain conditions, the Muslim personal law allowing only husbands to divorce their wives. Among the Scheduled Castes and some of the Other Backward Classes, a man or woman may leave or relinquish his or her wedded spouse with the sanction of the caste panchayat. The caste Hindus could not do so prior to enactment of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, which permits divorce and dissolution of marriage under certain specific circumstances. However, the Hindus of the district do not even now look upon divorce with favour, and only a very few go to court to seek divorce. The latter, too, it is said, belong generally not to the higher or middle classes but to the lower strata of society, where divorce was already recognised by custom and usage. A woman is found to be more tolerant than a man and usually seeks divorce when she finds it impossible to carry on with her husband, either because of his unbearable cruelty or for other reasons. It has also been the experience of the local judges that once a person, male or female, comes to court seeking divorce, he or she is so adamant that very seldom a reconciliation between the parties is successfully effected. During the five years (1965–69), only 14 cases of divorce, 9 by men and 5 by women, were filed in court in this district, but in only five of them divorce was permitted. Yearwise details are as follows :

Year	Number of cases filed			Number of cases in which divorce was allowed
	By men	By women	Total	
1965 ..	2	1	3	—
1966 ..	1	2	3	1
1967 ..	3	2	5	4
1968 ..	2	—	2	—
1969 ..	1	—	1	—
Total	9	5	14	5

Prostitution and Traffic in Women—No organised brothels or prostitution centres are known to exist in the district. The number of professional prostitutes was 107 before the enforcement, on May 1, 1958, of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic (in Women and Girls) Act, 1956. Women who formerly practised prostitution as a profession have been rehabilitated. Many of them have taken to the pursuits of dancing and singing, or serve in *nautankis*, and the rest have settled down as housewives. During 1968–1970, only five cases came up for prosecution before the courts under the above mentioned Act.

Gambling—The Public Gambling Act, 1867, as amended in 1952 and 1962 for the State of Uttar Pradesh, makes gambling in public an offence in this district as well. The vice does not appear to take serious form here and is usually indulged in on the occasion of the Diwali festival. During the last five years, the tahsilwise figures of prosecutions and convictions for the offence of public gambling in the district were as given below :

Tahsil	Prosecutions	Convictions
Bilgram	69	37
Hardoi	93	69
Sandila	73	57
Shahabad	47	33
Total	282	196

Home-life

According to the census of 1961, there were, in the district, only 76 houseless persons, 41 men and 35 women, all except a male belonging to the rural area, and that, too, mostly of the Bilgram tahsil. The 'institutional population' comprised 1,509 persons (1,303 males and 206 females) of whom the majority viz. 1,434 persons, lived in different urban areas, as many as 1,063 such persons residing in the Hardoi town itself. The number of 'occupied residential houses' in the district was 2,31,472 of which 2,13,061 were in the rural area and 18,411 in the six towns of the district. The average size of a household, consisting of a group of persons ordinarily living together and taking meals from a common kitchen, was 5.0 in the rural area and 4.9 in the urban area. As the corresponding figures in 1951 were 4.9 and 4.8, the size of the average household appears to have increased during the decade 1951–1961. As many as 33.0 per cent of the households lived in one-room tenements, 29.7 per cent in two-rooms, 17.8 per cent in three-rooms, and 18.3 per cent in those having

four-rooms or more, while 1.2 per cent of the households had no regular room to live in. The average density of persons per room, both in the rural and urban areas, was about 2.1, but since households occupying one-room tenements predominated, the average density for them was 4.0 in the rural area and 4.2 in the urban area, which is indicative of acute congestion in living accommodation.

Houses—No set architectural design or pattern is followed in the district in building houses, which are ordinary small structures raised on rectangular or square plinths. Usually, in an average middle class house, there is a courtyard inside, surrounded by living rooms, kitchen, store-room, sitting room, and a passage connecting the interior with the main entrance. As many as 89.7 per cent of rural houses have mud walls and the rest are made of burnt bricks, but in the towns the number of houses of each category is almost equal. For roofing, clay-and-miscellaneous material is generally used, 79.2 per cent of the rural houses and 59.1 per cent of the urban having such roofs. The roofs are mostly flat as in the western districts of the State. Houses of the poor have generally thatched roofs. Commonly, houses are one-storeyed, although those of two or even three storeys are also to be seen here and there. Those who are well off have begun to build cement and concrete structures. The headquarters town and other municipal towns of the district also possess a few bungalows. There are a few palatial residences of the old-time talukdars and landlords as well.

Furniture and Decoration—The lower and lower middle class households, which form the bulk of the population in the district, usually possess a few ordinary, string-and-bamboo charpays, one or two *takhts*, stools, low wooden seats (*patas*) and mats, by way of furniture. Cheap religious pictures or calendars bearing pictures, clay toys, and hand-made coloured designs wrought on the walls and doors serve as items of decoration. The rich and the educated among the town-dwellers and a few rich people in the countryside furnish their homes with comparatively costly and sometimes modern furniture and fittings.

Food—The inhabitants of the district, particularly the Hindus, are, by and large, vegetarians by habit and preference. A considerable proportion of the population has certainly no objection to eating meat, fish and eggs, but meat is seldom available in the villages and the poor in the towns can hardly afford it. Wheat, gram, rice, maize and pulses, together with milk, curd, ghee or vegetable oil, other edible oils, sugar or jaggery and common vegetables constitute the staple food of the well-to-do sections of the population. Coarse grains like *bajra*, barley and jowar are consumed mostly by the poor. With those engaged in agricultural or other casual labour, *sattu* (flour of parched gram or barley) and *chabena*

(parched grain) with salt or jaggery, are also common as handy victuals. People generally have two meals daily, about midday and sunset each usually consisting of chupatis and a bowl of boiled pulses, with or without cooked vegetables, seasoned with condiments. Taking tea and smoking and chewing tobacco are common.

Dress—In the villages of the district, a man usually wears a *kurta* (long and loose shirt) or a *ganji* (half shirt), a dhoti, an *angochha* (scarf), and a turban or cap, and a woman a *saluka* (loose blouse), a *lehnga* (long skirt), and an *orhni* to cover the head and the upper part of the body. The common dress of a male Muslim consists of a lungi or pyjamas, a *kurta*, or shirt, sometimes also a *sherwani* (long coat), and a cap or a turban, and Muslim women wear pyjamas, *kurtas* and *orhnis* or *dupattas* (long scarfs). Townswomen usually wear saris and blouses, and young girls *salwars* or pyjamas, *kurtas* and *dupattas*, whereas the educated and more advanced among townsmen dress in the western style, a bushcoat or bush-shirt with trousers or slacks being the more popular dress.

Jewellery—Except for a ring or two on the fingers, or sometimes a gold or silver chain round the neck, men in the district wear no jewellery. Women generally wear glass bangles, gold or silver bracelets, armlets, finger rings, nose-rings or nose-studs, earrings, earbobs or eardrops, collars, necklaces, necklets and anklets. Ornaments used by the poor are generally made of silver or baser metals and glass beads, while those of the rich, of gold sometimes studded with precious stones.

Communal Life

Amusements and Recreations—Although there are six towns in the district, and all of them municipal ones, there is only one permanent cinema house, the Laxmi Talkies, which is located at Hardoi and has a seating capacity of about 400 persons. Two more cinema houses are under construction. There are two temporary travelling cinemas which visit the different towns, big villages and fairs of the district. Circuses and Rahas or Raslila parties also visit the district now and then. Amateur theatrical performances and *nautankis*, *qawwali* parties, *kavi-sammelans* and urdu *mushairas*, variety shows, puppet shows, other cultural programmes and *dangals* (wrestling matches) are also popular forms of amusement.

In the rural areas, the recitation of *Alha* and singing of folk-songs like *kajri* and *malhar* are the popular pastimes of the rainy season; the *birhas* are sung on long winter nights and the *phags* around the Holi festival in the spring season, when folk-dances are also performed among certain sections of the people. The musical instruments commonly used on such occasions are the *dholak*, *manjira* and *gharyal* or *thali*. The more

religious among the populace frequently arrange *kathas* and *kirtans*. A number of fairs held in the district annually, particularly the Ramlila or Dhanushyagya performances and bathing fairs, afford added opportunity to the people to relax and amuse themselves. Documentaries, feature films and other shows arranged by the publicity staff of the planning and welfare departments of the government, and the *panchayatghar* programmes of the All India Radio seek to entertain and, at the same time, educate the villagers. Many persons, particularly in the towns, possess their own radio or transistor sets. Yuvak Mangal Dals, Mahila Mangal Dals and Bal Mangal Dals, which are clubs organised in the different development blocks of the district for the welfare of youth, women and children, respectively, also serve as recreation centres for their members. Youth clubs, working under the auspices of the Prantiya Rakshak Dal, organise competitions or tournaments in physical exercises, games and sports, and, when necessary, undertakes *shramdan* (voluntary labour) programmes. A large number of outdoor and indoor games and sports is played in the district, the more common of the indigenous variety being *kho-kho*, *luka-chhipi*, *gulli-danda*, *kabaddi*, *choon-ghora*, *chausar* or *pachisi* and playing cards. Western games and sports usually played in the educational institutions and urban clubs are hockey, football, volley-ball, cricket, tennis, badminton, ping-pong and carrom.

Impact of Zamindari Abolition

Of the total population of the district, 35.8 per cent are workers and the rest non-workers, and 84.7 per cent of the workers are cultivators and agricultural labourers. As many as 92.7 per cent of the population live in the rural area, the percentage of workers in the rural population being 36.2, of which 89.0 per cent are cultivators and agricultural labourers and the bulk of the non-working rural population comprise their dependents. Thus an overwhelming majority of the population of the Hardoi district depends, directly or indirectly, on the tilling of the soil, making the area a predominantly agricultural one. About the beginning of the present century, there were in the district some twenty talukdars or big estate holders who together owned more than 400 whole villages, comprising roughly one-fourth of the total cultivable and assessable area. The bigger ones of these talukdari estates were those of Katiari, Kakrali, Sarawan-Baragaon, Atwa, Bharawan and Basitnagar, which together owned about two-third of the total talukdari area. The remaining three-fourth of the district area was held by the sub-settlement and other proprietors, that is, smaller zamindars. There was, therefore, hardly any tenant proprietor, although the bulk of the land which formed about 75 per cent, was in possession of ordinary tenants, who paid rent in cash or kind to the zamindar. These actual tillers of the soil had thus no *locus standi* and depended in more than one respect on the sweet will of their landlords. With the

abolition of zamindari under the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act I of 1951), most of them have become *bhumidhars* and are now masters of their lands, pay revenue direct to the government and do not have to render forced labour. The high prices of agricultural produce, with no corresponding increase in land revenue, have greatly helped to improve their economic condition and social status. The erstwhile talukdars and zamindars, on the other hand, have generally been hard hit. They can no longer afford to live a life of ease and plenty and many of them have branched out in cultivation, business or industry, or taken to the learned professions or service. Tradesmen, who once catered to the landlords, have started dealing in commodities that are in common demand. Thus, as a result of the abolition of the zamindari system in the district a substantial change in the social and economic outlook of the people has taken place and an era of greater social justice may be said to have been ushered in.



CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Land Utilization and Reclamation

In 1961, the total number of workers in district Hardoi was 5,63,034, of whom 4,47,584 were cultivators and 29,512 agricultural labourers, both these classes together representing nearly 84.9 per cent of the total number of workers and nearly 30.4 per cent of the total population in the district.

Cultivated Area

The earliest recorded figure of cultivated area of the district is that of 1864, when it was 8,44,560 acres (3,41,781.6 hectares) or 57.5 per cent of the total area of the district. From 1886 to 1890, which was a period of comparative prosperity in the district, the average area under cultivation was 9,27,000 acres (3,75,144 hectares) or slightly above 64 per cent of the total area. In 1892, a decline set in. There was heavy rainfall in that year and the succeeding years, and at the second regular Settlement of the district in 1896 the cultivated area was reduced to 9,05,405 acres (3,66,404.8 hectares) which constituted roughly 62 per cent of the total area. The effect of the floods caused by the heavy rainfall of 1892 and the two succeeding years and the famine of 1896-97 on the cultivation in the district, is clear from the greatly shrunk figures in 1898, when it was found that the cultivated area consisted of 8,08,616 acres (3,27,235.2 hectares) only, and formed 54.2 per cent of the area of the district. The statement below gives the decennial figures of cultivated area in the district from 1901 to 1961 and for the year 1967 :

Year	Cultivated area (in acres)				Per cent of total area
1901	..	9,78,168	(3,95,850.9 hectares)	..	65.5
1911	..	10,06,699	(4,07,396.9 hectares)	..	67.4
1921	..	9,47,048	(3,83,256.4 hectares)	..	63.4
1931	..	8,97,820	(3,63,334.8 hectares)	..	60.5
1941	..	9,65,590	(3,90,760.7 hectares)	..	65.1
1951	..	9,85,811	(3,98,343.2 hectares)	..	66.5
1961	..	10,08,185	(4,07,999.3 hectares)	..	67.8
1967	..	10,28,293	(4,20,180 hectares)	..	68.8

Culturable Land

The statement which follows gives the decennial figures of culturable land in the district from 1901 to 1961 and for the year 1967 :

Year		Culturable land (in acres)	
1901	..	3,19,378	(1,29,247.9 hectares)
1911	..	2,99,877	(1,21,355.9 hectares)
1921	..	3,52,438	(1,42,626.2 hectares)
1931	..	3,75,573	(1,51,988.8 hectares)
1941	..	3,15,965	(1,27,866.5 hectares)
1951	..	2,98,432	(1,29,770.8 hectares)
1961	..	2,51,449	(1,01,757.7 hectares)
1967	..	2,84,825	(including 21,570 acres or 8,729 hectares under forests) (1,15,265 hectares)

The culturable area of 2,84,825 acres (1,15,265 hectares) during the year 1967, included 21,570 acres under forests, 65,885 acres (26,662 hectares) under groves, 81,042 acres (32,790.4 hectares) under culturable waste, 12,330 acres (4,989.7 hectares) under pastures and grazing grounds besides the fallow land which measured 1,03,998 acres (42,086.4 hectares). The same year barren and unculturable land in the district measured 58,838 acres (23,810.8 hectares) and the area of the land put to non-agricultural uses was 1,19,090 acres (48,194.0 hectares).

Precarious Tracts

Large areas of the district may be classed as precarious in as much as the cultivation is closely dependent on a number of natural factors. The whole of the lowlying area below the old high bank of the Ganga is precarious, as it is liable to inundations which often destroy almost the entire Kharif harvest. The crop is frequently compensated, if the waters recede in time, by the excellent Rabi crops, with very little labour and virtually no irrigation. In the extreme north-west of the district the sandy parganas of Pali and Pachhoha are, perhaps, the most precarious in the whole district. The soil, particularly of higher lands, is of a very inferior quality, irrigation is always deficient, the crops are exposed to the ravages of wild animals, while heavy rains impair the fertility of the *bhur* soil and swamp the *tarai* areas. The cultivator has to contend against the growth of rank grasses, especially the *surai*, which is almost as great a pest as the kans in Bundelkhand. This grass grows particularly along the Ramganga and the Garra. Its roots are so deep that its extermination

is almost impossible and if this is attempted, the next flood leaves fresh seeds in the ground. Other grasses, such as the *chaupatia* and *patawar*, spread quite as rapidly, but they have their uses; the former affords admirable pasture and the latter is a marketable commodity, being extensively used for thatching, rope-making and wicker-work. When the rains are scanty, the lowlands benefit, save in the case of the stiff clay soil, which becomes unworkable without sufficient moisture. But this advantage is reaped at the expense of the upland tract in which irrigation is generally deficient and crops mostly depend on the rains. All along the old high bank of the Ganga, the soil is light and sandy, and wells are almost impossible to construct. Another sandy belt fringes the Sai, while in the east the wide stretch of sand, all along the Gomati, is of a most precarious description. Excess of moisture causes widespread damage. Not only does the *bhur* become saturated and barren, but in the more fertile tracts, lakes and ponds readily overflow their banks and the lands in their neighbourhood become waterlogged. The most extensive damage is done in the north-west of Hardoi tahsil and in the southern parganas of Shahabad tahsil.

IRRIGATION

At the time of the first regular Settlement, in 1871, the irrigated area in the district accounted for 30.5 per cent of the cultivated area. The figures of irrigated area during the Settlement are unreliable as all the land which had at any time been watered during the past three years was classed as irrigated. The proportion of the irrigated area in the district has always been low, since the larger portion of the lowlying area requires no irrigation in the years of even ordinary rainfall. The second regular Settlement was taken up in 1894, at a time when a succession of unusually wet seasons intervened, resulting in reduction of the irrigated area to the extent of less than 20 per cent of the cultivated area. The following statement gives the figures of total gross irrigated area in the district in some of the years between 1901 and 1967 :

Year	Area irrigated (in acres)		Per cent cultivated area	
1901	2,11,235	(85,485 hectares)	..	21.6
1911	1,60,616	(64,999.2 hectares)	..	15.9
1921	2,13,774	(88,511.2 hectares)	..	22.5
1931	1,64,911	(66,736.6 hectares)	..	18.4
1941	2,57,471	(1,04,194.6 hectares)	..	26.7
1951	1,84,992	(74,863.4 hectares)	..	19.0
1961	1,35,738	(54,931.6 hectares)	..	13.4
1967	2,49,421	(1,00,937.3 hectares)	..	24.3

Means of Irrigation

There have been considerable changes in the means and method of irrigation in the district since the first Settlement. At that time the area watered from wells was approximately equal to that irrigated by tanks and other sources. After the second Settlement, the predominance of wells became more marked. In 1928-29, the Sarda canal was opened for irrigation in the district. Beginning from the fifties of the present century, the government have taken up the work of constructing State tube-wells and are also providing financial assistance to cultivators to build their own tube-wells, and instal pumping-sets and Persian wheels. The result is that tanks and ponds have altogether ceased to be relied upon for irrigation and even ordinary wells have lost their former pride of position in this sphere. The statement below gives figures of the net areas irrigated from various sources in the district in the years mentioned against each:

Year	Area irrigated from wells of all kinds (in acres)	Area irrigated from canals (in acres)	Area irrigated from other sources (in acres)
1901 ..	1,05,166 (42,559.1 hectares)	—	65,015 (6,674.8 hectares)
1911 ..	50,910 (20,603 hectares)	—	44,313 (17,932.8 hectares)
1921 ..	1,17,354 (47,491.2 hectares)	—	67,856 (27,460.3 hectares)
1931 ..	33,031 (13,366.5 hectares)	68,277 (27,630.7 hectares)	60,500 (24,483.4 hectares)
1941 ..	80,211 (32,459.3 hectares)	1,64,768 (66,678.7 hectares)	36,348 (14,709.5 hectares)
1951 ..	22,147 (8,962.6 hectares)	1,49,275 (60,409.2 hectares)	30,384 (12,295.9 hectares)
1961 ..	13,025 (5,271.0 hectares)	76,618 (31,006.1 hectares)	14,685 (5,942.7 hectares)
1967 ..	44,070 (17,834.5 hectares)	1,43,465 (58,058.1 hectares)	35,384 (14,319.3 hectares)

Wells—Generally three kinds of wells are found in the district, masonry, semi-masonry and kutchha or unprotected. The number of kutchha wells is always fluctuating as their life is only two or three years. In 1901, there were 4,520 masonry and 40,580 kutchha wells in the district; in 1931, their number was 10,612 and 18,245 respectively and in 1961 they were 4,000 and 7,435 respectively. In 1970 there were 5,366 masonry and 3,166 kutchha wells. The kutchha wells are protected at the bottom with coils of ropes made of stalks of *arhar* or *bajra*, or twigs of trees. Water is raised from the wells by means of a leather bucket (*pur*) drawn

by bullocks. Usually a *dhenkli* (lever) is employed for drawing water from the kutchha wells and where the water is close to the surface, the pot-and-pulley system is also adopted. The statement which follows gives the details of work done in the first three Plan periods and in 1969-70 in the district :

Work	First Plan period	Second Plan period	Third Plan period	In 1969-70
Pucca wells	415	713	2,486	1 443
Repair of wells .. .	—	28	450	—
Boring of wells . . .	43	287	740	1,235
Installing of <i>rahats</i> . .	26	108	749	812
Installing of pumping-sets .	2	18	218	623
Construction of private tube-wells .	9	18	213	1,006

Irrigation potential created by these works in the district was 1,493 acres (604 hectares), 2,859 acres (1,156.9 hectares), 14,960 acres (6,054 hectares) and 31,057 acres (12,568.3 hectares) in the first, second and third Plan periods and in 1969-70, respectively. The State tube-wells, numbering 90 in 1970, irrigated nearly 10,000 acres (4,047 hectares) in the district.

Tanks and Lakes—The tanks and lakes used for irrigation are generally formed in natural depressions in which the surface drainage collects. Water is lifted from them by means of baskets, locally called *beris*. In 1901, the number of such tanks and lakes in the district was nearly 6,000. With the passage of time, some of the shallower ponds silted up and the land has been brought under the plough. Their importance, too, as a source of irrigation has, in general, diminished as they usually dry up in the season when they are needed most and also because other means of irrigation, like canals and tube-wells, have increasingly provided a better and reliable alternative to the cultivators.

Canals—Prior to the construction of the Sarda canal and its branches in the district, the only canal which the district had was the one named after Ghazi-ud-din Haidar, the king of Avadh. Traversing the southern portion of pargana Bilgram and the western portion of pargana Mallanwan of this district, it enters the district of Unnao. The object of constructing this canal was to connect the Ganga with the Gomati, but the project failed because it was technically faulty. In places the old cuttings remain even now, but in others all traces have disappeared on account of the natural action of rain, floods and wind. Elsewhere it is a channel of varying breadth and depth into which the surface drainage of the adjacent fields finds its way, thereby depriving them of water and setting up a scour,

which results in soil erosion, formation of ravines and deterioration of the land. The canal commenced at Jarsena Mau on the Ganga close to Meoraghat, and after traversing the lowlands runs south-east along the edge of the high bank in the Mallanwan pargana. Here it passes into the Unnao district.

The Sarda canal and its various branches were opened for irrigation in the district in 1928-29. The total length of the Sarda canal with its various branches and distributary channels in the district, in 1970, was 460 miles (740.3 km.), of which 187 miles (300.9 km.) were in the Sandila tahsil, 123 miles (197.9 km.) in Shahabad tahsil, 91 miles (146.4 km.) in the Hardoi tahsil and 55 miles (88.5 km.) in the Bilgram tahsil. The main channels of the Sarda canal, which run in the district, are the Hardoi, Lucknow, parallel Lucknow, Sandila and Shahjahanpur branches. All of them were completed and began functioning in 1928, except the parallel Lucknow branch which was completed in 1955. The Hardoi branch has a length of 123 km. in the district and it provided irrigation facilities for an area of 33,989 hectares in 1969-70; the Lucknow branch and the one running parallel to it have a length of 140.6 km. in the district and irrigated 28,589 hectares in 1969-70; the Sandila branch has a length of 55.2 km. in the district and irrigated an area of 13,097 hectares in 1969-70 and the Shahjahanpur branch which runs for a distance of 12.3 km. in the district provided irrigation for 5,894 hectares in that year. Among the most important schemes for extending the canals is the Sarda Sahayak project which will be completed in the near future. A number of districts including Hardoi will be benefited by it. Canals measuring 300 km. will be built under the scheme at an approximate cost of Rs 1,80,00,000 and an area of nearly 20,951 hectares in the district will be provided additional irrigational facilities after completion of the scheme.

AGRICULTURE INCLUDING HORTICULTURE

Soils

The district consists of two main natural divisions which are separated by the old high bank of the Ganga, a line roughly running down the centre of the western half, from north to south. East of this line, the country is a high and fairly level plain, known as the *bangar* or uplands, with the shallow watershed of the Sai in the centre, on either side of which the surface rises gradually, on and east till it sinks to the valley of the Gomati and on the west culminating in the high bank. The western division comprises the *kachh* or lowlands, a purely alluvial tract, traversed by numerous rivers and streams and constantly liable to inundation in years of heavy rainfall.

On the level ground, the soil is a mixture of sand and clay generally known as *dumat* or loam, stiffening in the depressions into pure clay, and

being little else than pure sand in the elevated portions. In the lowlands the soil is chiefly clay varied by sands near the rivers or the fine loam deposit brought down by the floods. The prevailing soil in most parts of the district is loam, but large areas of clay are found, especially in the vicinity of water. As a rule, it is equal in value to average loam, but is often difficult to work. The loam soils vary to a great extent; the best is excellent, while the inferior qualities show many gradations, terminating in *usar* waste or light sand, which is hardly distinguishable from sand.

The classification of the soils of the district was last made during the Settlement of 1931, which still holds good and is as follows :

Kachhiana—special soil for growing tobacco and betel leaf ;

Goind I—lands of good quality near the village sites, receiving natural manure and generally sufficient irrigation;

Goind II—lands near habitations, of indifferent quality or impaired by such defects as—slope, shade of trees and insufficient irrigation ;

Dumat I—level loam of good natural quality well-worked and manured and not remote from homesteads ;

Dumat II—(a) land of good natural quality without particular advantage; or (b) land of inferior natural quality but with some special advantages, e.g. nearness to homesteads or availability of good irrigation ;

Dumat III—(a) sandy or stiff soil of poor quality, possessing no special advantage, (b) soil on the borders of *usar* land, mixed with *usar* patches and definitely inferior, (c) soil close to *jhils* liable to submersion ;

Dumat IV—poorest soil, generally in the midst of *usar* plains or precarious land, liable to over saturation or submersion ;

Dhan I—superior paddy land ;

Dhan II—(a) land possessing deficient means of irrigation for late paddy, (b) superior early paddy land, also used later for growing gram or pea ;

Dhan III—very poor early paddy land, growing only a single crop of rice which is entirely dependent on rains ;

Bhur I—good, level *bhur* land, intermediate between *dumat* and *bhur*, having both *kans* and *doob* ;

Bhur II—excessively sandy *bhur*, either level or sloping, having only *kans*, very precarious and intermittently cultivated ;

Bhur III—still poorer and worthless sandy land on top of sand-hills or in ravines.

Lowlying land in the *khadir* of a river, below the high sandy cliff marking the edge of an upland, has been named as the taran.

Tarai I—rich lowlying alluvium on a level surface ;

Tarai II—average lowlying alluvium, often on the slopes :

Tarai III—sandy uneven soil or land, liable to suffer from excess of moisture or *reh* ;

Tarai IV—very poor sandy soil on undulating sandhills, liable to suffer from over saturation or excess of *reh*.

Harvests

The system of agriculture in the district, in general, is similar to that prevalent in other districts of Avadh, but because of comparative poverty of the soil, the cultivation in the district, on the whole, is less successful than elsewhere in the region. The land in the vicinity of homesteads naturally receives the greatest attention and is mostly double-cropped. It is usually devoted to growing superior varieties of cereals.

Like other districts of the plains, there are three main harvests, the Kharif, Rabi and Zaid. Of these the Zaid or the intermediate crops cover comparatively a very small area. The crops grown consist, for the most part, of vegetables in nearly all the parganas, and melons in the Bilgram tahsil and in the tracts bordering on the Gomati.

The following statement gives the decennial figures of area under the Kharif, Rabi and Zaid crops in the district from 1901 to 1961 and in 1967 :

Year	Area under Kharif (in acres)	Area under Rabi (in acres)	Area under Zaid (in acres)
1901 ..	5,48,626 (2,22,021.3 hectares)	5,60,187 (2,26,699.6 hectares)	2,936 (120.9 hectares)
1911 ..	4,92,060 (1,99,129.2 hectares)	6,33,657 (2,56,431.8 hectares)	4,490 (181.7 hectares)
1921 ..	5,64,836 (2,28,581.3 hectares)	5,92,708 (2,39,854.5 hectares)	4,278 (176.1 hectares)
1931 ..	4,94,583 (2,00,150.9 hectares)	5,73,407 (2,32,049.7 hectares)	3,861 (156.6 hectares)
1941 ..	4,92,032 (1,99,117.9 hectares)	5,40,250 (2,18,632.1 hectares)	4,963 (201.9 hectares)
1951 ..	5,77,915 (2,33,874.2 hectares)	5,29,471 (2,14,269.6 hectares)	4,021 (163.1 hectares)
1961 ..	6,00,488 (2,43,008.4 hectares)	6,39,896 (2,58,956.5 hectares)	3,207 (125.1 hectares)
1967 ..	6,80,445 (2,75,366 hectares)	5,77,994 (2,33,906.2 hectares)	2,844 (116.5 hectares)

The double-cropped area also covers a sufficiently large part of *tarai* land, in the western part of the district, extending over the tahsil of Bilgram and a part of the tahsil of Hardoi. The figures given in the following statement show the double-cropped (*dofasli*) area in the district in the different decades from 1901 to 1961 and in 1967 :

Year			Double-cropped area (in acres)
1901	..	..	1,41,853 (60,643.1 hectares)
1911	..	..	1,13,502 (45,932.1 hectares)
1921	..	..	1,20,940 (48,942.4 hectares)
1931	..	..	1,35,561 (54,860.1 hectares)
1941	..	..	1,37,351 (55,584.1 hectares)
1951	..	..	1,53,317 (62,045.2 hectares).
1961	..	..	2,53,001 (1,02,385.4 hectares).
1967	..	..	2,32,990 (94,287.6 hectares)

Principals Crops

Kharif—Paddy is one of the most valuable Kharif crops for which the *tarai* areas are best suited. There are two main harvests of paddy grown in the district, the early one is known as *kuari*, and the late one as *jarhan*. The former is sown late in June or early in July and a good harvest depends on the adequacy of rainfall. After the harvest, the fields are prepared for sowing the Rabi crops like wheat, barley, gram and pea. *Jarhan* is sown after the commencement of the rains. The plants are first raised in specially prepared nursery beds and on attaining a height of nearly 15 cm., they are transplanted in properly prepared fields. The crop is reaped in November, whereafter the fields usually lie fallow during the Rabi season. Certain areas in the tahsils of Sandila, Shahabad and Bilgram are noted for good varieties of paddy. There has been a marked increase in the area under paddy since 1911, when it covered only 48,959 acres (19,813.1 hectares). In 1961, it was grown in 1,41,416 acres (57,229.3 hectares) and in 1967 the area under paddy rose to 1,65,734 acres (67,070 hectares).

Almost equally large is the area under millets, of which jowar and *bajra* are the important crops. *Bajra* occupied a leading position for a long time from 1901 onwards, but jowar steadily and continuously gained at its cost and in 1951 both covered nearly equal areas. Thereafter the area occupied by *bajra* decreased. The relative areas under the two crops

in the district at decennial intervals from 1901 to 1961 and in 1967 were as given below :

Year	Area under <i>bajra</i> (in acres)	Area under jowar (in acres)
1901	1,23,212 (49,861.7 hectares)	51,297 (20,759.1 hectares)
1911	1,68,323 (68,117.7 hectares)	49,899 (20,193.4 hectares)
1921	1,41,221 (57,150.4 hectares)	57,616 (23,316.3 hectares)
1931	90,538 (36,638.7 hectares)	57,818 (23,398.1 hectares)
1941	88,454 (35,795.7 hectares)	58,511 (23,678.5 hectares)
1951	65,090 (25,531.4 hectares)	69,664 (28,192.1 hectares)
1961	44,033 (18,062.3 hectares)	70,368 (28,476.9 hectares)
1967	33,085 (13,388.9 hectares)	68,740 (27,818 hectares)

Both jowar and *bajra* are sown mixed with *arhar* and are best suited for areas where the soil is loam of medium consistency like that of the Gomati *bhur* tract. In those parts where there is a larger proportion of sand in the soil, jowar gets precedence over *bajra*. Maize is also one of the main Kharif crops of the district. Its cultivation has gained a sudden spurt since the beginning of the sixties of this century, as a result of the popularity of various high-yielding varieties evolved at Pantnagar and other places. The tahsils of Bilgram, Sandila and Hardoi and parganas Shahabad and Pali of the tahsil of Shahabad are noted for the cultivation of maize. In 1901, it covered an area of only 43,523 acres (17,613.1 hectares) in the district, which rose to 1,08,303 acres (43,828.6 hectares) in 1967.

Among other Kharif cereals, *mandua*, *kodon* and *sawan* and pulses like *urd*, *moth* and *moong* may be mentioned. *Mandua*, *kodon* and *sawan* were some of the favourite Kharif crops of the residents of the place in the past. The incentive of fetching better prices has resulted in recent years in large changes in the pattern of agriculture in the district. The inferior cereals have yielded place to the more valuable crops. In 1901, *kodon* alone accounted for nearly 14,276 acres (5,777.2 hectares) and *mandua* 601 acres (647.9 hectares). *Sawan* covered an area of 22,947

acres (9,286.3 hectares) in 1907. The position in 1967 was that all these cereals together occupied an area of 6,159 acres (2,524 hectares) only.

Of the Kharif pulses, *urd* made the district stand third in the whole of the Lucknow Division in 1967. It was sown in 21,776 acres (8,812.4 hectares). *Moth* and *moong* occupied 540 acres (218.5 hectares) and 687 acres (278.0 hectares) respectively in that year.

Rabi—Wheat has always occupied a pride of place in the district among the Rabi crops. It is grown separately as well as mixed with other cereals like paddy, gram and pea. In 1901, it covered an area of 2,44,975 acres (99,137.5 hectares) in the district, which rose to 2,74,045 acres (1,10,902.2 hectares) in 1967. Light loamy soil is best suited for the cultivation of wheat. It is on this account that the proportion of its cultivation has always been higher in the tahsils of Hardoi and Shahabad where this type of soil is to be found in abundance and the lowest in tahsil Sandila, where there are large stretches of lighter soils. The fields in which wheat is to be sown are manured at the end of summer, before the commencement of rains. During the dry intervals in the rains, they are ploughed a number of times and finally sown in October. The first watering is done in November when the plants attain a height of 3 cm. to 4 cm. In years of good winter rains, only two or three more waterings are required for an average crop, otherwise the fields have to be irrigated at least five or six times. The harvesting commences in the latter half of March and continues throughout April and, in some areas, even in May. Barley is largely grown in all parts of the district, being generally confined to the lighter soils in which means of irrigation are not sufficiently abundant for the cultivation of wheat. It is a less profitable crop but entails much less labour, manure and water. Most of the barley is sown mixed with wheat or gram or pea. Barley is sown and harvested at the same time as wheat. In 1901, barley covered an area of 1,53,887 acres (62,275.9 hectares) which in 1967 came down to 1,18,653 acres (48,017.1 hectares).

Gram is mostly sown mixed with wheat or barley, and sometimes with both. With linseed also it forms a good combination. Clay soil is usually most suited for the cultivation of this crop, which is hardy and does not require much labour, manure and watering. In order to increase their growth the young plants are nipped once or twice before flowering. Gram ripens by the middle of March and is harvested usually by the second or third week of April. In 1901, it covered an area of 1,29,060 acres (52,228.2 hectares) which increased to 1,43,389 acres (58,027.4 hectares) in 1967. Formerly, pea was grown in a small area in the district, chiefly in the tahsil of Hardoi, but its cultivation has increased in recent years. It is usually sown in combination with wheat or barley or gram. In 1967, it covered an area of 36,936 acres (14,947.4 hectares) in the district.

Of the Rabi pulsus, *arhar* is the most important and covered an area of 58,906 acres (23,838.4 hectares) in the district in 1967. The district stands in this respect next only to the Rae Bareilly in the Lucknow Division. An interesting feature of this crop is that it is sown with the main Kharif crops but is harvested after most of the Rabi crops. This is, perhaps, why it is hardly ever sown singly, being usually combined with jowar or *bajra* which are harvested by November-December, leaving it standing alone in the field.

Non-food Crops

The main non-food crops of the district are sugar-cane, oil-seeds, ground-nut, potato, onion, garlic and other vegetables and fruits, sunn-hemp and tobacco. Sugar-cane was sown in an area of 33,144 acres (13,412.9 hectares) in 1967. The total area under oil-seeds like ground-nut, til, mustard, linseed and castor was 1,53,249 acres (62,017.7 hectares) in 1967, of which ground-nut alone covered an area of 1,47,426 acres (59,661.3 hectares), the largest figure in the Lucknow Division in that year. Mustard occupied an area of 5,684 acres (2,300 hectares) with til, linseed and castor together covering 139 acres (56.2 hectares). Sunn-hemp is grown both for its fibre and its use as green manure in the fields, and it was sown in an area of 1,642 acres (664.4 hectares) in 1967. Tobacco was grown in an area of 192 acres (77.7 hectares) in that year in the district.

Vegetables and the various garden crops occupy a very small area, being cultivated mostly in the vicinity of large villages or towns. The potato crop is, however, sown in a sizeable area, which in 1967, was 11,034 acres (4,465.2 hectares).

Formerly, this district was one of the foremost in the State for the cultivation of poppy from which opium is extracted. At the beginning of the present century, the district had an average area of 23,087 acres (9,343.1 hectares) under poppy. Its cultivation slowly dwindled and came down to 343 acres (138.8 hectares) in 1932-33. Formerly cotton was also an important cash crop and covered an area of 14,717 acres (5,955.7 hectares) in 1901 but by the forties of the present century, it was reduced to less than forty hectares and now it is not grown at all in the district. Indigo, another valuable cash crop in the past, has also practically disappeared from the district.

Improvement of Agriculture

It was realised during the Second World War that with the traditional methods of cultivation the rapidly increasing demand for food-grains could not successfully be met. Improvements and changes in the patterns and techniques of cultivation were, therefore, adopted immediately after the

country gained independence. Development of agriculture has been given an important place in all the Five-year Plans. Improved methods of growing wheat and barley and the Japanese method of paddy cultivation were popularised among the cultivators of the district. These methods include proper tillage, sufficient and timely manuring, sowing seeds of improved varieties and high yielding crops, sufficient and timely irrigation and protection of crops against pests and diseases. The sixties of this century saw the ushering in of the 'green revolution' in the country, under which, programmes of intensive cultivation and sowing of high-yielding varieties of wheat, paddy, maize, jowar and *bajra* have been implemented.

The agriculture department gives *tagavi* and other loans to the cultivators for purposes like purchase of chemical fertilizers, agricultural implements, improved varieties of seeds, pesticides, and bullocks.

The following statement gives the amount of money distributed by the agriculture department in the district from 1965-66 to 1969-70 :

Year				Amount distributed as <i>tagavi</i> (in Rs)
1965-66	..	..	..	9,41,123
1966-67	..	..	..	14,97,446
1967-68	..	..	..	28,37,491
1968-69	..	..	..	30,98,726
1969-70	..	..	..	43,17,508

The co-operative institutions in the district also advance credit to the cultivators for various agricultural purposes. The total amount of loan distributed by the co-operatives from the year 1961-62 to 1965-66 was Rs 1,95,851 and the yearwise distribution of these loans from 1966-67 to 1969-70 was as follows :

Year				Amount distributed as loan (Rs)
1966-67	..	..	..	2,19,866
1967-68	..	..	..	1,16,597
1968-69	..	..	..	4,32,489
1969-70	..	..	..	5,56,726

Agricultural Implements and Machines—In 1966, there were 1,83,792 wooden ploughs, 32,741 iron ploughs, 9,728 other improved agricultural implements, 62,364 chaff-cutters, 698 machines for spraying insecticides and

pesticides, 87,050 bullock-carts, 2,566 sugar-cane crushers, 79 tractors, 656 oil-seed crushers, 333 oil-engines and 89 electric pumping-sets for irrigation and 591 Persian wheels (*rahats*) in the district. Recently many new implements and tools have been introduced and in 1970 there were 85 tractors, 358 power threshers, 2 power-tillers, 75 seed-drills and 2,537 Olpad threshers.

Seed Supply—Seeds of improved and high-yielding varieties are supplied by the government through seed stores, maintained by the agriculture and co-operative departments, the former advancing the seed on cash payment or as *taqavi* and the latter on *sawai* basis which involves repayment at the rate of 25 per cent in excess of the quantity advanced. There were 86 seed stores in 1970 in the district, out of which 46 were maintained by the agriculture and the rest by the co-operative departments. The statement given below shows the quantities of the various Kharif and Rabi seeds distributed from these seed stores during the first three Plan periods and in 1969 :

Period	Quantity (in quintals) distributed from seed stores of the	
	Agriculture department	Co-operative department
First Five-year Plan	92,268	12,548
Second Five-year Plan	1,66,612	49,802
Third Five-year Plan	18,863	29,523
In 1969	2,308.9	22,353

The cultivators mostly depend on the seed stores for supplies of improved seeds. Finer varieties of seeds of different cereals and cash crops are evolved by numerous government research centres spread all over the country. The agriculture university at Pantnagar (district Naini Tal) established in the sixties of this century, is also doing pioneer work in this field. After a particular variety of seed is evolved it is multiplied on the government agriculture farms and is given a particular name. It is given to progressive agriculturists, known as *beej sahayaks*, in the rural areas. The cultivators thus obtain seeds from the seed stores and the *beej sahayaks*. By the year 1970, the farmers of the district were able to obtain, on an average, nearly 80 per cent of good quality seed of wheat and ground-nut, 50 per cent of pea, 40 per cent of paddy and barley, 20 per cent of maize, 10 per cent of *jowar* and *bajra* and 5 per cent of gram.

Soil Nutrients—The traditional manures for increasing fertility of the soil are cattle dung, farm refuse and stable litter. The practice of converting farm refuse and stable litter into compost is common among the

farmers of the district. Every cultivator usually has his own compost pits. The rubbish is allowed to decompose and turn into manure. The usefulness of green manure crops such as *lobia*, *guar*, *dhaincha*, *sanai* and *moong* is being increasingly realised by the cultivators. Green manure provides nitrogenous ingredients to the soil and enriches it. The use of chemical fertilizers, though costly, has fast become popular with cultivators. The chemical fertilizers and seeds of green manure crops are provided by the seed stores and are also sold by private agencies. Among chemical fertilizers, the more popular are the nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic ones, the first two being the cultivators' primary choice. The statement below gives the quantities of chemical fertilizers distributed in the district from the seed store in the Third Five-year Plan period and in 1969-70 :

Kind of fertilizer	Quantity distributed (in quintals)	
	Third Five-year Plan period	1969-70
Nitrogenous	2,063	3,406.5
Phosphatic	825	638.4
Potassic	—	460.2
Total ..	2,888	4,505.1

Rotation of Crops and Fallowing—The practice of growing different crops by rotation in the same field has been followed for centuries by the cultivators of the district. But knowledge of the usefulness of the practice was empirical rather than scientific. The agriculture department now propagates the results of the latest researches in these matters. The common rotations of crops prevalent among the cultivators in the district are :

Kharif

Maize—potato—onion or tobacco or Zaid vegetables

Moong—early paddy—pea

Jowar—*arhar*—pea—sugar-cane

Ground-nut—*arhar*—pea—Zaid vegetables

Early paddy—sugar-cane

Rabi

Wheat or barley or gram—*moong* or jowar—*arhar*

Berseem—summer vegetables—green manure crops—fallow.

In olden days when the pressure of population on land was not so acute, the practice of leaving the fields fallow for at least one season was common, as it enabled the field to recuperate its fertility. But of late, this practice is gradually being given up as the object is achieved by rotation of crops and mixed cropping which require intensive cultivation resulting in increase in the yield.

Mixed Cultivation—The practice of growing more than one crop in a field simultaneously gives additional harvest, besides increasing the fertility of the soil. Usually the pests, diseases and adverse weather conditions also do not affect all the crops equally. Accordingly, almost always, *arhar* is sown mixed with jowar, *urd*, til or ground-nut ; *bajra* with *urd* or *arhar* ; and wheat with gram, barley or mustard. Potato is mixed with *methi* (fenugreek) or onion, sugar-cane with *moong* and rainy season vegetables and late paddy with *dhaniya* (coriander) or *methi*.

Horticulture

At the first regular Settlement of 1871 the total area under groves and orchards in the district was 31,427 acres (12,718.1 hectares). At the Settlement of 1896, it increased to only 32,901 acres (13,314.5 hectares), but by the year 1967, it had risen to 65,885 acres (26,662.7 hectares). The fruit trees mostly found in these groves and orchards are mango, guava, tamarind, *jamun*, *bel* and *mahua*. The government encourages the cultivators to plant more and better fruit trees and for that purpose fruit plants and seedlings of improved varieties and seeds of vegetables are supplied to those interested at subsidized rates. In 1970 there were 11 nurseries in the district. A total number of 41,665 saplings and 5,53,000 seedlings of fruit plants and nearly 30 quintals of vegetable and flower seeds were supplied to the cultivators of the district in 1970.

Agricultural Diseases and Pests

Wild animals like monkeys, nilgais and boars, birds such as parrots, crows, sparrows and bats, rodents including rats and squirrels, and certain insects are among the main enemies of crops. A number of plant diseases, fungi and weeds also cause considerable damage to plants, vegetables and fruits. Raising boundary *mends*, digging shallow ditches around the fields, and keeping watch against and killing the pests by insecticides afford protection to a certain extent. Leaf-mosaic, rust, smut and termite usually attack the wheat, barley and pea crops. The paddy crop is generally damaged by leaf-mosaic, blight and the *gundhi* bug. Potatoes and other vegetables are mostly affected by blight, leaf-mosaic and pink boll-

worm. Canker and wither-tip take a heavy toll of citrus fruits. Mango and guava orchards suffer greatly from die-back, black-tip of mango, damping of seedlings and wither-tip. Insecticides and pesticides like Aldrin, BHC and DDT are sprayed or dusted over the affected crops to control diseases and pests. To save the crops from seed-borne diseases, sometimes the seeds are dried in the sun and also treated with certain chemicals before sowing. Besides these, the numerous leafy growths and weeds are also harmful to the raising of healthy crops. Systematic and timely weeding, inter-culturing and deep ploughing of fields, are the popular methods of destroying them. The plant protection staff posted in the district gives free advice to cultivators for raising healthy crops, including those of fruits and vegetables and protection of plants from pests and diseases. They also provide insecticides, spraying and dusting machines, and services of trained staff at moderate charges. Crops occupying nearly an area of 44,455 acres (17,990 hectares) in the district were covered with insecticides and pesticides by the plant protection department in 1969-70.

Agricultural Co-operatives and Joint Farming

Joint cultivation has been a very old practice among the farmers of the district. The use of forests and pasture lands were usually shared in common. Sometimes cultivators pooled their implements, bullocks and labour for a season or two for growing crops, the produce being divided equitably. They also joined each other in certain operations, e.g. ploughing, sowing, irrigating, inter-culturing, harvesting and threshing. Costly implements and machines were often owned or hired jointly and were used in rotation. These practices and institutions are assuming new forms with increasing government participation in the welfare of the rural people. Co-operative societies have been formed in the villages for a variety of purposes like distribution of seeds, loans, fertilizers, implements, farming, irrigation, cattle breeding, and marketing of agricultural produce.

The co-operative farming scheme was started in the district in 1955 in village Mankapur. Three years later, another society was formed by some Harijans for jointly cultivating a piece of Bhoodan land. In 1962, a pilot project for joint farming was taken up in the Bawan development block, under which five farming societies were organised in that year, six in 1963 and three in 1964. The total number of such farming societies in the district in 1968-69 was 25, of which 17 were in Hardoi tahsil, 4 in the Shahabad tahsil and 2 each in the Bilgram and Sandila tahsils.

There were three co-operative societies in the district in 1970, one each at Madhoganj, Shahabad and Hardoi, for marketing the agricultural

produce of the cultivators. The relevant details of each are given in the following statement :

Location	Year of establishment	Working capital in 1969 (Rs)	Value of agricultural produce handled (in Rs) since the year of establishment up to 1969
Madhoganj	1958	1,16,352	50,95,220
Shahabad	1961	1,44,838	19,62,593
Hardoi	1963	1,32,706	32,28,094

There were 122 milk collection societies in the district in 1969, affiliated with the co-operative milk union at Lucknow. They had a total membership of 3,744 in that year and milk valued at Rs 4,18,315 was collected and sold by these societies for supply at Lucknow.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Live-stock

The domestic animals of the district are, in general, of a somewhat superior stock to those of the southern parts of Avadh. Better varieties are brought from the districts of Lakhimpur Kheri and Mathura and the States of Haryana and Punjab. In the lowlands and also in parts of the upland tract, there is a fair amount of grazing ground, but in dry years the cattle suffer greatly. The live-stock population of the district, according to the livestock census of 1966, was as follows :

Cows	2,31,947
Bulls and bullocks	4,60,455
Female buffaloes	2,02,058
Male buffaloes	83,101
Goats	2,49,113
Sheep	48,688
Horses and ponies	5,861
Donkeys	1,036
Camels	618
Mules	45
Pigs	47,458

Sheep and goats are generally reared by Gadariyas. Wool obtained from sheep is used for making coarse blankets locally. Goats are useful for their meat and milk. Sheep and goats are also sometimes tethered by farmers in their fields to manure them. The horses and ponies in the district are of inferior quality and used mostly as pack-animals.

Development of Live-stock

In order to improve the breed of cattle, a programme of artificial insemination was started in the district and during the Third Five-year Plan period, female cattle, numbering 10,421, got the benefit of this service, their number rising to 29,913 in the Fourth Plan period up to the year 1969-70. Sixteen centres for providing this service had been established in the district by the government by 1970. Besides this, the government also supplies bulls, bucks, boars and rams to private individuals for breeding purposes at subsidized rates. In 1970, there were 219 bulls, 31 boars and 50 rams of improved breed in the district. Two goat breeding centres at Sandila and Hardoi and one sheep development and wool extension centre at Kachhauna, run by the government, were also functioning in that year. The government also provides loans on easy terms to the cultivators for the purchase of cows, buffaloes and bullocks of improved breed. During the Third Five-year Plan period loans amounting to Rs 1,95,851 were given for these purposes and in the following four years (from 1966-67 to 1969-70), the amount thus distributed was Rs13,26,678.

According to the live-stock census of 1966, there were 37,692 hens, ducks, cocks and other fowls in the district. To encourage poultry-farming as a subsidiary industry for the benefit of the cultivators, the government distributed at subsidized rates 10,188 birds of good breed during the Third Plan period and 25,253 in the Fourth Plan period up to 1969-70.

Cattle Diseases and their Treatment

The diseases which generally afflict the cattle are rinderpest, malignant sore throat, foot-and-mouth disease, black quarter, anthrax and dysentery. Old superstitions, practices and taboos which till some years back were rife among the rural folk of the district are now falling away and people are increasingly turning as a result, to modern medicines and methods of treatment for the prevention and cure of animal diseases. With the establishment of a number of veterinary hospitals and stockman centres in the district, and as a result of practical demonstrations and publicity carried out by the animal husbandry and other departments of the government, village people are becoming increasingly aware of the efficacy of modern methods of prevention and treatment of cattle diseases.

The district live-stock officer is in charge of the animal husbandry programme. In 1969-70, there were 25 veterinary hospitals and 48 stockman

centres in the district for the treatment of animals. As many as 58,059 male cattle were castrated at these hospitals and stockman centres in the Third Plan period and 98,146, in the Fourth Plan period up to the year 1969-70. The statement below gives the number of animals and poultry treated and vaccinated at the veterinary hospitals and stockman centres in the district during the Third and Fourth Plan period, up to 1969-70 :

Plan period		Number of animals treated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of poultry vaccinated
Third Plan	--	2,76,223	7,48,600	88,521
Fourth Plan (up to 1969-70)	--	3,13,988	9,55,530	1,11,272

Housing and Feeding

Cattle are generally housed in thatched kutcha sheds while pucca and well-ventilated byres with sheds of tin or asbestos sheets are seen only in government farms and a few large private farms. Grazing facilities for cattle are provided by the government and the *gaon* panchayats in forests and waste lands under their respective control. Grazing is also allowed in private groves and harvested or fallow fields. On the canal banks and within the precincts of the railways, grazing is permitted according to stipulated conditions. In 1967, the total area covered by culturable waste lands pastures and grazing grounds, forests and fallow lands was 2,84,825 acres (1,15,265 hectares). Barren and unculturable land measured 58,838 acres (23,810.8 hectares) in the same year. The crops which provide fodder to the cattle are maize, jowar, *bajra*, *berseem* and *lobia*. The husk and dried and crushed stalks of wheat, barley, *arhar*, *urd*, *moong*, pea, gram and paddy are mainly used by the cultivators to feed the cattle. The government provides seeds of nutritious fodder crops to the cultivators at subsidized rates to encourage their cultivation. A total area of nearly 2,594 acres (1,049.7 hectares) was sown in the district with improved fodder crops during the Fourth Plan period up to 1969-70.

Live-stock Products

Bones, horns, hooves and hides of animals are mostly exported from the district, a small portion being also utilised locally in private village industries.

Fisheries

Fish of various kinds like *rohu*, *nain*, *karaunch*, *bata*, *bhakur*, *patra*, *hilsa* and *goonch* are found in the Ganga, Gomati and other rivers and lakes of the district. The principal seasons for fishing are the summer and rainy months. Fishing, as a vocation, is followed by Mallahs, Kahars, Koris, Lodhs and Pasis, but there are very few persons in

the district who solely rely on it for their livelihood. The fish are caught with rod and line, or a net, or in funnel shaped baskets made of reeds and rushes known as *tapa*. Very small nets are employed for catching the smaller fish. There were 226 fishing craft and 2,733 fishing nets and tackles in the district in 1966.

Piscicultural activities were started in the district in 1960-61 and as a first step the private and *gaon sabha* tanks and lakes were utilised for fish rearing under a project known as the 'small water scheme'. Nearly 57,000 fingerlings were supplied in this way by the government in 1961-62, and from 1962-63 to 1969-70, about one and a quarter million.

Another piscicultural scheme, a crash programme, was taken up in the district in 1965-66. Under it two fish rearing farms were established at Pura-Bahadur and Sandila, which supplied nearly 87,000 fingerlings in 1968.

FORESTRY

Forests covered a considerable area in the district in former days, particularly in the upland tract. But the timber was of little value save for fuel. The jungles consisted chiefly of dhak, *karaunda* and scrub. It is said that the banyan was more common in Hardoi than in any other part of Avadh, but such trees as pipal, *pakar*, *shisham* and *neem* were not many. After the annexation, for nearly a hundred years, much of the jungle area continued gradually to be cleared and reclaimed for purposes of cultivation, the process being intensified and accelerated after the Second World War and the period immediately preceding the abolition of zamindari. Even now dense thickets of dhak and other trees stretch along both banks of the Sai for a long distance, particularly in the parganas of Alamnagar and Pindarwa. Similar woods are noticeable in the parganas of Bangar, Bilgram, Mallanwan, Gopamau and Sandila. Along the Gomati and in the central and southern parts of the district, there are some remnants of the former dense woods in the shape of dhak, scrub and grassy wastes. Most of the dhak trees of the district are periodically cut and exported to Lucknow and Kanpur for use as fuel but dhak grows fast and soon replaces itself. In the year 1967, the district had a total area of 21,570 acres (8,729 hectares) under forests, in the charge of the forest department.

NATURAL CALAMITIES

Owing to the dependence of its agriculture on timely rains, the district has almost always suffered severally in times of famine. There are unfortunately no records of early famines, but it is known that the rainfall in 1868 was below normal and in the following year, too, it was not sufficient.

In 1870 and 1871 the Kharif crops in the lowlying parganas were seriously affected by floods. Again, in 1872, heavy and continuous rains, at the end of the season, caused a general failure of the Kharif crop, while the Rabi crop was also acutely damaged by hail-storms when almost ripe. In 1873, the Rabi crop suffered from deficient rains. In 1875, floods in the low-lying parganas reduced the villages to heaps of ruins. The Kharif crops were inundated and large amounts of revenue were suspended. The people were, by this time, in an impoverished condition, although apparently there was no actual famine and the revision of Settlement was the only relief measure undertaken by the government.

In 1877, however, the condition of the district became very serious. There was a good rainfall in June but it was not followed by more. Consequently there was no Kharif crop at all. In the early part of the year there were large exports of grain from the district. The prices, therefore, rose to an abnormal level. The Rabi crop, too, was greatly damaged by the damp and cloudy weather. An unusually severe hail-storm burst over the north-western areas of the district, causing large-scale destruction of the crop. Payment of land revenue amounting to Rs 12,000 was suspended and another sum of Rs 7,000 was remitted. A special *tagavi* advance of Rs 1,000 was sanctioned for the purchase of seed. Relief works entailing an expenditure of Rs 8,400 were also started, which were chiefly confined to the improvement of roads in the municipalities and embankments of tanks. More than 54,000 persons obtained relief through these works. Poor-houses were opened at Hardoi, Sandila, Shahabad and Bilgram, providing relief to more than 44,000 persons.

For many years after this calamity, the district enjoyed comparative prosperity. In 1883, however, a severe hail-storm caused damage to crops in nearly 17 villages of the district and a remission of Rs 2,000 together with a suspension of Rs 558 in land revenue was allowed.

In 1893 and 1894, abnormal rains caused extensive floods and water-logging in large parts, destroying the Kharif crops.

The uneven distribution of monsoon rains in 1895 seriously hindered agricultural operations. There was acute distress among the poorer classes in various parts of the district. Relief works were started in February and May 1896, and as the distress became more and more acute in the hot weather, more relief works were started in July. A number of poor-houses were also opened at Hardoi and other places. The rains were again very deficient in 1896, causing a total failure of Kharif crops. The whole district was acutely distressed, suffering from the most severe famine hitherto recorded. The large number of works, taken up to provide relief, consisted of construction of roads from Sandi to Baghauli and from Masit to Nimkhar, the quarrying of *kankar*, the deepening and improvement

of roadside tanks, and repairs of unmetalled local roads. In February 1897, the number of workers on these works had risen to over 1,00,000 per day exclusive of more than 25,000 dependents. Poor-houses were also established at each tahsil headquarters and were maintained throughout the year. The daily average number of persons in these poor-houses was 1,354. An amount of Rs 3,02,800 was distributed as grant to 40,747 persons for the purchase of seeds and bullocks. In 1896, land revenue amounting to Rs 1,55,831 was suspended and in the following year a sum of nearly Rs 8,72,931 was abated from the current demand of land revenue. Loans amounting to Rs 2,50,000 were also advanced to the famine struck people. The amount of money spent on relief works such as construction and repairs of roads, deepening of tanks, etc., was nearly Rs 11,04,700, besides an amount of Rs 5,97,500 which was spent on poor-houses and other relief works in the villages. The intensity of the famine was enhanced by the prevalence of cholera, small-pox and fever which caused unusual mortality among the people. At the close of the famine, the district was in a very depressed state. The agricultural classes were burdened with arrears of rent and revenue. The mercantile community was also suffering from stagnation of trade. Emigration had taken place on an extensive scale and many villages were deserted. The government took prompt action and remissions to the extent of Rs 5,76,603 were sanctioned. A further reduction of a sum of Rs 3,51,730 was also made in the revenue demand for the next four years. Fresh distress was caused in 1898 by floods, which damaged the Kharif crops in more than 200 villages. The year 1899 was again unfavourable but the district recovered in a speedy manner.

After the recovery from the famine of 1896, there followed nearly ten years of continued prosperity, broken only slightly in 1905 by local calamities. Early in 1905, there was damage to the Rabi crop from frost, necessitating a remission of Rs 1,80,135 in land revenue followed by a further remission of Rs 1,200 in the next Kharif. The dry September in 1907 was again the precursor of a widespread famine, outlasting all its predecessors in duration. A sum of Rs 4,00,687 was promptly distributed as *taqavi* for purchase of seeds and digging of kutchha wells to help the Rabi sowings. The Kharif had largely suffered from drought and the realisation of land revenue amounting to Rs 4,55,620 was suspended, of which Rs 4,16,347 were later remitted. By November, acute distress became visible among the people. Poor-houses at each of tahsil headquarters were opened. Test works were also taken up. In February 1908, famine was officially declared. Payment of land revenue amounting to a sum of Rs 83,303 was suspended and a sum of Rs 1,15,842 was distributed as advance by the government for the purchase of seeds. As a relief measure, the public works department took up the construction of six tanks, two drainage channels, a road and the railway line between Balamau and Sitapur. The total number of persons provided work was 7,94,645. A sum of Rs 60,900

was spent on these works. Besides these, 113 other works were also completed by the government on which a sum of Rs 76,000 was spent. An amount of Rs 12,850 was spent on the poor-houses and other relief measures. Gratuitous relief amounting to a sum of Rs 1,23,547 was also distributed. The scarcity of fodder resulted in the death of nearly 47,500 head of cattle, and the government spent a sum of Rs 1,136 for importing grass from outside the district.

Conditions were more or less normal till 1913 when a general failure of the monsoon caused scanty Rabi crops, which resulted in abnormal rise in prices. To give relief to the people, an amount of Rs 4,25,000 was distributed as *taqavi*. Scarcity conditions and rise in prices of nearly all the necessary commodities were the dominant features of the period from 1914 to 1920, which also included the years of the First World War. The district suffered most during the year 1918-19 because of the general failure of the monsoon, which destroyed both the Kharif and the Rabi crops. Influenza brokeout in an epidemic form the same year. The government distributed an amount of Rs 12,00,000 as *taqavi* to provide relief to the cultivators.

The district has not faced any famine since then. However, the world-wide general depression and fall in prices in the thirties of this century had its evil effects on this district as well, which had to face economic distress for a number of years. The Second World War did solve the problem to some extent, but it also brought in its wake a multitude of serious economic and other difficulties, like the scarcity of essential consumer goods such as food-grains, cloth, kerosene, building material and iron, and the consequent spiralling of prices.

The opening of the Sarda canal and a number of its branches in the district in 1928-29 and the help which the government extend to the cultivators for the construction of pucca wells, installation of Persian wheels, and power-driven pumping sets, and construction of State tube-wells, have tended to provide a degree of security to the cultivators, especially in periods of dry weather. As a result, the district is now virtually immune from large-scale famines. Even now there are occasional droughts, floods and scarcities but they are localised and have much less regorous effects.

were produced, consuming chemicals worth Rs 23,000. The trade was manned by 35 persons. Some of the fire-works produced are exported to Kanpur.

Combs—Combs are manufactured in three units located at Hardoi and Sandila. A sum of about Rs 2,300 was invested in the trade in 1970, and combs worth Rs 18,500 were produced, consuming horns worth Rs 9,000. The trade was manned by 14 persons.

Jaggery—Jaggery is produced in 10,700 units, which are scattered all over the district. About 30,500 persons were engaged in the trade in 1970, and jaggery worth Rs 30,50,000 was produced, consuming sugar-cane worth Rs 10,00,000. The production commences generally in November and continues for five to six months. The juice of the sugar-cane, collected by means of a crusher, is boiled, cleaned and transformed into jaggery. It is boiled in big circular iron pans over a circular oven which receives fuel from several openings at its base.

Oil—Mustard oil is produced in 258 units, each manned by one person. A sum of about Rs 1,00,000 was invested in the trade in 1970, and mustard oil worth Rs 1,50,000 was produced, consuming oil-seeds worth Rs 80,000. Oil-crushers (*ghanis*) of Wardha design are used. These are operated by bullocks. Formerly indigenous crushers were used and these crushed about 10 kg. of mustard seed daily. The new crusher was introduced by the Khadi Gramodyog Commission in 1955. It crushes about 35 kg. of oil-seeds per day. The industry is scattered all over the district, but is mainly located in Beniganj, Gondwa, Ghausganj, Kachhauna and Ishwarpur.

Oil and Perfumes—Oil and perfumes are manufactured in 10 units located at Bilgram, Hardoi and Shahabad. A sum of about Rs 5,000 was invested in the trade in 1970. Perfumed oil and perfumes worth Rs 25,000 were produced, consuming oils and scents worth Rs 10,000. About 25 persons were employed in the industry.

Industrial Estate

An industrial estate was established in 1964 at a place 2 km. from Hardoi, on the Hardoi—Lucknow road. It is known as the Harijan Industrial Estate, Hardoi and is primarily meant to enable Harijans to establish various industries. However, the scheme has not made much head-way, and even in 1970, the estate was without any industrial unit.

Production-cum-Extension Centre

The centre was established at Hardoi in 1963. Training in smithy and carpentry and to electricians and mechanics is imparted at the centre. Each trainee is given a stipend of Rs 20 per month. The period of

training is one year. During the years 1963–1970, as many as 298 persons were trained in various crafts. Of these, 15 were trained as electricians, 12 as mechanics, 10 in smithy and 6 in carpentry, in 1970. The centre was manned by a foreman, 4 instructors, one technical attendant and 3 others.

Industrial Expansion

A number of industries can be established and others expanded in the district on account of the existence of favourable conditions. *Kankar* is found in many parts of the district, especially in the *usar* tracts, and is used in the manufacture of lime. The properties of these deposits are being studied to ascertain if the material can be used for the manufacture of cement. Oil-seeds are grown in large quantities and therefore the district is suited for the establishment of oil-based industries. Power alcohol can also be manufactured on a large-scale from *mahua* now utilized to produce country liquor.

There is a great demand for ice during the summer. It is imported from Lucknow at present. An ice factory, which is functioning as a small-scale unit, can be expanded into a large-scale one. The district also produces sugar-cane and only a fraction of it is consumed by the sugar-mill at HarDOI. Another similar unit can be established at Shahabad. *Khandsari* sugar can be produced in small-scale open-pan sugar factories, which can be established in the district. Ground-nuts and other oil-seeds which are grown in the district in plenty, can be used profitably in the production of edible oils. Molasses, a by-product of the sugar factory, is exported to Bareilly and other places for making alcohol. This can be utilised locally for the production of alcohol. Production of refined saltpetre can be expanded as crude saltpetre is available in the district in abundance.

Rugs and carpets can be produced in tahsil Sandi, where a large number of shepherds reside with their herds. They produce coarse rugs and carpets in small numbers, because their products are not able to compete with the superior rugs and carpets produced in the factories. The producers may be trained to adopt modern techniques and provided with financial aid. Such measures can result in the improvement of the quality of rugs and carpets. More cold-storages can profitably be established for the preservation of potatoes and other perishable commodities. A bleaching and calendering plant can be setup at Sandila. Which is the main centre of hand-loom industry in the district. The factory may be organised as a co-operative of spinners and weavers of the district.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING AND FINANCE

History of Indigenous Banking

The business of money-lending appears to have been established fairly early, and often jewellery and land were pledged with money-lenders. As trade and commerce increased, the need for financing them also arose. There were financiers who advanced loans to traders for a consideration and some of them also accepted valuable deposits for safe custody.

About the beginning of this century, the rate of interest commonly charged by money-lenders varied with the nature of the loan and the status of the borrower. In the case of advances made to tenants the loans were either in cash or in grain. The former were usually small, the period short, and the risk considerable; the interest was paid monthly and worked out at an annual rate ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. The repayment of grain loans depended on the harvest and the interest mostly amounted to one-quarter to one-half of the quantity advanced. Advances made on the security of landed property were generally repaid with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum. For very large sums, interest at not more than 9 per cent was charged, while in small transactions the interest rate ranged from 18 to 24 per cent per annum. If jewellery was pledged, the rate in the case of small loans, varied from Rs 1.50 to Rs 2 per cent per mensem, while for larger sum it dropped as low as 75 paise. Money was very rarely on the security of clothes or other perishable articles, but in such cases very high interest was charged. The average rate for purchase of landed property was such as would yield 6 per cent annually on the outlay.

During the first quarter of the twentieth century, trade expanded and construction of railway lines was the most important factor that helped it. However, the economic depression of the thirties reversed the trend and in the wake of falling prices trade declined and, in spite of low rates of interest, the traders reduced their investments. The Allahabad Bank, established a branch at Hardoi in 1929, but it failed to change the situation for the next four years. The Central Bank of India, established a branch at Hardoi in 1933 and the two banks helped to revive trade and commerce in the district, which showed signs of recovery in 1935. In the wake of the Second World War (1939-45), prices rose further and the economy of the district not only recovered from the depression, but slowly drifted towards inflation. The Hindustan Commercial Bank, established a branch at Hardoi in 1945 and nine years later, the Hardoi District Co-operative Bank, Ltd, was established at the same place. This bank is primarily concerned with the financing of the co-operatives in the district. The

State Bank of India established a branch at Hardoi in 1955. The U. P. State Co-operative Land Development Bank, Ltd, opened a branch at Hardoi in 1960, another branch at Sandila in 1964 and a third at Shahabad in 1968. The Allahabad Bank, the Central Bank of India, and the Hindustan Commercial Bank, were nationalised on July 19, 1969. These banks advance loans on liberal terms to small-scale industries and agriculturists.

Rural Indebtedness

In the beginning of the twentieth century, the condition of landed proprietors and the peasantry was on the whole less satisfactory in Hardoi than in any other part of Avadh. In the case of landowners this was due, in large measure, to the fact that most of the estates had been minutely subdivided. The resources of the petty proprietors were soon exhausted and they had no means to make advances to their tenants to enable them to tide over a bad season and remain upon the land. This was enhanced by the natural precariousness of the district, which was peculiarly liable to suffer in bad seasons, whether by flood or drought. However, the talukdars and larger zamindars were, for the most part, in good circumstances. But in the case of the coparcenary bodies, whose holdings were of a very inferior description, poverty was inevitable. Most of them were of high caste, and incurred considerable expenditure in marriages and other ceremonies, while they had unlimited facilities for borrowing at ruinous rates of interest. They could never become free from debt, even if they had to pay no revenue. Consequently sales and mortgages were numerous. In 1871, when a series of bad seasons had occurred after a period of unusual prosperity, one-nineteenth of the whole property in Hardoi was transferred from the yeomen proprietors, Brahmanas and Rajputs, who in the old days had eked out their income by means of military service, to bankers, traders, usurers, sugar boilers, and the like. In the next two years there were 5,342 transfers of land by means of sale and mortgage, of the value of nearly Rs 15,05,000. The process was retarded in years of prosperity, but a famine such as that of 1897 hastened it to an extraordinary extent. In 1899 and the following year there were 12,028 instances of sale or mortgage of landed property, with an aggregate value of Rs 49,15,000. Sale alone accounted for land worth over Rs 19,23,000. Not all of this had passed from the old proprietary bodies; in many cases the shares of ruined owners were acquired by the solvent coparceners, many of whom often proved capable managers and rapidly enriched themselves at the expense of their less fortunate brethren. As was with the landowners, so with the tenants. The average holding was 2.3 acres (1 hectare) but the number of persons with large holdings was considerable. Therefore it was evident that the condition of the small cultivator was

not very desirable. In most instances the larger tenants were in fair circumstances. The bulk of the cultivators, however, were extremely poor and were reduced to great straits with unfavourable seasons. The material condition of the population depended almost wholly on the harvests, and all the poorer classes were absolutely dependent on the produce of the soil. In the fertile areas there was usually enough for all, but in the inferior tracts the inhabitants could only be supported in the barest comfort in good years. When crops were plentiful, particularly after a chain of prosperous seasons, the people were happy and contented; but the failure of a single harvest or even a single staple crop brought distress and trouble.

In the wake of the First World War (1914–1918), a large body of the cultivators benefited from the rise in prices of agricultural produce and their economic condition improved. The economic depression prevailing in the period, 1929–1934, however, had its impact on agriculturists, as the prices of agricultural produce slumped considerably and consequently the income of agriculturists declined and their indebtedness increased. Those who purchased plough-cattle found it difficult to pay the price, and many of the agriculturists were unable to pay their rents. Other factors, such as social functions and payment of ancestral debts only added to the problems of the agriculturists.

The high prices which agricultural produce fetched during the period of the Second World War (1939–1945) gave good returns to agriculturists but the receipts were substantially set off by the high prices which had to be paid by them for items like clothes, live-stock, and implements. The prices of agricultural produce in the later years, continued to rise, increasing the purchasing capacity of agriculturists and raising their standard of living. As however, there has also been increase to the extent of 15.5 per cent in population in the district, in the decade 1951–61, much of the advantage of the higher prices of agricultural produce has been neutralised. Since the dispersion of the population to other professions and industries had been nominal, and the rural population has been exclusively depending on land, the indebtedness of the agriculturists has increased and per capita income gone down.

Debt-relief Legislation

Legislative measures have been adopted since the first quarter of the twentieth century to regulate the terms and conditions of money-lending.

The Usurious Loan Act, 1918 authorised the courts to examine transactions in which they had reason to believe that the interest charged was 'excessive' and the transaction between the parties substantially 'unfair'. This was done with a view to relieve the debtor of all liability in respect of any 'excessive' interest. By an amendment in 1926, the Act was made applicable to parties seeking relief from mortgage. But the Act

did not give precise definitions of the terms 'excessive' and 'unfair', which made it difficult for the courts to determine whether a transaction was 'unfair' and the rate of interest charged 'excessive'. An amendment affected in 1934, made the Act applicable generally to all debtors and debts, and also provided definite limits beyond which the rate of interest could be deemed to be 'excessive'.

As a result of the economic depression of the thirties, a number of legislative measures were enforced with the object of scaling down and adjustment of debts. The United Provinces Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1934, gave some measure of relief to agriculturists as it provided *inter alia* for payment of debts in instalments at a low rate of interest. The Temporary Postponement of Execution of Decrees Act, 1937, provided for unconditional stay of proceedings for the execution of decree against tenants and proprietors whose land revenue did not exceed Rs 1,000 a year.

The United Provinces Debt Redemption Act, 1940, provided further relief from indebtedness to agriculturists and workmen. It required the accounting of interests at low rates and protected the persons, lands and agricultural produce of debtors from being proceeded against in execution of decrees.

Role of Private Money-lenders and Financiers

In the urban and rural areas of the district a large number of persons are engaged in money-lending. Some of these money-lenders are traders. The rate of interest charged on loans varies from 12 per cent to 30 per cent per annum. The Rastogis of Lucknow advance money under the *ugahi* system and recover an amount of Rs 12 for every sum of Rs 10 advanced, the debtor paying a rupee each month and clearing the debt in 12 months. The Punjabis and other professional money-lenders from Lucknow and Kanpur also lend money, particularly to the working class residing in Hardoi and other urban centres of the district. Sometimes, traders from Kanpur and Lucknow advance loans on easy terms to agriculturists who supply them with commodities like wheat, oil-seeds, pulses and jaggery.

Government Loans

It has been the practice of all governments in this country to extend monetary help to the agriculturists in times of distress, flood, famine and other calamities.

The British continued the practice and upon the recommendations of the famine commission of 1880 the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (Act XII of 1883), and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (Act XIX of 1884), were passed and grants and loans have since then continued to be extended to agriculturists under these Acts. The 'grow more food

campaign' has been financed by the government since 1943, and the policy of increasing agricultural production and helping agriculturists in distress by suitable provision of funds continues to be consistently followed. Loans under these Acts are advanced generally against the security of immovable property. In 1969-70, a sum of Rs 1,53,325 was advanced to agriculturists at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum rate of interest for a period ranging from 2 to 5 years. Of this, a sum of Rs 1,49,725 was given to agriculturists in distress, who could repay the amount in 10 instalments, spread over five years. The remaining amount of Rs 3,600 was advanced for the purchase of cattle and it could be repaid in four instalments, spread over two years. The loans were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (Act XII of 1883).

Co-operative Movement

Three agricultural co-operative societies were established in Sandi, Shahabad and Sandila in July 1901, but the co-operative movement did not achieve any success till after the attainment of freedom in 1947, since then the movement has been able to cover only a portion of the rural population. There were 528 agricultural co-operative societies in the district in 1950, with a membership of 22,248. In the next ten years, 656 societies were formed, bringing the total number of societies to 1,184 in 1960, with a membership of 57,570. They advanced a sum of Rs 38,43,519 at 8.75 per cent per annum in 1960 and earned a profit of Rs 1,59,813 in the same year. After 1961, these societies were reorganised and the smaller ones reconstituted to form bigger multi-purpose societies. The total number of societies, therefore, registered a decrease and there were only 1,177 societies in 1965 and 888 in 1969. The membership of the societies was 95,691 in 1965 and they advanced Rs 44,10,090 at 8.75 per cent per annum. The 888 societies, with 1,09,983 members, that were in existence in 1969, advanced Rs 40,49,460 at 8.75 per cent per annum.

Co-operative Bank

The Hardoi District Co-operative Bank, Ltd, Hardoi was established in 1954. Subsequently it opened branches at Bilgram, Sandila and Shahabad. The following statement gives the capital investment of the bank on June 30, 1969 :

Government securities .	Rs 3,10,000
Deposits with other banks	Rs 14,10,656
Share in U.P. Co-operative Bank, Ltd	Rs 4,45,600
Other investments	Rs 1,29,323
Reserve fund	Rs 3,20,000
Owned capital	Rs 24,87,029
Working capital	Rs 87,32,793

The bank is making steady progress. It earned a profit of Rs 90,129 in 1960, which increased to Rs 1,26,894 in 1969. It advanced Rs 38,85,940 at 6.75 per cent per annum in 1960, and Rs 46,93,929 at the same rate of interest in 1969.

The U. P. State Co-operative Land Development Bank, Ltd, established a branch at Hardoi in 1960, another branch at Sandila in 1964, and a third branch at Shahabad in 1968. Loans were advanced to agriculturists for buying tractors, agricultural implements and irrigation machinery in 1970. The following statement gives the total amount of loan advanced by each branch of the bank in 1970 at 8.25 per cent per annum :

Location of branch of the bank	Amount advanced (in Rs)
Hardoi	14,03,250
Sandila	8,90,000
Shahabad	8,45,000

Other Co-operatives—During the Second World War (1939–45), the prices of consumer goods registered a sharp rise and in order to control it consumers' co-operative societies were formed.

The District Co-operative Development Federation, Ltd, was established at Hardoi in 1948, with a view to linking the various local co-operative marketing institutions with the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Federation, Ltd, Lucknow. The share capital of the District Co-operatives Development Federation amounted to Rs 86,725, its working capital to Rs 2,43,185 and its owned capital to Rs 1,98,440 in 1969. The federation carries on wholesale business in coal, cement, fertilizers, agricultural implements and bricks. It had 27 share-holders in 1950, 40 in 1960, and 42 in 1969. It transacted business worth Rs 4,43,425 in 1969. However the sales declined considerably and there was a loss of Rs 51,021.

The Wholesale Co-operative Consumers' Store, Ltd, Hardoi, was established in 1966. Subsequently it opened three branches, one each at Bilgram, Sandila and Shahabad. The store supplied consumer goods, such as food-grains, cloth and general merchandise. It had a total investment of Rs 1,67,961 in 1969. Goods worth Rs 5,63,645 were sold in 1968-69. However, the sales declined in 1969 and it suffered a loss of Rs 36,630.

In addition, there are 40 block development unions in the various blocks of the district, 122 milk co-operative societies, and a railway employees' consumer store at Hardoi. The block development unions and the railway employees' consumer store supply consumer goods, while the milk co-operatives supply milk.

Commercial Banks

The four joint-stock banks at Hardoi viz., the Allahabad Bank, the Central Bank of India, the Hindustan Commercial Bank, and the State Bank of India charge interest at rates varying from 8 per cent to 10 per cent on advances and allow interest at rates varying from $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent to $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum on deposits.

The State Bank of India advanced Rs 1,76,500 to various trades and industries and the Central Bank of India advanced Rs 1,04,000 to agriculturists, Rs 2,95,000 to small-scale industries and Rs 18,55,000 to traders and others in 1970. The other banks also advance money to traders, agriculturists and industrialists.

National Savings Organisation

The post-office savings bank scheme has been operating in the district since the last decade of the nineteenth century. This and other small savings schemes have been formulated to tap the savings of those who generally do not keep their savings in banks. These schemes are intended to inculcate the habit of thrift in people and also to make funds available to government for investment in the Five-Year Plans. The border war with China in 1962 led to the introduction of schemes of defence deposits and national defence certificates to raise funds for the defence of the country.

The following statement gives the amounts invested in different savings schemes in the district in the month of June, 1970 :

Scheme	Value (in Rs.)
National Savings Certificates	1,51,000
Cumulative Time Deposits	16,000
Post-office Savings Bank	16,000
Post-office Recurring Deposits	1,000
Post-office Time Deposits	1,000

Life Insurance

Life Insurance business was nationalised in September, 1956, with the setting up of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. A branch-office of the corporation located at Shahjahanpur looks after the life insurance business in this district. The following statement gives an idea of the

business procured, by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, in the districts¹ of Shahjahanpur and Hardoi :

Year					No. lives assured	Business procured (in Rs)
1967-68	..	..	..	..	2,005	1,12,00 000
1968-69	..	..	..	..	2,086	1,31,00,000
1969-70	--	--	--	..	2,333	1,55,00,000

In Currency and Coinage

The decimal system of coinage was introduced in the district on October 1, 1958.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

The chief trade of the district in the past comprised export of food-grains, oil-seeds, unrefined sugar, hides, tobacco and cattle. The imports were mainly foreign piece-goods, country cloth, salt and cotton. Food-grains and sugar were exported to Calcutta, Bombay, Jabalpur, Varanasi and other places. Since the famine of 1897 the trade was revived to some extent, especially in the case of food-grains, cloth, spices and sugar. Before construction of the railways, the goods were transported on bullock-carts. In 1873, the exports from railway stations of the district amounted to 4,14,344 maunds, while 20 years later the total had risen to 8,75,000 maunds. The next few years were unfavourable, exports falling off while imports largely increased. After the famine of 1897 the trade recovered, and the exports for the first half-year of 1898 alone amounted to 7,14,000 maunds, and since then they have been steadily increasing. The grain trade was chiefly in the hands of wholesale merchants and was conducted by *arhatias* or agents. The latter generally received a commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on all transactions, but sometimes the rate rose to $\frac{3}{4}$ or 1 per cent. The estimated profit of the grain dealers was 25 per cent, while in colth it was about $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, and in other articles some 30 per cent. This pattern of trade continued till the economic depression of the thirties, which adversely affected the trade of the district and the volume of exports declined. When prices started going up during and after the Second World War, trade again revived. Even now the export trade of the district is predominantly in agricultural commodities.

1. Separate figures for district Hardoi are not available.

Exports and Imports

Exports—The following statement gives the quantities of agricultural produce exported from the district in 1969-70, by train :

Commodity	Exports (in quintals)
<i>Arhar</i>	50,700
Barley	30,100
Wheat	17,560
Maize	15,150
Mustard	5,000
Peas	4,300
Ground-nut	2,800
Paddy	1,735
Rice	1,535
<i>Urd</i>	1,500
Jowar	950
<i>Bajra</i>	900
Til	800

The commodities were exported to Lucknow, Kanpur and eastern U. P. Sugar worth about Rs 1,00,000 was exported to other districts of Uttar Pradesh in 1970.

Imports—Consumer goods, mostly brought from Kanpur and Lucknow comprise the main imports of the district, although some agricultural commodities are also imported. The following statement gives the quantities of some of the imports :

Commodity	Imports	Year
Rice	12,989 quintals	1969-70
Wheat	5,634 quintals	1969-70
Jowar	3,220 quintals	1969-70
Jaggery	951 quintals	1969-70
Mustard	431 quintals	1969-70
Sugar	41,127 quintals	1970
Coal	10,408 tonnes	1970
Kerosene	18,50,400 litres	1970

Trade Centres

The principal grain market is located at Railwayganj, the site of which belongs to the municipal board, Hardoi. The market was established by Raja Hardeo Singh and Thakur Bharat Singh in 1859. The railway station at Hardoi started functioning in 1872. In the beginning the market was known as 'ganj' but with the opening of the Hardoi railway station, it came to be known as the market of Railwayganj. Before 1897, there were only a few shops of grain merchants in the market, but after the famine of 1897, the market developed into a flourishing trade centre. With the improvement of roads and other means of communication after 1947, the trade in the market has increased considerably.

The following statement gives the quantities of commodities sold in the Railwayganj market in 1969-70 :

Commodity		Sales (in less quintals)	
Ground-nut	1,25,435
Jaggery	76,778
Paddy	74,574
Mustard	37,708
Arhar	36,473
Wheat	33,445
Barley	25,300
Maize	22,861
Peas	19,651
Urd	18,878
Bajra	17,621
Gram	16,505
Rice	11,147
Jowar	9,192
Til	2,081

The following are the charges realised in this market :

Description of charge	Rate	By whom less payable
<i>Palk, dari</i>	8 paise per bag	Purchaser and seller
Weighing charges	0.25 per Rs. 100 of the selling price	Purchaser
Service charges	1 kg. per cart	Seller
Charity	0.09 per cent of the selling price	Seller
Commission	1 per cent of the selling price	Purchaser and seller
<i>Muddat</i> (Waiting) for 5 days	0.25 per cent of the selling price	Seller

The other important *mandis* (wholesale markets) are situated at Shahabad, Sandila, Bilgram, Beniganj, Madhoganj and Mallanwan. Generally food-grains and vegetables are sold in these markets.

Markets dealing in general merchandise and cloth are located in all the urban centres. They also feed 188 smaller markets locally called *hats* or bazars. Each market is held on two fixed days in a week and supplies the villagers with salt, cloth, oil, vegetables, food-grains and other consumer goods. While vegetables, food-grains and oil from oil-seeds are procured from the wholesale markets of the district, cloth and other consumer goods are generally imported from Lucknow and Kanpur.

With the development of roads and *hats* and *mandis* have been slowly expanding their trade and the number of persons visiting them has also increased.

Price Control and Rationing

As a result of the outbreak of the Second World War, the prices of all commodities steeply appreciated. In order to arrest their further rise, so as to provide relief to the consumers, chiefly in the urban areas, the prices of a large number of commodities were controlled and the supply of many of them to consumers was rationed. Some of the more important commodities thus controlled or rationed were food-grains, cloth, matches, drugs and petrol. Dealers in these commodities had to take licences from government officers. Various schemes for the rationing of food-grains, chiefly wheat and its products, gram, rice, sugar and kerosene oil have, however, persisted ever since, with varying spheres of applicability, and at present there are 10 fair-price shops in Hardoi, eight in Shahabad and two in Sandila.

Fairs

The Hardoi agricultural and industrial exhibition was started with a small flower show by Mr Hope, the deputy commissioner, in 1904. It was expanded by Mr Turner in 1907 and became an important agricultural and industrial exhibition. A horse and a cattle fair were added to it in 1910 by Mr Way. The exhibition was usually held in February. In 1913, cattle numbering 9,268 were sold and fetched Rs 2,09,032, while 171 horses were sold for Rs 15,206. The average attendance was 70,000 in this year. The exhibition received a setback on account of the non-co-operation movement and it has been taken over by the local Ramlila committee since 1925. The exhibition is now a part of the Ramlila celebrations which take place sometime in December and last for about two weeks. A good many traders come from distant places and agricultural implements, earthen pots, cloth and toys are sold in the fair.

The other fairs, for the most part, are of a purely religious origin and have no commercial significance. The Ganga always attracts bathers and a large number of pilgrims visit Morchaghat and other places. Generally pictures of deities, earthenware and toys are sold in these fairs. A number of cattle fairs are held in each of the tahsils of the district. In these fairs live-stock, agricultural implements, handloom cloth, earthen pots and glassware are sold. The largest of these fairs is held at Manpur in tahsil Hardoi in January.

Weights and Measures

In the second half of the last century and in the beginning of this century, the weights differed in almost every bazar of the district. The local pakka seer of 96 tolas, which was prevalent in most parts of Avadh, was in vogue here. It represented 96 of the old Lucknow rupees of 172 grains each. The kutch seer on an average was equivalent to 6,480 grains' or 86 tolas.

The metric system of weights and measures was introduced in the district with effect from October 1, 1960.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

ROUTES AND HIGHWAYS AND MODES OF CONVEYANCE—OLD AND NEW

The old imperial road which ran through the district, traversing it to the north of the Ganga connected Delhi with Allahabad. It entered the district from Shahjahanpur and after passing through Shahabad, Sandi, Bilgram and Mallanwan, extended to Unnao. This road, which served to convey the troops of the Delhi kings from time to time had a marked effect on the history of Hardoi. The conjecture that this influence militated against the formation of any local *raj* is at least plausible. This road was also connected by some sort of tracks with the important towns of Farrukhabad and Kannauj. However, the district was ill-provided with good roads and even as late as 1872, there was not a single metalled road in it. None of the earliest roads projected by the British government after the annexation of Avadh ran through any part of Hardoi district. From 1860 onwards a great improvement was effected, and in the following 12 years the district was provided with 329 miles (about 526 km.) of roads, raised and bridged, though not metalled besides 62 miles (about 100 km.) of railway track. Since 1972, the work has been carried on continuously. A number of metalled and unmetalled roads were laid. The famine of 1897 afforded a great opportunity for the construction of roads and the line from Bargadiaghat to Madhoganj was metalled, and new roads constructed from Sandi to Baghauli and from Masit to join the Bargadiaghat road. The era of road construction yielded positive results and in 1903 there were 92 miles and 4 furlongs (148 km.) of metalled roads maintained by the public works department and bridged and drained throughout. In addition, the total length of unmetalled roads which were maintained by the district board was 541 miles and 7 furlongs (about 867 km.). The bridges and culverts on these roads were maintained by the public works department.

The construction of roads was speeded up after the achievement of independence. In the year 1947, the district had 144 miles (about 230 km.) of metalled roads. During the period from 1947 to 1966, the public works department constructed 89.5 miles (143.2 km.) of metalled roads, 16 miles (25.6 km.) of cement-concrete roads, and reconstructed 52 miles (83.2 km.) of old metalled roads.

At present there are about 300 miles (480 km.) of metalled roads in the district.

Highways

The roads of the district are now classified as State highways, major district roads and village roads. The State Government maintains the State highways and the major district roads, and the Zila Parishad the other

district and village roads. Other local bodies generally maintain roads situated within their jurisdictions.

State Highways—The district is served by four State highways, the Lucknow-Palia road being the longest, and the Bilgram-Kannauj road being the shortest. The following statement gives the length of each of these roads in the district :

State highway	Length in the district (in km.)		
Lucknow—Palia	105.5
Unnao—Hardoi	57.6
Sitapur—Hardoi	32
Bilgram—Kannauj	12.5

The Lucknow—Palia road enters the district in the south-east from Lucknow and traverses the tahsils of Sandila and Hardoi. It proceeds in a north-west direction and after passing through the tahsil of Shahabad, extends to Palia in district Lakhimpur Kheri. The Unnao-Hardoi road enters the district in the south and after traversing the tahsils of Bilgram and Hardoi reaches the city of Hardoi. The Sitapur—Hardoi road enters the district in the north-east and after traversing the tahsils of Sandila and Hardoi ends at the city of Hardoi. The Bilgram—Kannauj road goes to Kannauj after traversing tahsil Bilgram, and then to the district of Farrukhabad across the river Ganga.

In addition, the public works department maintains 203.5 km. of metalled and 26.1 km. of unmetalled roads. The following statement gives the length of each of the metalled and unmetalled roads.

Road (metalled)	Length in the district (in km.)		
Hardoi—Pihani—Chaparthali	42.0
Sandila—Beniganj	25.0
Bilgram—Sandila—Siwaijpur	24.0
Hardoi—Sandi	21.6
Itauli—Gopamau	14.4
Siwaijpur—Rajipur	13.5
Hardoi—Bawan	9.6
Chakalawansi Auras—Sandila	8.0

Road (metalled)			Length in the district (in km.)
Beniganj railway station feeder	..	..	4.4
Behta Gokul railway station feeder	..	..	3.9
Algawan railway station feeder	..	..	3.2
Anji Shahabad railway station feeder	..	..	3.1
Dalelnagar railway station feeder	..	..	2.8
Balamau railway station feeder	..	..	2.0
Kaurha railway station feeder	..	..	0.6

Road metalled (cement-concrete)			Length in the district (in km.)
Radhepurwa—Sakarpur	..	..	9.6
Murlipurwa sugar mills	..	..	5.0
Itauli—Gopamau	..	..	4.8
Pihani—Gaushala	..	..	3.4
Bilgram—Sandi link	..	..	1.6
Murlipurwa—Itauli link	..	..	1.0

Road (unmetalled)			Length in the district (in km.)
Bilgram—Sandi—Harpalpur—Siwaijpur	..	..	17.2
Bilgram—Kannauj	..	..	3.6
Todarpur railway station feeder	..	..	3.2
Murlipurwa—Itauli link	..	..	1.3
Itauli—Gopamau	..	..	0.8

The Zila Parishad, Hardoi, maintains one metalled and twenty-eight unmetalled roads in the district. The metalled road connects Pratap Nagar with Madhoganj *via* Beniganj. It is 37 km. in length.

The following statement gives the names of unmetalled roads which the lengths, as mentioned against each, are under the jurisdiction of the Zila Parishad, Hardoi :

Road	Length (in km.)
Sandila—Mallanwan—Mehndi Ghat	51.2
Shahabad—Sandi	40.0
Sandi—Baghauri	33.6
Sandila—Itauli—Bhanta	32.6
Kathawa—Godwa—Pipargaon	30.4
Bawan—Siwaijpur—Farrukhabad	26.8
Pihani—Shahabad	25.6
Shahabad—Allahganj	25.6
Shahabad—Farrukhabad	25.5
Pihani—Shahjahanpur	21.4
Abh—Salempur	20.8
HarDOI—Ahirauri	20.8
Masit—Bhaisari	19.6
Sandila—Bahendar—Bangatmau	19.0
Masit—Nimsar	17.8
Kachhauna—Beniganj	17.0
Kachhauna—Ghausganj	16.4
Pihani—Mohammadi	16.0
Madhoganj—Mehndi Ghat	15.2
Pihani—Gopamau	14.4
Tadiaon—Dudhinamau	14.4
Pihani—Behta Gokul	13.6
Sadarapur—Mallanwan	13.2
Pihani—Kalahawarghat	9.6
Harpalpur—Farrukhabad	8.0
Beniganj—Nimsar	7.4
Balamau—Hathoura	6.4

The municipal board, Hardoi, maintains a length of 16.70 km. of metalled roads, the Shahabad municipal board 20.60 km. of metalled and 7.63 km. of unmetalled roads, and the municipal board, Bilgram, 15.053 km. of metalled and 2.55 km. of unmetalled roads.

MODES OF CONVEYANCE

The mean of conveyance used in the past were ponies, bullocks, male buffaloes, and carriages and carts driven by these animals. There were 20,244 horses and ponies in 1901 and they were more numerous than in any other district of Avadh, and, infact, the total was only exceeded in Meerut among all the districts of Uttar Pradesh. The great majority of them, however, consisted of small pack-ponies which were kept by carriers. Good horses were rare, and very little attention was paid to breeding. The district board in 1893 obtained the use of a horse stallion for breeding purposes, and a second was added in 1895. The measure had never allowed much popularity, and the second stallion was dispensed with at the end of 1902. An attempt had been made in 1896 by civil veterinary department to encourage mule-breeding, and a donkey stallion was kept in the district for a few years. The experiment proved a failure and was discontinued. In 1904, there were only 29 mules in the district and donkeys were also not as numerous as in other districts of Avadh.

The number of camels in the district has throughout been very small and these animals were never used to any great extent for transport. This is also borne out by the fact that there were more than 18,000 carts in the district in 1901, while there were only 151 camels at that time. Many of these carts were of the light two-wheeled variety known as *Lahru*, which were well suited for heavy and indifferent roads and were to some extent a speciality of Hardoi.

Ekkas, tongas, and *kharkharas* pulled by ponies or horses were generally used in the urban areas of the district. Ekkas and tongas began to increase in number with the development of roads. There were relays on important roads where horses or ponies could be rested and changed and the journey continued. *Kharkharas* generally carried goods. The bicycle came into use as a means of transport in this district early in the twenties of this century and this inexpensive conveyance is in use equally in urban and in rural areas.

The cycle-rickshaw came into vogue after the Second World War. It is a popular means of conveyance in the urban areas. Licences have to be obtained for plying it within the jurisdiction of a local body. Generally the drivers ply hired rickshaws on payment of about Rs 2 per day to the owner. On an average, a rickshaw-driver earns Rs 4 to Rs 5 per day.

The following statement gives the number of vehicles of different kinds registered with the municipal boards of Hardoi and Shahabad :

Municipal Board, Hardoi		Municipal Board, Shahabad	
Vehicle	No. registered in 1969-70	Vehicle	No. registered in 1969-70
Cycle-rickshaws	634	Cycles	254
Cycles	125	Cycle-rickshaws	69
Tongas	5	Carts	82
		Ekkas	4
		Tonga	1

In the rural areas bullocks, buffaloes and ponies continue to be the beasts of burden and carts drawn by them are also used to carry goods and passengers. A few ekkas are also found in the rural areas.

Porters are available in urban and rural areas. On an average a porter carries a load of up to 80 kg. However, in the rural areas, the most common mode of carrying loads in the *behangi*, which consists of a strong piece of bamboo about 1.6 m. long, having loads hung at the two ends, the middle point of the bamboo resting on the shoulder of the porter.

Vehicular Traffic

In the year 1915, motor vehicles began to ply between Lucknow and Hardoi, and Hardoi and Bareilly, and by 1920 they appeared on Unnao--Hardoi and Unnao--Sandila roads also. Most of the traffic was concentrated on the Lucknow--Hardoi--Shahjahanpur and Unnao--Hardoi roads.

The volume of goods traffic has considerably increased since 1947. Consumer goods are generally imported on trucks from Lucknow and Kanpur and the agricultural produce of the district is exported to Kanpur, which is a big distributing market.

Private buses operate on most of the routes of the district. The operators of buses had established in 1954 a corporate body known as the Zila Motor Sangh, Ltd. About 300 buses belonging to the Sangh operate on the following routes :

Lucknow--Hardoi--Shahjahanpur

Hardoi--Lakhimpur

Hardoi--Unnao

Hardoi--Sitapur

Hardoi--Burhu

Hardoi--Beniganj--Sandila

Hardoi--Mallanwan

Hardoi--Chitramau

Hardoi—Lucknow

Hardoi—Shahabad—Shahjahanpur

Hardoi—Gopamau

Hardoi—Jagdispur

Passenger fares vary from ₹.30 paise to 4.20 paise per km., depending on the condition of the road.

Government Roadways—The U. P. Government Roadways started running passenger buses in this district on June 1, 1964, and they cover the Hardoi—Sandi—Bilgram route which is 35 km. long. Six buses ply on this route and as many as 6,43,993 passengers were carried by them in 1970.

Railway—The broad-gauge line of the Northern Railway connects the district with Shahjahanpur and Bareilly in the west and Lucknow in the east. The district is also connected with Unnao and Sitapur through two branch lines, which originate at Balamau. The Northern Railway, having 21 railway stations and three halts, covers a distance of 143 km. in the district.

The portion of the line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway between Lucknow and Sandila was opened on the 1st of February, 1872, and that from Sandila to Hardoi on the 15th of July in the same year. The section between Hardoi and Shahjahanpur was opened on the first of March, 1873. The Madhoganj—Balamau line was completed and opened for traffic on 1st of January, 1904, and its extension up to Unnao was completed by December 30, 1930. The construction of the Balamau—Sitapur branch commenced as a famine relief project in 1908 and was completed and opened for traffic in 1909.

In the post-independence period, the railways were nationalised and in 1951, the broad-gauge railway system in the district was included in the Northern Railway zone, with headquarters at New Delhi. The following statement gives the names of the railway stations in the district :

Lucknow—Hardoi—Shahjahanpur main line	
Railway station	Distance (in km.) from Hardoi
Sandila	52
Umar Tali	47
Dalelnagar	40
Balamau Junction	32

Railway station	Distance (in km.) from Hardoi
Baghauli	23
Masit	18
Karan	9
Hardoi	—
Kaurha	10
Behta Gokul	19
Todarpur	26
Anji Shahabad	34
Aigawan	40

Balamau—Sitapur cantt. branch line	
Railway station	Distance from Hardoi (in km.)
Balana Junction	32
Gaju Halt	36
Arsanj	40
Atwa	44
Beniganj	50

Balamau—Unnao branch line	
Railway station	Distance from Hardoi (in km.)
Balamau Junction	32
Ghaus Ganj Halt	41
Atwa	45
Madhoganj	55
Mallawan	66

Waterways, Bridges and ferries

Waterways—In the absence of good roads and railway, the Ganga, Ramganga, and Garra formed the chief trade routes of the district in the past. All exports from the district were carried over the rivers and in times of scarcity and famine food grains were imported from more fortunately situated tracts. At the time of the annexation by the British, traffic by the rivers was considerable and a large number of boats plied from and to the district. The Garra was navigable for boats with a

capacity of 500 maunds as far as Shahjahanpur, while much larger vessels plied on the Ganga and the Ramganga till the end of last century. The bulk of the trade, however, was diverted to the railways and roads by the first decade of the twentieth century. The Ganga is still a means of access from this district to certain areas in district Farrukhabad.

Bridges—There are five major bridges constructed between 1950 and 1969 in the district, which are maintained by the public works department across Sukhata, Sai, Garra and Bhainsta.

Ferries—There are 25 ferries in the district, on the rivers Ganga, Ramganga, Garra, Gomati and Nilam. They are managed by the Zila Parishad, Hardoi, which derived an income of Rs 13,975 from these ferries in 1969-70.

Travel facilities

There are dharmshalas for the stay of travellers at Hardoi and other urban centres of the district. They are privately managed and sometimes a nominal rent for lodging is charged.

A number of inspection houses and rest-houses are maintained by different government departments. Non-official visitors may also stay in them if accommodation is available. The largest number of inspection houses in the district belong to the canal department, followed by the public works department and the Zila Parishad. Tourist and non-officials have to pay full rent while government servants on duty pay only a nominal charge. The department authorities reserve to themselves the right to request, if necessary, a visitor to vacate the accommodation given to him.

Hotels at Hardoi, Shahabad and other urban centres also provide accommodation and board. In addition there are many restaurants and tea-stalls which provide food-stuffs and snacks.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

As in other parts of Avadh, the earliest postal arrangement in the district were controlled by the deputy commissioner, Hardoi, who had entrusted the police with the distribution of letters. In 1864, the district dak was organized. The district was divided into a number of postal circles and each circle had a number of post-offices. The cost was met from the district dak-cess which was collected at the rate of one-quarter per cent on the land revenue. The post-office gradually became imperial and by 1877 very few remained under local control. In 1875, there were 16 post-offices, which increased to 26 in 1904.

The development and extension of roads and vehicular traffic has led to the opening of more and more post-offices in the district in

recent years, especially after 1947. Even now, however, there are some remote villages where the mail reaches only once or twice a week. There are 15 public call offices and 13 telegraph offices in the district. The following statement gives the names of places where they are located :

Public call offices				Telegraph offices			
Bilgram	..	..	..	Bilgram			
Dalelnagar	..	..	..	Dalelnagar			
Hardoi Bazar	..	..	..	Hardoi Bazar			
Hardoi railway station	..	..	..	—
Kachhauna	..	..	..	Kachhauna			
Khajurahra	..	..	..	Khajurahra			
Madhoganj	..	..	..	Madhoganj			
Mallanwan	..	..	..	Mallanwan			
Pihani	..	..	..	Pihani			
Sandi	..	..	..	Sandi			
Sandila	..	..	..	Sandila			
Shahabad	..	..	..	Shahabad			
Beniganj	..	..	..	Beniganj			
Durgaganj	..	..	..	Durgaganj			

Broadcast Receivers

Broadcasts by All India Radio and those from other countries provide a variety of entertainment and the latest news. The broadcasting stations near Hardoi are at Rampur, Lucknow and Kanpur. Special programmes are broadcast for the agriculturists, factory workers and other sections of the population. More and more people are buying transistors even in the rural areas of the district.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

In 1961, the district had 5,63,034 workers who represented 35.8 per cent of the total population. Of the total workers 84.7 per cent were engaged in agriculture, 0.1 per cent in mining, quarrying, forestry, fishing, hunting and activities connected with live-stock, plantations, orchards, and allied pursuits, 5.5 per cent in industries, 0.5 per cent in construction, 2.6 per cent in trade and commerce, 0.6 per cent in transport, storage and communications and 6.0 per cent in other services such as public utilities, administrative, educational, medical, legal, personal and miscellaneous.

Some of the important occupations in which the people of the district are engaged are described below.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

In 1961, the number of persons in the district employed by the State Government was 6,606, quasi-government institutions (State) 41, and local bodies 8,267.

The following statement gives the number of such employees and establishments in the district in December, 1969 :

Establishment	No. of establishments	No. of employees		
		Men	Women	Total
Central Governments	1	15	—	15
State Government	58	5 418	231	5,649
Quasi-government (Central)	6	128	1	129
Quasi-government (State)	4	401	—	401
Local bodies	12	5,941	879	6,820

Among the State Government establishments the maximum number of persons, viz 877, was employed in the district police, followed by 553 persons in the collectorate, 522 persons in the land records office, 322 persons in the irrigation (canal) department and 318 persons in the medical and public health organisations.

The government provides certain amenities for their employees such as benefits of provident fund, different types of loans, housing and dearness allowances, free medical treatment, and where available accommodation, for which 10 per cent of pay is deducted as rent. All

permanent government servants get pensions after putting in pensionable service. Certain types of employees get free accommodation, free education for their children and facilities for recreation and welfare activities for their families. Local bodies usually provide some of the facilities mentioned above.

LEARNED PROFESSIONS

Education

In 1961, the district had 3,000 teachers including 320 women, 1,687 being employed in primary and middle schools, 271 in secondary schools, 76 in degree colleges and 1,024 in other institutions. Under the government programme for expansion of education, the number of teachers in primary and middle schools increased to 4,704 in secondary schools to 609, and in degree colleges to 20, in 1970.

From 1964, the Triple Benefit Scheme has been extended to the State-aided institution run by local bodies or private managements, bringing the advantages of contributory provident fund, compulsory life insurance and pension, including family pension, to teachers whose counterparts in government institutions are entitled to all benefits available to employees of government departments.

Medicine

In 1961, there were 37 allopathic physicians, 89 *vaids*, 45 homoeopaths, 2 dentists, 200 *hakims* and other physicians, 11 nurses, 524 midwives and health visitors and 26 vaccinators in the district. At the end of 1970, the State hospitals and dispensaries employed 23 doctors, 15 *vaids* and *hakims*, a homoeopath, four nurses, 24 midwives, 40 female welfare workers, 10 health visitors and 19 vaccinators.

Law

In 1961, there were 12 judges and magistrates and 187 legal practitioners and advisors in the district. In 1970, there were 4 judges, 2 *munsifs*, 6 magistrates and 220 legal practitioners including advocates.

The bar association at Hardoi was established in 1908 and had 186 members in 1970, of whom about 30 lawyers were practising at the headquarters of tahsils Bilgram, Sandila and Shahabad, and the rest at district headquarters.

Engineering

The district has engineering services under the departments of public works and irrigation, besides those under local bodies and the State Electricity Board. In 1970, the number of engineers in the public

works department and the irrigation department was five each. The State Electricity Board had six engineers and the Zila Parishad and the municipal board, Hardoi one each. The same year the public works department had 22 overseers, the irrigation department and the Zila Parishad three each and the municipal board, Hardoi one.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICES

Domestic Servants

Only the well-to-do employ whole-time domestic servants while part-time engagement is common. Employment opportunities have however increased with the establishment of various institutions and a substantial portion takes up service in such avenues. Usually such servants hail from rural areas and are paid monthly or in cash and kind, which includes some form of food, clothing and living accommodation. In 1961, there were 951 butlers, bearers, waiters, maid-servants and other domestics, 404 being women. There were 332 cooks and allied workers, and 2,231 cleaners, sweepers and watermen.

Barbers

Barbers, besides following their main profession of hairdressing, sometimes also serve on ceremonial occasions, like births, marriages and deaths, when they are generally assisted by their women-folk. Formerly, they also served as go-betweens in matchmaking. In 1961, there were 1,924 barbers and related workers, 123 being women. Of these 486 worked in the urban areas. The man in the street is content with the roadside barber who charges 12 paise for a shave and 25 to 50 paise for a hair-cut, but in towns besides the roadside barbers, some barbers have their own establishments, the charges varying from 20 to 25 paise for a shave and 50 paise for a hair-cut.

Washermen

There were 2,174 laundrymen, dhobis, and dry cleaners in the district, in 1961, of whom 601 worked in the urban areas. In villages, most people do their own washing, but now, even in towns, the rising prices, increased charges and uncertain delivery of clothes given to washermen have forced many people to do their own washing, the pressing of clothes being done either by washermen or at home. Washermen charge 10 to 15 paise per garment and laundries slightly more. The charges for ironing vary from 6 paise to 10 paise per garment. Dry cleaners generally charge from a rupee upwards per garment according to the size.

Tailors

In 1961, there were 2,144 tailors and dressmakers (76 being women), 58 darners and embroiderers and furriers. Of the tailors, dressmakers, darners and emroiderers 951 tailors and dressmakers and 30 embroiderers and darners worked in the urban areas. Tailoring charges vary depending on the style designed and the size of garment. In the rural areas, tailoring is mostly limited to the simple cutting out and sewing of ordinary garments such as *kurtas* (long loose shirts), shirts, pyjamas, caps, blouses etc. The charges vary with the garment sewn, but in towns they are generally higher.

OTHER OCCUPATIONS

Among those who pursued certain other occupations in the district in 1961, there were 3,507 hawkers, pedlars and street vendors, 2,039 bricklayers, plasterers and masons, 1,389 carpanters and pattern makers (wood), 916 potters and related clay formers, 847 blacksmiths and forgemen, 762 basket weavers, 725 gardeners, 646 shoemakers and shoe repairers, 594 salesmen and shop assistants, 590 jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths, 425 musicians, dancers and allied workers, 413 religious workers, 266 cycle-rickshaw drivers, 214 cutters and dressers of stone, 205 drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, 139 knitters and lace makers, 123 metal wire drawers and extruders, 121 log fellers and wood cutters, 57 astrologers, palmists and related workers, 53 bleachers and dyers, 49 cheroot, cigar and *bidi* makers, 38 painters, 22 carpet makers, 12 photographers and allied workers, and 6 decorators and commercial artists.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

The census operations conducted between 1901 and 1951 divided the population into earners of self-supporting persons and their dependents. Earners or self-supporting persons and earning dependents were all defined in such a manner as to include not only those who performed work, but also those who lived on unearned incomes from such sources as rent, royalty, pension, etc. In the census of 1961, however, the population was divided into workers and non-workers: those depending on unearned incomes being, for the first time, included among non-workers. The earlier classification had the advantage of bringing out clearly the number of dependents of earners or self-supporting persons engaged in various economic activities. But in the census of 1961 no correlation between non-workers and workers on whom the non-workers depend, existed. The definition of workers included whole-time and part-time workers as also family workers who were not paid in cash or kind, but the services rendered by whom were computed in terms of money. Doubtless the 1961 system was a good way of presenting the working and non-working population where Standard Industrial Classification had been adopted. This was closely related to International Standard Classification and fully meets the requirements of international comparability. If an attempt is made to classify the population of the district as enumerated at the census operations of 1901, 1921 and 1951 into the broad divisions of population as made for the first time at the census of 1961, the following would represent the comparative numbers and percentages of workers in these years :

Years					Workers in Hardoi district	Percentages of workers in total population	
						Hardoi district	Uttar Pradesh
1901	..	..	.	..	3,75,639	34.3	45.1
1921	..	..	..	..	5,03,719	46.4	52.1
1951	..	..	..	..	5,10,077	37.5	41.7
1961	..	..	..	...	5,63,034	35.8	39.1
1971	-	..	..	..	5,76,417	31.2	32.2

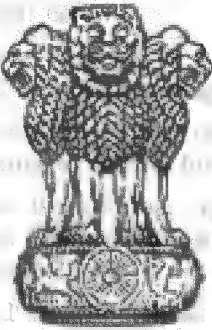
It would appear that the number and percentage of workers showed a rise in 1921. While the percentage of workers has exhibited steady fall since then although the number of workers has registered an increase.

In the census of 1971 a person has been categorised with respect to his main activity. Thus unlike the census of 1961, part-time workers and family workers who are basically engaged as students, house workers, etc., have not been classified as workers in 1971.

The figures recorded for 1971 are 5,76,417 workers which gives a percentage of 32.2 to the total population of the district while the percentage for the State is 30.8. Because of the change of concept of workers in the census of 1971. The data do not represent a true comparative picture.

Workers and Livelihood Classes

The 1961 census has classified workers into nine livelihood classes or industrial categories as described below:

- 
- I. Cultivators—Persons engaged in cultivating their lands themselves or through hirelings or tenants on tenanted land
 - II. Agricultural labourers—Persons engaged in agricultural operations on land pertaining to others for wages in cash or kind
 - III. Persons engaged in hunting and activities connected with live-stock, plantations, etc.
 - IV. Persons engaged in household industry run on a scale smaller than that of a factory by heads of households themselves or mainly by the members of one household sometime with hired labour, mostly at their homes
 - V. Persons engaged in industries other than household industry.
 - VI. Persons engaged in construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges, dams, canals, etc.
 - VII. Persons engaged in trade and commerce, buying and selling, import and export, banking, insurance, stocks, shares, etc.
 - VIII. Persons engaged in the transport and warehousing industries and in the postal, telegraphic, telephonic, wireless, information and broadcasting services
 - IX. Persons engaged in services such as public utilities, administrative, educational, scientific, medical, health, religious, welfare, legal, personal or miscellaneous spheres or recreation

Persons who have not been classified as workers have been categorised as non-workers. They include dependents or workers and persons engaged in non-productive work whether they had any income or not.

If the eight livelihood patterns adopted at the census of 1951 are re-arranged, as nearly as may be possible, into the nine classes adopted in 1961, the corresponding numbers of workers and their percentages in these two years would approximately be as in the following statement :

Livelihood class				1951		1961	
				Number of workers	percentage of total population	Number of workers	Percentage of total population
I	..	..	..	4,23,169	31.1	4,47,584	28.5
II	..	..	..	25,834	1.9	29,512	1.9
III	..	..	..	2,303	0.2	432	—
IV	..	..	..	*	*	25,130	1.6
V	..	..	..	19,174	1.4	5,731	0.4
VI	..	..	..	624	0.1	2,684	0.2
VII	..	..	..	12,781	0.9	14,815	0.9
VIII	..	..	..	3,047	0.2	3,236	0.2
IX	..	..	..	23,145	1.7	33,910	2.1
Total workers	..	..	..	5,10,077	37.5	5,63,034	35.8
Non-workers	..	..	..	8,51,485	62.5	10,10,137	64.2
Total population	..	..	..	13,61,562	100.0	15,73,171	100.0

*Included in classes III and V

The statement reveals that as opportunities of employment did not catch up with the increase in population, the percentage of total workers declined during the decade.

The shifts in working pattern, represented by the livelihood classes, during this period are indicated in the statement below :

Livelihood class				Percentage of workers to total number of workers	
				1951	1961
I	..	..	..	83.0	79.5
II	..	..	..	5.1	5.2
III	..	..	..	0.5	0.1
IV	..	..	..	*	4.5
V	..	..	..	3.8	1.0
VI	..	..	..	0.1	0.5
VII	..	..	..	2.2	2.6
VIII	..	..	..	0.7	0.6
IX	..	..	..	4.6	6.0
Total workers	..	..	..	100.0	100.0

*Included in classes III and V

In 1951 the agricultural sector (livelihood classes I and II) engaged more than 88 per cent of the total workers but it showed a decrease of 3.4 per cent in 1961. The industrial sector which is covered by the livelihood classes III, IV, and V and the livelihood class IX showed an increase of a little less than three per cent in 1961. The number of workers placed in other livelihood classes also do not appear to show any marked variations.

In 1961, out of the total males in district, 61.1 per cent were workers, 49.2 per cent cultivators, 3.2 per cent agricultural labourers, and 8.7 per cent were engaged in other occupations. Of the total females in the district, only 6.2 per cent were workers including 4.3 per cent cultivators, 0.3 per cent agricultural labourers and 1.6 per cent placed in other livelihood classes.

The percentage of male working force, in certain age-groups, to the total male population in that group is given in the statement below :

Age-group						Percentage
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	9.2
15—34	..	..	..	..	..	92.3
35—59	..	..	..	..	..	98.4
60 and above	..	..	..	..	..	90.2
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	16.2

In the juvenile age-group the percentage of workers is small but not insignificant. About nine-tenths of males in the age-group of 15—34, are workers, while all males in the age-group of 35—59 are workers. Contrary to popular belief, about nine persons out of ten who have attained the age of 60 or more do some kind of work. They are not just sitting idle depending on others or reaping the fruits of their past labours. This proportion of workers among females is relatively much lower than that among males.

According to the changed classification of works adopted in the census of 1971, total numbers of workers in each class in the district are given in the following statement :

Workers and non-workers						Number of workers
Cultivators	..	..	..	..	..	4,43,879
Agricultural labourers	..	..	..	..	..	64,853
Persons engaged in forestry, fishing, hunting, and activities connected with live-stock, plantations orchards and allied pursuits						2,440

Workers and non-workers	Number of workers
Persons engaged in mining and quarrying	.. 19
Persons engaged in manufacturing, processing servicing and repairs	.. 13,380
(a) Household industry	..
(b) Other than house-hold industry	.. 6,817
Persons engaged in construction	.. 2,080
Persons engaged in trade and commerce	.. 14,404
Persons engaged in transport, storage and communications	.. 4,324
Persons engaged in other services	.. 24,221
Total workers	.. 5,76,417
Non-workers	.. 12,73,102
Total population	.. 18,49,519

Because of the change of classification in 1971 it has not been possible to compare the data with those of 1951 and 1961 mentioned in statement given before.

Non-workers

The non-workers of the district have been divided into the following eight categories in the census of 1961, to provide international comparability :

Categories of non-working population	District total		
	Males	Females	Total
Full-time students	65,910	12,405	78,315
Persons engaged only in household duties	569	3,81,565	3,82,134
Dependents, infants and disabled persons	2,59,682	2,86,552	5,46,234
Retired persons and people of independent means	603	174	777
Beggars, vagrants and others of unspecified source of income	861	124	985
Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	395	4	399
Persons seeking employment for the first-time	993	1	994
Persons employed in the past and seeking work	298	1	299
Total non-working population	3,29,311	6,80,826	10,10,137

In the district, non-workers per thousand male population number 389. About half of them are dependents, infants and disabled persons ; about one-third are engaged in household duties, and a little less than one-tenth are full-time students. Their number in other types of activities is very small.

Employers, Employees and Workers

According to the census of 1961, the number of employers, employees, single workers and family workers (those who work in their own family without wages) in non-household industries and of employees and others in household industries are given in the statement that follows :

Non-household Industry

Type of worker		Urban	Rural	Total
Employer	Male	1,699	2,660	4,359
	Female	45	264	309
Employee	Male	11,221	11,656	22,877
	Female	728	639	1,367
Single worker	Male	8,330	17,150	25,480
	Female	574	2,365	2,939
Family worker	Male	2,334	828	3,162
	Female	109	212	321
Total	Male	23,584	32,294	55,878
	Female	1,456	3,480	4,936

Household Industry

Type of worker		Urban	Rural	Total
Employee	Male	149	498	647
	Female	—	277	277
Others	Male	1,744	15,765	17,509
	Female	862	3,835	6,697
Total	Male	1,893	16,263	18,156
	Female	862	6,112	6,974

**GENERAL LEVEL OF PRICE OF
FOOD-GRAINS AND WAGES**

Prices

The average rates of food-grain for the whole district during the period 1834 to 1870 were as follows :

Period	Average rates in seers per rupee		
	Wheat	Gram	Barley
Decade ending 1844	25.5	26.7	31.7
Decade ending 1854	36.6	46.6	56.4
1855-64	32.2	38.11	47.9
1865-70	22.7	27.0	31.0

The prices during the decade ending 1844 would have been much lower but for the famine of 1837, when prices increased by 50 per cent above average. The year 1851 was one of extraordinary abundance, when wheat sold at 46 seers and gram 80 seers to a rupee. During the decade 1855–64 the rates gradually stiffened, though in 1862 and 1863 they were very low because of rich harvests. Again in 1869, due to scarcity the prices rose to a point higher than and previously recorded, and in the following year the markets were far from being well-stocked and the effects of the bad harvests were strongly marked. The prices continued to maintain a high level for the next ten years, 1871 to 1880, all of which were of a more or less unfavourable nature. The rates were abnormally high in 1877 because of a famine in that year, which abated very slowly in the two following years. From June 1877 to August 1878 wheat averaged 13.8 seers, barley 18 seers and gram 14.5 seers to a rupee. After 1880, the steady rise showed signs of abating and from that year to 1887 there was some tendency towards a fall in prices. The average prices from 1881 to 1885 were quite close to those of the period 1865–70. At tahsil level the prices were dearest in Sandila, and cheapest in Bilgram, while in Hardoi they closely approximated to those of the former, and in Shahabad to the rates of the latter. In 1887 a marked rise set in and there was no fall in prices till 1901, the average rates per rupee from 1891 to 1901 being 15.53 seers for wheat, 23.09 seers for barley and 20.18 seers for gram and 20.11 seers for *bajra*. These average rates do not include the rates from June 1896 to August 1897, a famine period, when wheat sold at 10 seers, barley 11.86 seers, and gram 10.8 seers per rupee. After recovery from this spell of famine there followed nearly 10 years of continued prosperity broken only slightly in 1905 by local calamities. There was considerable distress in 1907 owing to failure of the monsoon when Kharif crops largely suffered. Scarcity was declared on January 1, and famine on February 18, 1908. It was a common sight to see starving and destitute persons wandering about in search of food or lying exhausted on the roadside.

In 1911, normal conditions prevailed when in August of that year wheat sold at 12 seers, gram 17.50 seers, common rice 7.0 seers and *arhar dal* 12.0 seers to a rupee. With the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, a steady but gradual rise in prices was recorded in the succeeding years. The prices level was higher by 31 per cent in 1916 and 67 per cent over the prices prevailing in 1911. From 1930 onwards, prices began to decline owing to the world-wide economic depression. The price level went down in 1934 by about 34 per cent as compared to the level of 1928 and 16 per cent as compared to that of 1911. The effects of the depression lasted till 1936. Thereafter prices began to recover and by 1939 they had registered a rise of nearly 5 per cent over those prevalent in 1934.

Towards the close of 1939, the prices of almost all commodities suddenly shot up as a result of the commencement of the Second World

War. The upward trend persisted in spite of the measures adopted by the government in 1940, under the Defence of India Rules, for the fixation of prices of essential commodities and the prosecution of those who indulged in speculation and profiteering. In order to arrest further rise in prices and to stabilise them, district reserves were maintained, and to ease the situation a partial rationing scheme (which provided rations for the poorest 25 per cent of the population) was introduced in the town of Hardoi in 1943, but the markets were also allowed to function normally to avoid the possibility of breakdown in supplies. The effect of government shops selling certain grains at lower, subsidized rates induced the dealers to reduce their own prices and bring out their hoarded stocks.

Notwithstanding these measures, trend of prices remained on the increase. The price level in 1944 was higher by 230 per cent than that of 1911 and by about 185 per cent than that of 1939. The food situation did not ease with the end of the war and prices continued to soar. When the condition of the markets became grave, total rationing (which meant that certain food-grains could be bought only from government ration shops) was introduced in 1945. With the easing of the food situation in February, 1948, total rationing was abolished and replaced by partial rationing a few months later. In the beginning of 1949, one hundred per cent rationing (rationing for every body but with the grain markets functioning normally) was introduced. As the rising trend of prices reasserted itself, the introduction of total rationing was necessitated by the end of 1949, and remained in full force till the middle of 1952.

The beginning of 1953 witnessed a fall in prices which in 1955, touched levels so low that the government had to take measures to arrest their further fall in order to avert hardship to the farmers. The average yearly retail rates for 1950, 1955 and 1960 were as follows :

Year	Rates (in seers per rupee)			
	Wheat	Gram	Rice	Dal arhar
1950	3.50	4.25	2.00	2.10
1955	3.50	5.50	2.05	2.02
1960	2.75	3.05	1.75	1.11

After 1960 the prices continued to register an upward trend, the average yearly retail prices from 1966 to 1970 being as follows :

Year	Prices in rupees per kg.		
	Wheat	Gram	Rice (common)
1966	0.86	0.71	0.61
1967	1.30	1.45	1.56
1968	0.86	0.87	1.03
1969	0.88	0.94	1.09
1970	0.93	0.94	1.41

The retail prices of certain other essential commodities, obtaining in Hardoi town, about the end of 1970, are given in the statement below :

Commodity					Prices in rupees per kg.
Dal orhar	..	..	..	..	1.56
Ghee	..	..	..	..	11.03
Jaggery	..	..	..	..	0.77
Firewood	..	..	..	..	0.12
Mustard-oil	..	..	..	..	4.88
Sugar	..	..	..	..	1.84

Wages

The wages for skilled and unskilled labour in the rural areas for certain years between 1906 and 1944 are given in the following statement :

Year					Wages (in Rs. per day)	
					Unskilled labour	Skilled labour
1906	..	..	..	..	0.14	0.34
1911	..	..	..	..	0.14	0.37
1916	..	..	..	..	0.19	0.39
1928	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.69
1934	..	..	..	..	0.14	0.50
1939	..	..	..	..	0.16	0.55
1944	..	..	..	..	0.56	1.08

The wages, being directly influenced by the prices of food-grains, followed a trend similar to those of prices. With the rise in prices of essential commodities, wages continued to move up after 1944. In rural areas the wages for unskilled and skilled labour respectively, rose from about Rs 1.50 and Rs 3.0 in 1949 to about Rs 2.0 and Rs 4.0 in 1955, to Rs 2.25 and Rs 5.0 in 1960, to Rs 2.50 and Rs 6.0 in 1965 and to Rs 3.0 and Rs 6.0 in 1969. The wages at the district headquarters remained somewhat higher.

The wages for various agricultural operations such as weeding, reaping, irrigation, ploughing and transplantation, obtaining in 1969 in the district, ranged from Rs 3.0 and Rs 4.0 per day.

The wages prevailing in 1970 for certain occupations at HarDOI are given below :

Occupation	Unit of quotation	Wages (in Rs)
Wood-cutter	Per maund (37.3 kg.) of wood turned into fuel	0.40
Herdsman	(a) Per cow per month	4.00
	(b) Per buffalo per month	5.00
Porter	Per maund (37.3 kg.) of load carried for mile (1.6 km.)	0.40
Casual labourer	Per day	3.50
Domestic servant	(a) Per month without food	50.00
	(b) per month with food	20.00
Carpenter	Per day	6.00
Tailor	(a) per cotton shirt (full sleeves) for man	2.00
	(b) per cotton shirt (short sleeves) for women	1.75
	(c) per woolen suit (without material)	50.00
Midwife	(a) per delivery of a boy	10.00
	(b) per delivery of a girl	5.00
Barber	(a) per shave	0.20
	(b) per hair-cut	0.70
Scavenger	For a house with one latrine for one cleaning a day, per month	1.50
Motor-driver	Per month	150.00
Truck driver	Per month	200.00

GENERAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

According to the census of 1961, the number of cultivators and agricultural labourers was 4,77,096 in the district. The number of persons engaged in other agricultural pursuits and activities connected with livestock forestry, fishing and hunting was 5,459. Mining of coal and quarrying of stone gave employment to 1 and 7 persons respectively, while 2,684 persons were engaged in activities connected with construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges, dams, canals, wells, etc., and 1,925 in services connected with electricity, water and sanitation. Trade and commerce gave employment to 14,815 persons and transport, storage and communications to 3,236. In the manufacturing process 25,826 persons were employed. Of these 8,339 were engaged in the processing of food-grains, 5,813 in making cotton textiles, 3,109 in that of miscellaneous textiles,

3,083 in the manufacture of wooden articles, 1,666 in the manufacture of products from non-metallic minerals other than petroleum and coal, 1,628 in the manufacture of metallic goods including machinery and transport equipment and the rest in other manufacturing industries. The services engaged 30,843 persons of whom 5,484 were in executive services (government and quasi-government), 3,189 in educational and scientific services, 1,429 in medical and health services, 642 in religious and welfare services and the rest in other services.

Employment Trends

The following statement shows employment trends in both private and public sectors in the district at the end of the quarter ending with December each year during the years 1965–69. The data relate only to those establishments which responded to the enquiry conducted by the employment exchange :

Year	No. of reporting establishment			No. of Employees		
	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
1965	53	78	131	2,756	10,952	13,708
1966	55	79	134	2,770	11,831	14,601
1967	54	77	133	2,655	12,205	14,858
1968	60	78	138	2,917	12,968	15,885
1969	58	81	139	2,917	13,014	15,931

The data for 1968 and 1969 given in the foregoing statement have been further divided according to different spheres of activities in the statement that follows :

Nature of activity	No. of reporting establishments		No. of employees					
			1968			1969		
	1968	1969	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
Agriculture and live-stock	3	3	—	552	552	—	577	577
Manufacturing	16	16	1,502	—	1,502	1,574	—	1,574
Construction	3	3	20	402	422	16	402	418
Distribution of energy	2	4	—	278	278	—	401	401
Trade and banking	19	18	167	88	255	109	129	238
Transport and communications	3	2	48	—	48	50	—	50
Services (public medical, educational, etc.)	92	93	1,180	11,648	12,828	1,168	11,505	12,673
Total	138	139	2,917	12,968	15,885	2,917	13,014	15,931

Employment of Women.—The employment of women workers is given in the following statement which shows the number of women employed in both private and public sectors during the year 1969 :

	Number in December, 1969
Reporting establishments	139
Women employees in public sector	1,111
Women employees in private sector	110
Total women employees	1,221
Percentage of women employees in private sector to total number of employees in private sector	3.8
Percentage of women employees in public sector to total number of employees in public sector	0.85

The number and percentage of women workers in different spheres in December, 1969, were as follows:

Sphere	Number	Percentage
Education	982	80.43
Medical and health	219	17.93
Manufacturing	1	.08
Services	19	1.56
Total	1,221	100.00

Unemployment Trends

The numbers of men and women who sought employment in different spheres during the quarter ending with December, 1969, were 4,505 and 221 respectively. Their educational qualifications were as follows :

Educational standard	Men	Women	Total
Post-graduate	24	1	25
Graduate	206	6	212
Intermediate	1,430	12	1,442
Matriculate	987	29	1,016
Below matriculate	989	96	1,085
Illiterate	869	76	945

During the quarter the Central Government notified 2 vacancies to the exchange, the State Government 71, quasi-government establishments (State and Central) including local bodies 186 and private establishment 14.

The district experienced a shortage of compounders, Hindi and English typists, trained teachers and matriculate women for employment in rural areas for the work of family planning. Persons without previous experience and technical training, unskilled labourers, and certain skilled workers such as blacksmiths, carpenters, fitters, welders, electricians, wiremen, machinists, and drivers were available in numbers in excess of requirements.

Employment Exchange

The employment exchange at Hardoi was established in January, 1960, before which assistance to the unemployed and employers of the district in finding suitable jobs and suitable candidates for job, respectively, was provided by the subregional employment exchange at Lucknow. The following statement gives an idea of the assistance rendered by the employment exchange during the year 1965 to 1969 :

Years				Vacancies notified by employers	Number of persons registered for em- ployment	Number of applicants on 'live register'	Number of persons provided with employ- ment
1965	..	..	..	1,188	8,497	5,501	1,159
1966	..	..	..	1,195	6,492	4,715	1,012
1967	..	..	..	998	6,057	3,571	728
1968	..	..	..	1,554	6,902	4,046	1,145
1969	..	..	..	1,050	8,197	4,726	761

The exchange introduced the employment market information scheme in the district in October, 1962, to find out in each quarter, from all establishments in the public sector and selected ones in the private sector, the number of persons employed in them, the number of posts fallen vacant and the types of jobs for which supply of qualified candidates was inadequate.

NATIONAL PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Prior to the introduction of the first Five-year Plan, rural development work in the district was executed through better living societies whose activities were controlled and supervised by the district rural development association, established in 1938 by the rural development department. It had a non-official as its chairman and sub divisional magistrate as secretary. The work related largely to rural hygiene, construction of roads, establishment of libraries, construction of panchayat-ghars and night schools for adults, and allied development activities. In 1947, the rural development department was merged with the co-operative department and the district rural development association was replaced by the district development association which was substituted by the district planning committee in 1952, with the district magistrate as chairman and the district planning officer as secretary. The local departmental officers members of the State legislatures and Parliament and some other local representatives, comprised the members of the district planning committee. The block development committees constituted its counterparts at block level. The resources of the development departments of agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operatives, Panchayat Raj, etc., were pooled and placed under the control of the district planning officer.

who co-ordinated the activities of these departments. Development activities were organised in the district through the agency of the district planning committee, financial help being received under the self-help and local development grants. The work was done in accordance with the felt needs of the people as expressed through resolutions of the Gaon Sabhas. Shramdan (voluntary contribution of labour) was the key-note of this movement for rural reconstruction. The energies and labour of the people were devoted to the execution of concrete works of public utility.

The re-oriented programme of rural development started in the district from 1954, with the inauguration of the first community development block at Bilgram. At the block level it was to be implemented through the block advisory committee with the block development officer as the co-ordinating authority and was intended to create a feeling of self-help among the people who got an opportunity of providing for some of their felt needs.

In accordance with the policy of the government to include every village in the development programme, the district has been divided into 15 development blocks, for the implementation of the Five-year Plan schemes. The following statement gives some information about these blocks :

Tahsil	Name of block	Present stage	Date of inauguration	No. of Gaon Sabhas	No. of nyaya panchayats	Population (in 1961)
Bilgram	Bilgram	post-stage II	26-1-54	113	14	1,07,804
"	Sandi	—	2-10-55	73	9	1,72,157
"	Mallanwan	Stage II	1-4-62	106	13	1,23,308
"	Harpalpur (Khasaura)*	—	1-10-62	79	11	72,932
Hardoi	Bawan	Post-stage II	26-1-55	110	15	1,17,678
"	Sursa	—	1-7-57	87	12	1,05,833
"	Ahirori	Stage II	1-10-59	80	9	81,928
"	Tadiaon (Hardoi)*	—	1-10-62	113	15	1,11,131
Sandila	Sandila	Post-stage II	2-10-56	76	9	88,670
"	Kothawa	—	1-7-57	69	10	94,062
"	Bharawan	Stage II	1-4-59	95	11	95,935
"	Kachhouna	—	1-10-61	99	14	1,07,219
Shahabad	Shahabad	Post-stage II	2-10-56	176	23	1,74,021
"	Pihani	Stage II	1-10-60	91	12	98,659
"	Bharkhni (Pali)*	—	11-4-62	114	14	87,897

*Headquarters of the block

The Kshettra Samiti is responsible for all the development activities within a block. The block development officer is the executive officer of the Kshettra Samiti and looks after the development activities in the block. He is assisted by assistant development officer for agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operatives, panchayats, etc. At the village level there is a multipurpose worker, designated as *gram sewak* (village level worker) to work for all the development departments.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Hardoi is one of the six districts of the Lucknow Division which is in the charge of a Commissioner who has his headquarters at Lucknow, and serves as a link between the districts in his Division and the State Government.

Subdivisions

The district has been divided into four subdivisions Bilgram, Hardoi, Sandila and Shahabad, each forming a tahsil of the same name. There are five paraganas in tahsil Bilgram — Bilgram, Kachhandao, Katiari, Mallanwan and Sandi; five in tahsil Hardoi — Bangar, Barwan, Bawan, Gopamau and Sarah South; eight in tahsil Shahabad — Alamnagar, Mansurnagar, Pali, Pandarwa, Puchhoha, Sarah North, Saromannagar and Shahabad; and four in tahsil Sandila—Balamau, Kalyanmal, Gundwa and Sandila.

District Staff

The general administration of the district is vested in the district officer who is called deputy commissioner for revenue purposes, and district magistrate for purposes of criminal jurisdiction. He is the highest executive authority in the district and is the pivot of all governmental activities in the district. He is responsible for the collection of government dues and for the up-to-date maintenance of the land records of the district. He is in ultimate charge of the government treasury in the district.

In his capacity of district magistrate he exercises the powers specified under the Code of Criminal Procedure and various special Acts. The district police being subordinate to him, he is the highest authority responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district, in which task he is assisted by the magistracy. He is also in charge of the planning and development work of the district. The activities of the different development departments are co-ordinated by him and in this work he is assisted by a district planning officer or an additional district magistrate (planning). As deputy commissioner, it is his duty to render all necessary help to people at the time of natural calamities such as drought, fire, flood, hail-storms and locust invasions and to assess the extent of damage caused, and report, in appropriate cases, to higher authorities.

The deputy commissioner is assisted by four subdivisional officers, one for each subdivisions, who perform the multifarious duties pertaining to the revenue and criminal administration and the development work of their subdivisions. They reside at the district headquarters and help the deputy commissioner in running the district administration. An extra-magistrate has also been provided in the district with headquarters at

Hardoi. The treasury officer and the district supply officer also assist the district officer in their respective spheres. Each tahsil is in the charge of a tahsildar who resides at the tahsil headquarters and has a number of *naib-tahsildars*, *kanungos*, *lekhpals* and other staff to assist him. In 1969-70, there were 19 *naib-tahsildars*, 17 supervisor *kanungos* and 438 *lekhpals* posted in the four tahsils of the district.

Another important pillar of the administrative machinery for the maintenance of law and order is the police organisation, which is headed by a superintendent of police. He is assisted by four deputy superintendents of police and the district police staff.

The judicial organisation of the district is headed by the district and sessions judge with headquarters at Hardoi. As sessions judge he is the highest criminal court in the district and criminal appeals and revisions are filed before him. As district judge, this is the highest civil court in the district and appeals against the decisions of the civil judges arising out of suits up to a valuation of Rs 10,000 and against those of the *munsifs* are heard by him. Appeals against his orders lie to the high court.

OTHER DISTRICT LEVEL OFFICERS

The designations of the other district level officers working in the district under the administrative control of their respective departmental heads are :

Assistant Sales Tax Officer
 Civil Surgeon
 Consolidation Officer (Settlement)
 District Employment Officer
 District Family Planning Officer
 District Inspector of Schools
 District Medical Officer of Health
 District Organiser, Prantiya Raksha Dal
 District Probation Officer
 Executive Engineer, Irrigation
 Executive Engineer, Canals
 Executive Engineer, Hydro-electricity
 Executive Engineer, Public Works Department
 Superintendent of District Jail

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES**Ministry of Transport and Communications**

Indian Posts and Telegraph Department—The district comes under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of post-offices, Sitapur Postal Division, who has jurisdiction over Sitapur and Lakhimpur Kheri as well. The postmaster in charge of the head post-office, Hardoi, is assisted by 3 deputy postmasters and 2 inspectors.

Ministry of Finance

The Directorate of National Savings—Hardoi is under the jurisdiction of an assistant regional director, national savings, with headquarters at Lucknow. A district organiser is stationed at Hardoi for educating the public about the benefits of small savings and for popularising the various schemes for savings launched by the government from time to time.

Revenue Division—For purposes of administrative control, the district comes under the jurisdiction of the inspecting assistant commissioner of income-tax, Bareilly. The circle falls in the appellate jurisdiction of the appellate assistant commissioner of income-tax, range I, Lucknow. An inspector has also been posted in the district to help the income-tax officer.

Central Excise—For purposes of excise administration, the district comes under the central excise division, Bareilly.

Ministry of Railways

The district is traversed by the Northern Railway. The divisional superintendent, Northern Railway, Moradabad division, Moradabad, exercises jurisdiction over it.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Fiscal History

In ancient times, the salient feature of the agrarian system in the region of which the district of Hardoi forms part, appears to have been state ownership of land of which the revenue, varying from one-sixth to one-third of the produce, was paid in kind by the cultivator to the ruler.

The system continued with minor variations, such as the collection of land revenue partly in cash, even under the early Muslim rulers. Sher Shah Sur (1540-45 A.D.) replaced the method of collecting revenue on the basis of an estimate or division of crops by one based upon measurement of land, calculation of the average yields of staple crops in the good, middle and inferior classes of soil, the assessment of revenue being fixed at one-third of the average yield of the various classes of land.

Under Akbar, this system was improved upon. Land was measured and one-third of the produce was fixed as the revenue. Akbar also introduced the revenue year, known as the Fasli, beginning from July, and it is still in vogue. He was against the system of farming out the land revenue and appointed collectors to realise it direct from the cultivators. For administrative convenience he divided his kingdom into subahs, sirkars and *mahals* (revenue circles), which were placed under the charge of different officers. The district of Hardoi formed part of the sirkars of Lucknow and Khairabad in the subah of Avadh.

Considering the comparatively numerous parganas into which the district is at present divided, it is noteworthy that there exists some measure of correspondence between these fiscal divisions and the *mahals* of Akbar's time as referred to in the *Ain-e-Akbari*. In many cases the old names have been retained but the number of parganas at present is considerably larger than in Akbar's time. Of the 55 *mahals* which constituted the sirkar of Lucknow, five lay in the present district of Hardoi, namely Sandila (cultivated area 39,37,200 bighas and revenue 1,06,23,901 dams) which included the present pargana of Balamau also, Mallanwan (cultivated area 83,022 bighas and revenue 35,98,713 dams), Kachhandao (cultivated area 22,066 bighas and revenue 4,30,596 dams), Garanda (cultivated area 14,803 bighas and revenue 3,34,769 dams) which included the present parganas of Gundwa and Kalyanmal and Bilgram (cultivated area 1,92,800 bighas and revenue 51,24,113 dams) included the present pargana of Bangar.

A number of changes have been made in the fiscal divisions in the northern portion of the present district, which was included in the sirkar of Khairabad. In the *Ain-e-Akbari*, the *mahals* referred to are Gopamau

cultivated area 1,07,368 bighas and revenue 56,20,466 dams), Sarah (cultivated area 68,832 bighas and revenue 20,91,983 dams) which included the parganas of Sarah North and Sarah South and a few villages, Bawan (cultivated area 56,156 bighas and revenue 11,61,235 dams), Sandi (cultivated area 2,11,804 bighas and revenue 30,55,339 dams), Pali (cultivated area 1,44,627 bighas and revenue 18,49,270 dams) and Barwar-Anjana (cultivated area 79,670 bighas and revenue 43,25,237 dams), included the present parganas of Alamnagar and Pandarwa.

The system of revenue administration as enforced by Akbar, broadly speaking, continued under his successors till Avadh became independent under Saadat Khan, the first nawab of Avadh, about the end of the first quarter of the 18th century. In Shuja-ud-daula's time, about 1765, land in Avadh was generally of two descriptions, the Khalsa or crown lands and the Huzoor Tahsil lands or those for which the holders paid their revenue direct into the Huzoor Tahsil or the nawab's treasury without the intervention of local agents. This system was more popular with zamindars as under it they were spared the numerous illegal levies of the *chakledars* or talukdars. Under this system, however, the dewans often increased the rents as caprice dictated under the threat of making over the estate villages to the *chakledars* and subjecting the proprietor to all manner of extortions.

Of the Huzoor Tahsil lands, some were held by (a) large land-holders under direct grants from the king of Delhi, (b) the chief friends and supporters of the earlier nawabs of Avadh, (c) village proprietary communities, and (d) others.

Soon, however, the mode of collection of revenue payable by holders of Huzoor Tahsil lands was changed into one of farming out of tracts of the country to influential men, some of them being the holders of estates themselves and the original ancestors of the talukdars of Avadh. This was the *ijarah*, *mustajiri* or contract system under which a powerful landholder contracted to pay a certain amount as revenue for the tract allotted to him, realising as much more than the contracted amount as he possibly could from the immediate holders of the soil. The nawab was spared the cost of collection and assured of the payment of the assessed amount, but the system was flagrantly injurious to the actual cultivator. Representatives of the British government, therefore, repeatedly recommended the abandonment of the system in favour of the *amani* or trust system under which a *chakledar* or *nazim* was appointed to collect the revenue of a big tract of country in trust for the government as in *amil* or *amin*. This system was tried under various nawabs, but most successfully under Saadat Ali Khan (1798–1814) who increased the number of *chaklas* to make them more manageable, and kept a keen personal supervision on the *chakledars* or *amis*. It is said that during his reign a single canon-shot could not be

fired by *chakledars* to realise revenue without immediate enquiries being instituted from Lucknow. Under his successors, however, the increased number of *chaklas* added to the number of the oppressors of the zamindars.

The general result of a resort to the *amani* system of management was loss to government and increased oppression of and extortion from the holder of the soil, for while the *amil*, *chakledar* or *nazim* exacted from the actual cultivators as much as they could, with the greater power of extortion conferred upon them by their offices under the government, they were liable, like the contractors to pay any fixed amount and paid only what they deemed fit into the government treasury.

The modern fiscal history of the district begins with the summary Settlement of 1856. The Settlement was carried out by the deputy commissioner on the basis of old records of the Avadh government which were inadequate. The revenue of the district at the time of the annexation was Rs 14,61,361. This amount was taken as the basis of the summary Settlement. The second summary Settlement was carried out in 1858, by the deputy commissioner, as soon as peace had been restored after the freedom struggle of 1857-58. Engagements were made with the talukdars, who could prove superior rights while the system of recognising only the actual proprietors of each village was abandoned. The total land revenue demand of the district was fixed at Rs 10,16,712 including cesses.

First Regular Settlement

The operations began in 1860 and completed in 1871. The village boundaries were demarcated and the *khasra*, *khatauni* and record of rights were prepared. The settlement officer was given the powers of a civil court in the matter of record of rights. The number of suits filed was 23,381 of which claims for proprietary rights numbered 3,020.

For purposes of assessment of rent the first pargana to be settled was Gundwa. In this, as in the whole of Sandila tahsil and in the major part of pargana Gopamau, grain rents prevailed. The settlement officer, having determined to make grain rent the basis of his assessment, directed his first efforts to determining the average produce. After enquiry, examination of village records and consultation with other officers, the average yield per acre of Rabi crops in good land was estimated at 18 maunds, in middling land at 14 maunds and in inferior land at eight maunds and for that of Kharif crops an all-round average of four maunds was assumed. He then took one-fifth as the government share. For cash-rented land he adopted a fivefold soil classification into *goind*, clay or loam, irrigated and unirrigated, and *bhur*, irrigated and unirrigated. All unirrigated land corresponded to the inferior soil of the grain-rented area, and the irrigated except *goind* to the middling land. Rent rates for each class, both of soils and tenants,

were formed with the help of a few available rent-rolls. The revenue demand of the district was fixed at Rs 14,31,063, giving an increase of 41 per cent over the previous demand. The average incidence was Rs 1-11-1 per acre of cultivation, being highest in tahsil Sandila and Bilgram and lowest in tahsil Shahabad.

The new demands came into force in the tahsils of Sandila and Hardoi in 1867, Bilgram in 1868 and Shahabad in 1869. From 1870 to 1873, the crops suffered damage due to natural calamities in certain parts of the district. The exceptional extent to which land was being transferred drew the attention of the government. By the end of 1873, instructions were issued to suspend demands so suddenly imposed, amounting to Rs 73,600. Revision proceedings started in 1874 to enquire into the state of distressed villages and to give relief by modifying the demand. Out of 1,980 villages, 791 came under revision, and the total revenue was reduced by 7 per cent. The remission amounted to Rs 92,550 and the demand stood at Rs 13,30,139.

Second Regular Settlement

The Settlement operations began in 1892 and the first tahsil to be assessed was Sandila. The assessment reports of tahsils Sandila and Hardoi and parganas Sandi and Bilgram were submitted to government in 1895 and those of tahsil Shahabad and the remaining part of tahsil Bilgram in 1896. In this assessment the recorded cash rental worked out to Rs 4-12-0 per acre. For the large assumption areas, the principle of cash rent was generally adopted, or else a set of all-round rates, ranging from Rs 1-10-0 to Rs 6 per acre was shown. For grain rented lands, the circle rates were employed wherever possible, or failing these, one or more of the set of all-round rates were enforced. For the precarious tracts, deductions were made from the cash rent varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 per cent. For framing the standard rates the soil was classified into *goind* and *manjhar*, both irrigated and unirrigated, the latter being divided into *dumat* or *matiyar* and *bhur* and *palo* which was similarly subdivided. In the remaining part of the district there were five natural classes, *goind*, *dumat* or *matiyar*, and *bhur*, the two last named being severally divided into wet and dry. The revenue was to be paid by progressive enhancements, the final demand of the district being Rs 15,53,027 or 45.78 per cent of the assets with an incidence of Rs 1-14-8 per acre of cultivation. This total included nominal demands, the realisable final demand being Rs 15,11,582.

Before the completion of the settlement operations, the crops suffered damage due to floods in 1894, and a famine visited the district in 1896-97, due to which a remission of Rs 22,000 was sanctioned in 1897.

Subsequent reductions were made in five other villages and in the following January proposals were put forward for postponing altogether the imposition of the new demand on account of the general deterioration in the situation. An enquiry was instituted to ascertain the extent of contraction of the cultivated area. The result was that out of 601 villages inspected, 444 were recommended for more lenient treatment on account of a decrease of cultivation amounting to over 10 per cent. These reductions totalled Rs 65,614 for 1305 Fasli, Rs 68,654 for 1306 Fasli and the two following years, and Rs 81,854 for 1,309 Fasli. They were sanctioned for three years only as a temporary programme and a new settlement officer was appointed to make a summary revision and to secure a more even distribution of the revenue.

Accordingly a revision of the Settlement was carried out in Sandila tahsil in 1900, and the new demand was reduced by Rs 11,167 in 86 villages. The assessment of the Hardoi tahsil was completed in 1902, reducing the demand by Rs 21,255. The work in tahsil Bilgram was completed the same year, resulting in a reduction of Rs 11,012 in demand. The assessment in tahsil Shahabad was completed in 1903 and the original demand was reduced by Rs 4,365. Thus a net reduction of Rs 47,748 was made in the revenue demand of the district due to this revision.

In addition to the regularly settled areas there were 240 alluvial *mahals* settled separately from 1901 to 1904 under ordinary rules. Of these 146 were in tahsil Bilgram, 67 in tahsil Shahabad and 18 in tahsil Hardoi. Besides these, there were several villages, which were assessed for a short period only on account of their precarious condition. These assessments were however revised subsequently from time to time.

With the coming of the Indian National Congress into power in 1937, the United Provinces Tenancy Act, 1939 (Act XVII of 1939), was passed which made the law regarding tenancies uniform in the whole province.

There was a sharp rise in the prices of food-grains during the Second World War (1939-45) which benefited the agriculturists of the district. The landlords made a corresponding enhancement in the rent payable by non-occupancy tenants and tried to eject them for non-payment of rent at the increased rates. As a result, the non-occupancy tenants of this district also started campaigning for securities of tenure and reduction of rent. It was felt that a radical change in the system of land tenures was called for. The popular government which assumed office in 1946 appointed a committee to go into the question of abolition of zamindari. It submitted its report in 1948. The U. P. Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act, 1949 (Act X of 1949), granted immunity from ejectment to a tenant and reduced his rent to half if he paid ten times the annul rent of his holding to government.

Abolition of Zamindari System

Rural—The U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U. P. Act I of 1951), abolished the zamindar intermediaries and replaced the multiplicity of tenures existing in this district, as elsewhere, by only three types : the *bhumidhar*, the *sirdar* and the *asami*. Every intermediary whose right, title or interest in any estate was acquired under the provisions of the Act became entitled to receive compensation according to a scale laid down in the Act.

Up to 1969-70, the total amount of compensation assessed was Rs 1,82,28,353 of which a sum of Rs 52,72,023 was paid in cash and a sum of Rs 1,29,24,550 in bonds to intermediaries. Zamindars with comparatively smaller holdings were entitled to receive a rehabilitation grant as well. Up to 1969-70, rehabilitation grant, amounting to Rs 7,47,958 of which a sum of Rs 5,76,360 was distributed in cash, had been paid to 22,636 persons.

Under the Act, intermediaries became *bhumidhars* of their *sir* and *khudkasht* lands and groves. Certain other tenure-holders also acquired the same status in land under their cultivation provided they fulfilled certain specified conditions. A *bhumidhar* possesses permanent, heritable and transferable rights in his holding from which he cannot be ejected. Certain other categories of tenants, who did not acquire *bhumidhari* rights, became *sirdars*, of the lands in their cultivation. A *sirdar* has permanent and heritable interest in his holding but cannot transfer it. He may use his land only for purposes of agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. He can, however, acquire *bhumidhari* rights in his holding by paying to the government a sum representing a specified multiple of his annual rent. Certain *bhumidhars* and *sirdars* are entitled to sublet their lands, for example, those employed in the armed forces or disabled persons. An *asami* is a lessee of a *bhumidhar*, a *sirdar* or the *gaon sabha*. He has heritable but not transferable rights and is liable to ejectment for void transfers or on the extinction of the rights of the *bhumidhar* or *sirdar* concerned, or for contravention of any other provision of the Act.

In 1969-70, the numbers of tenure-holders and holdings with their total areas were as follows :

Tenure-holders	Number of tenure-holders	Number of holdings	Area in hectares
Bhumidhars	4,02,314	1,95,144	57,443
Sirdars	9,18,754	5,11,620	1,93,538
Asamis	7,295	5,729	2,784

Bhumidhars and *sirdars* have been made jointly and severally responsible for the payment of land revenue to which the entire village is assessed. On July 1, 1952, zamindari was abolished in an area of 3,01,122 hectares and this effected 96,833 intermediaries in the district. The Act also established *gaon samajs* for the management of lands not comprised in any holding or grove, forests within the village boundaries, tanks, ponds and fisheries, *hats*, bazars and *melas* and other sources of income vested in the *gaon samaj*. Every *gaon samaj* was a corporate body with all adults in the village as its members and had a land management committee to look after its property according to rules. The functions of the *gaon samaj* are now performed by the *gaon sabhas*, through the land management committees.

Urban—The U. P. Urban Areas Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1956 (U. P. Act IX of 1957), was enforced in the district in 1963 and affected 8,479 persons. A sum of Rs 5,33,534 was assessed as compensation of which Rs 4,88,205 has been paid.

Collection of Land Revenue—After the abolition of zamindari, land revenue is collected directly from the *bhumidhars* and *sirdars* by the government through 185 *amins* whose work is supervised in the district by 19 *naib-tahsildars* and other higher officers. In 1968-69, the net demand of land revenue was Rs 65,05,777.

Survey, Settlement and Resettlement

The next Settlement is to take place in the district after a period of 40 years from the date of enforcement of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, except in respect of precarious and alluvial areas.

LAND REFORMS

Relations between Landlord and Tenant

The present status of the tenant in the district has evolved by stages spread over a long period. It does not appear that in ancient times there was any intermediary between the raja or the king and the cultivator. The king took a part of the produce of the village and in return ensured protection and peace to the village community. With the passage of time, the number of rajas and kings increased and when the Muslims invaded the country and conquered part of it, the rajas appear to have agreed to pay fixed tributes to the conquerors in order to retain their possessions. They collected their shares from the cultivators, and paid from the collections so made, the tribute due to the suzerain, and became intermediaries between the cultivators and the sovereign power. In course of time the state came to realise land revenue in cash.

Sher Shah Sur made certain important reforms which were improved upon by Raja Todar Mal under Akbar. The cultivators were given a measure of stability of tenure at a fixed amount of revenue payable to the state. Akbar did not favour the farming of revenue as it led to oppression. He appointed collectors who negotiated with the cultivators rather than with the headmen of the villages. Under his successors, however, the system deteriorated. The practice of granting jagirs to courtiers and officers for maintenance and unkeep of troops for the service of the sovereign, brought into being another class of intermediaries who became virtual owners of the jagirs, which soon enough became hereditary. These jagirdars were the forerunners of the landed gentry who later came to be known as talukdars in Avadh.

With the decay of Mughal authority, local subedars and jagirdars including Saadat Khan, the first nawab-wazir of Avadh became independent. The nawab-wazir found a powerful class of talukdars already well established. He collected his revenue from them and from many villages which paid the revenue directly into his treasury. As the power of the nawabs declined, those of their officials like the *chakledars* and *nazims* and of the talukdars increased, and in course of time the main interest of the nawabs came to be limited to securing an assured income from the contractors of revenue whose activities they could not and did not control.

The contract or *mustajiri* system, adopted by the nawabs, produced a class of professional contractors who had hardly any sympathy with the cultivators. They offered high bids, for which they more than re-imbursed themselves, by extorting as much as possible from the people. The *chakledar's* office became more or less hereditary, and these officers assumed the role of landed barons, and as they were allowed to keep troops and build forts (*garhis*), they used to coerce not only the small zamindars and cultivators, but also resisted the authority of the nawabs. The more unsettled the conditions grew, the larger became the numbers of troops engaged by them, and the greater their exactions from the cultivators for the maintenance of their private armies.

In these circumstances, the cultivators had no security of tenure or fixity of rent and there were no records of their rights. The *chakledars*, talukdars, and officials of government, carved out big estates for themselves. Among the class of talukdars, came to be included hereditary chieftains of clans, tax-gatherers, money-lenders who purchased the lands of their debtors, court favourites and officers of the nawabs. There was also a small number of purely zamindari villages which were not subordinate to any talukdar. Many zamindars, however, had either been dispossessed or reduced to the position of tenants or had accepted subordinate positions under a neighbouring talukdar in exchange for protection.

After the formal annexation of Avadh, on February 7, 1856, a summary Settlement of revenue was ordered. Settlement officers were directed to settle land revenue with the parties in possession of the land, without any recognition, formal or indirect, of their proprietary rights, and to bear in mind, as a leading principle, the desire of government to deal with the actual occupants of the soil, that is, with village zamindars, or with proprietary coparcenaries and not with the middlemen like talukdars, farmers of revenue and such other persons. The claims of these persons were to be considered at a future date, or brought judicially before competent courts.

The talukdars thus as a body, were disregarded, except when they were themselves the actual occupants of land, and the inferior proprietors were diligently searched out and engaged with for payment of revenue. Where no village proprietors were found, Settlement was made with talukdars who used to pay revenue. Thus throughout Avadh, out of 23,543 villages included in *taluqs* at the time of annexation, 13,640, with a revenue of Rs 35,06,519, were settled with talukdars, while 9,903 villages, with a revenue of Rs 32,08,319 were settled with others.

Shortly afterwards, however, the struggle of 1857 broke out and many of the big land-holders and people of this district fought against the British. The impression, therefore, gained ground that the policy behind the first summary Settlement had driven the talukdars into the camp of the opponents of the British. It was indeed surprising that the cultivators for whose benefit the policy of the first Settlement was adopted, preferred the talukdars to their new masters. In Avadh, the talukdars were allowed to reassert their former ancient position without the slightest opposition. It was, therefore, decided that the Settlement of land revenue should be made with the talukdars completely reversing the original policy. The summary Settlement which followed soon was therefore, made with talukdars who were restored to their estates.

Another important change which took place was that the talukdars who accepted the second summary Settlement were given sanads which made them permanent. The subordinate proprietors were comparatively ignored in these arrangements. The proportion of government revenue to assets at the second summary Settlement was 50 per cent. It was contended that Lord Canning's proclamation of 1858 had wiped out all proprietary rights, including such subordinate rights. Government had tried to lay down that the rights of subordinate proprietors under the talukdars would be ensured and, indeed, in the sanads issued to the talukdars it was provided that they would preserve all rights, wherever they existed, of subordinate proprietors. The position of the subordinate proprietors was, however, not well defined, and nothing whatever was said about the tenants and cultivators and they continued to be tenants-at-will who could be freely ejected by the talukdars to make room for cultivators who were

in a position to pay higher rents. The subordinate holders of title under the talukdars were the dispossessed proprietors or those zamindars who had voluntarily agreed to place themselves under the talukdars to escape the *chakledars*. It is in respect of these two classes of persons that a measure of protection was provided through the Oudh Rent Act, 1868.

This Act conferred the rights of occupancy on every tenant who had within 30 years before February 13, 1858, been in possession, as proprietor of land in a village, the rights being heritable but not transferable. It is important to note that although the Act gave some relief to old dispossessed proprietors, it did not permit accrual of occupancy rights in future. Under-proprietary rights could be conferred or acquired. In 1880, about 88 per cent of the total cultivated area in Avadh was held by tenants-at-will who were at the mercy of the zamindars and talukdars. The Act was, therefore, amended in 1886.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886 (Act XXII of 1886), placed certain checks on the authority of talukdars. It gave the tenants, for the first time, security from ejectment at least for a period of seven years. Limits were also placed on the enhancement of rent by talukdars. But the tenancies were not heritable and the Act did not prevent the land-holders from demanding *nazrana* (premium) after the expiry of seven years. It was provided that on the expiry of the seven-years period of the lease, the land-holder could enhance the rent up to a maximum of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. It was also provided that on the ejectment of a tenant, the rent of his successor in the tenancy could not exceed the previous rent by more than $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. It was also for the first time provided that a tenant could make improvements on his land with the consent of the land-holder and, failing that, of the deputy commissioner of the district. The tenant was enabled to get compensation for the improvement he had made in the holding, in case he was ejected from it.

The condition of tenants in many estates was desperate and a good deal of discontentment prevailed. The rent laws required amendment which was put off on account of the First World War. In 1920, things came to a head. The economic condition of tenants was bad and they formed Kisan Sabhas everywhere. The main complaints against land-holders were the exaction of exorbitant sums as *nazrana*, rack-renting and unrestrained resource to ejectment.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1921 (Act IV of 1921), raised the statutory period of tenancy from seven to ten years, and a limit was placed on the enhancement of rent which the land-holders could claim at the expiry of the statutory period. A tenant who agreed to enhancement of rent every ten years could continue in the holding for life. Protection was afforded to heirs of statutory tenants who were given the right to hold the tenancy for a period of five years after the death of the tenant, and to claim compensation for

improvements, if any, made by the tenant. It was open to the land-holder to admit the heirs as statutory tenants after the expiry of the five years, but if he failed to exercise his right to eject them within the period of limitation after expiry of five years, the heirs of the descendants were to be deemed to have been duly admitted as statutory tenants.

The restriction imposed by the Act of 1886 on enhancement of rent up to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent only was, however, removed, and the land-holder was entitled to claim fair and equitable rent or enhancement up to 30 per cent. The realisation of *nazrana* was declared illegal. The land-holders were, however, given the right to increase their *sir* and *khudkasnt* and to acquire land already under the cultivation of tenants. The Act did not secure for tenants undisputed rights of occupation or full protection from illegal exactions. It, however, marked an important stage in the evolution of the rights of cultivators in Avadh. From a complete absence of such laws in 1856, a stage reached where tenants had acquired some security in their land and considerable protection from the illegal exactions of the land-holders.

In 1937, the first Congress ministry took over the government of the province and passed the U. P. Tenancy Act, 1939 (Act XVII of 1938). The tenants' rights in their holdings were made hereditary, and the fear of enhancement of rent except at the time of Settlement, was largely set at rest. The tenants were also given the right to make improvements on their lands. They could also build houses on their land for their residence and sheds for their cattle. This security of tenure and fixity of fair rent was provided for tenants throughout the province. The tenancies, however, continued to be non-transferable. The Act restricted further acquisition of *sir* rights and also provided that tenants of *sir* belonging to large land-holders would acquire hereditary rights in it if the area of *sir* exceeded certain proportions. So the old device of preventing rights from accruing to tenants, was restricted in its application.

While the long cherished protection could be extended to the tenants under the provisions of the Act, the land-holders could still be a great impediment to the prosperity of cultivators, and it came to be realised that any real improvement of agriculture and the welfare of the cultivators could not be attained unless the complete structure of the land tenure system was revolutionised.

After the resumption of office by the Congress in 1946, a committee to go into all questions relating to the abolition of zamindari system was formed. According to the data collected by the committee there were in 1945 (1352 Fashi), 3,61,868 persons cultivating or otherwise occupying land and the total number of holdings covered an area of 10,80,443 acres. The average size of *khata* (holding) was 3 acres but land was most unevenly distributed.

Relevant particulars as on June 30, 1945 are given below :

Size of holding (in acres)		Total no. of persons occupying land	Total area (in acres)
Not exceeding 0.5	..	1,00,369	29,969
.5 to 1	..	69,120	49,505
1 to 2	..	54,370	85,150
2 to 3	..	37,304	94,258
3 to 4	..	27,038	94,687
4 to 5	..	19,486	88,414
5 to 6	..	14,753	82,349
6 to 7	..	10,972	72,247
7 to 8	..	7,927	59,680
8 to 9	..	6,205	53,418
9 to 10	..	4,700	45,046
10 to 12	..	6,187	68,458
12 to 14	..	3,517	45,511
14 to 16	..	2,431	36,405
16 to 18	..	1,543	26,292
18 to 20	..	1,374	26,125
20 to 25	..	1,483	33,097
Over 25	..	2,089	89,832

It was evident that without a complete transformation of the structure of the tenure system, no improvement worth the name could be effected in the condition of the tillers of the soil. The U. P. Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act, 1949, was therefore passed which provided that on payment of ten times the rent of the holding the rent could be halved and the tenant could acquire immunity from ejectment.

The next step was the passing of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, which abolished the tenant-landlord system. *Bhumidhars* and *sirdars* now form the bulk of the cultivators in the district and they pay land revenue direct to the government. Their status has been raised to those of independent peasant proprietors with permanent rights.

Consolidation of Holdings

The U. P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953 (Act V of 1954) provides for the consolidation of scattered and small holdings. It was enforced in the district in November, 1955. The operations first commenced in 359 villages, covering an area of 71,919 hectares of tahsil Sandila. Consolidation proceedings were next started on February 27, 1960, in 240

villages, covering an area of 63,978 hectares and on May 28, 1960, in 195 villages covering an area of 42,557 hectares of tahsil Hardoi. The work started in tahsil Shahabad on July 13, 1963 in 85 villages, covering an area of 17,780 hectares, on October 10, 1963 in 173 villages, covering an area of 35,650 hectares, on April 11, 1964 in 83 villages covering an area of 17,515 hectares and on September 9, 1965 in 160 villages covering an area of 34,608 hectares. In the tahsil of Bilgram the consolidation of holdings started on April 30, 1966 in 166 villages covering an area of 38,769 hectares and on July 2, 1966 in 87 villages covering an area of 23,676 hectares.

The U. P. Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952

In 1951, Acharya Vinoba Bhave initiated in Uttar Pradesh the *bhoodan* movement with the object of obtaining gifts of land for redistribution among the landless, and for that purpose he visited the district in 1952. The area of land donated for *bhoodan* was 1,187 hectares. The State Government has passed the U. P. Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952, and an area of 668 hectares of land has been distributed to 469 landless persons under the provisions of this Act.

Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings

The U. P. Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1948, was passed to tax agricultural incomes in excess of Rs 4,200 per annum. The tax was not payable by a land-holder if he did not cultivate more than 30 acres of land. This Act was replaced by the U. P. Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957, which imposed a tax on all land holdings the annual value of which exceeded Rs 3,600. A land-holder who did not cultivate more than 30 acres of land was exempted from the payment of the tax under this Act also. The tax was levied on a graduated scale so that the larger the holding the greater the incidence of the tax.

As a step towards social and economic justice by way of providing land to the landless and the agricultural labourers and distributing the land more equitably, the Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960, was enforced in the district in July 1961. It replaced the U. P. Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957. Under this Act, the maximum area of a holding was fixed at 16.19 hectares of fair quality land. If, however, the number of members of the land-holder's family was more than five, he was allowed to retain, for each additional member, an area of 3.25 hectares of land, subject to a maximum of 9.72 hectares of such additional area. All the surplus land held by a tenure-holder in excess of the ceiling area was vested in the State Government, the tenure-holders being entitled to receive compensation. The number of land-holders affected by the provisions of the Act was 139, and an area of 859 hectares

of land was declared surplus. An amount of Rs 1,70,940 has been paid as the ceiling compensation of which a sum of Rs 81,700 was in bonds. An area of 586 hectares of land has been settled with the landless persons in the district.

ADMINISTRATION OF TAXES OTHER THAN LAND REVENUE

In this district as elsewhere in the State, the other main sources of revenue are excise, sales tax, stamp duties, registration, tax on motor vehicles and income-tax.

Excise

Since the beginning of British rule in the district the right to produce and sell country spirit, hemp drugs and other intoxicants was leased out annually to the contractors and the receipts formed part of the revenues of the government. In 1860, the system was changed with the establishment of a distillery under government control at Hardoi. Later on a distillery was established in each tahsil, but the system was abandoned later on. The income from spirits from 1859 to 1863 averaged Rs 33,300 annually rising to Rs 40,000 in 1875. In 1876, licences were for the first time sold by auction in place of the old system of granting them on payment of small fees. Income from country spirit was the highest in 1889 but later on it slowly declined. From 1890 to 1895, it averaged about Rs 36,000, but in 1895 it suddenly decreased to Rs 14,360, due to famine. However, it rapidly recovered and rose to Rs 69,100 in 1900 and in 1902 it was nearly doubled.

The U. P. Excise Act, 1910, was enforced in the district in the same year. It regulated the movement, manufacture, sale, export and possession of intoxicating liquors and drugs and the collection of excise revenue derived from duties, taxes and fines.

For purposes of excise administration, the district falls in the range of the assistant excise commissioner, Lucknow. One of the deputy collectors posted in the district works as the district excise officer. The district is divided into three excise circles, circle I comprising parganas Bangar and Gopamau of the Hardoi tahsil and pargana Bilgram of tahsil Bilgram; circle II comprising tahsil Shahabad, pargana Sandi of Bilgram tahsil and some part of Hardoi tahsil; and circle III including the remaining part of tahsil Sandila and the pargana of Mallanwan and Kachhandao of tahsil Bilgram.

Liquor—Liquor is supplied to the district by the Carew and Company, Shahjahanpur, under the contract supply system. The supplies are made through the bonded warehouses located at Hardoi and Sandila. The price of plain liquor is 34 paise per bulk litre and that of the spiced variety 94 paise per bulk litre. There are 51 liquor shops in the district.

The consumption of country liquor from 1961-62 to 1969-70 has been as under :

Year	Country spirit (in litres)					
	Circle I		Circle II		Circle III	
	Spiced	Plain	Spiced	Plain	Spiced	Plain
1961-62 ..	7,590	45,223	4,395	32,668	856	8,641
1962-63 ..	7,854	43,605	4,235	31,270	3,546	33,320
1963-64 ..	9,708	45,725	4,710	33,340	3,552	37,120
1964-65 ..	10,320	59,720	7,752	42,765	4,214	45,815
1965-66 ..	15,732	83,215	12,840	62,020	5,838	71,150
1966-67 ..	17,002	1,34,448	16,194	79,069	6,492	99,040
1967-68 ..	24,080	1,26,192	13,950	94,450	6,749	1,21,792
1968-69 ..	15,743	1,33,367	10,433	96,933	7,271	1,07,849
1969-70 ..	18,793	1,18,113	12,650	89,441	9,441	95,473

Opium—Opium is consumed by addicts and is also used for medicinal purposes. In the past it was also smoked in the forms called *chandu* and *madak* but now smoking of opium is an offence punishable under the U. P. Opium Smoking Act, 1934. The open sale of opium has been prohibited in the State since April, 1959. Its sale was permissible only to those who held a certificate from the civil surgeon of the district. In 1970, there was no registered addict in the district.

Hemp Drugs—Hemp drugs known as charas, ganja and bhang constituted items of excise revenue in the past. The consumption of charas was however, stopped in 1943-44 and of ganja in 1948. Licenses to open bhang shops are auctioned. In 1970, there were 51 shops licensed to sell bhang in the district. Of these 18 were in tahsil Hardoi, 16 in tahsil Sandila, 9 in tahsil Shahabad and 8 in tahsil Bilgram.

The following statement shows the consumption of bhang in the district from 1961-62 to 1969-70 :

Year	Consumption of bhang in kg.		
	Circle I	Circle II	Circle III
1961-62 ..	6,726	6,303	7,434
1962-63 ..	6,594	5,289	5,985
1963-64 ..	6,365	5,295	5,991
1964-65 ..	6,535	5,585	6,507
1965-66 ..	7,305	5,875	6,651
1966-67 ..	6,735	5,770	7,162
1967-68 ..	5,606	3,883	5,703
1968-69 ..	5,706	3,893	5,709
1969-70 ..	5,761	3,918	5,206

Excise Revenue—The excise revenue from 1961-62 to 1968-69 has been given in the following statement :

Year	Amount (in rupees)			
	Country spirit	Foreign liquor	Hamp drugs	Tari
1961-62	7,49,364	785	1,89,266	93,627
1962-63	7,34,880	2,794	1,74,882	88,722
1963-64	7,43,377	3,226	1,76,154	94,510
1964-65	9,42,031	7,537	1,66,930	97,299
1965-66	13,66,453	4,720	1,82,643	99,259
1966-67	18,16,307	5,193	1,77,523	1,10,036
1967-68	23,14,161	4,071	1,84,210	1,20,584
1968-69	24,78,085	4,267	1,83,183	1,36,96

Sales Tax

Sales tax is levied under the U. P. Sales Tax Act, 1948, and also under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1957. The former has been amended from time to time to make certain changes in the limits of taxable turnover. Cloth, sugar and tobacco have been exempted from taxation since July 1, 1958. For purposes of administration of this Act, a sales tax officer has been appointed at Hardoi.

The number of assessees and the amount of tax collected in respect of important commodities in 1969-70 are given in the following statement :

Commodity	Number of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)
Food-grains and oil-seeds	175	3,70,963
Bricks	45	2,70,13 ⁴
Kirana	107	2,44,53 ¹
Ornaments	45	75,306
Cloth (garments)	226	42,181
General merchandise	37	40,840
Brassware	17	26,378
Iron and steel	24	20,352
Sweet-meat	31	15,241
Exciseable goods	35	14,884

The following statement shows total amount of tax collected in the district from 1965-66 to 1969-70 :

Year	Amount (in rupees)
1965-66	16,15,565
1966-67	23,71,812
1967-68	27,06,267
1968-69	22,51,069
1969-70	22,93,400

Entertainment Tax

Entertainment tax in the district is realised from cinemas, circuses, *nautankis* (indigenous open-air theatrical performances), etc. The deputy commissioner is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the U. P. Entertainment and Betting Tax Act, 1937, in the district. He has appointed a deputy collector as entertainment tax officer. An entertainment tax inspector has also been provided in the district. The following statement shows the amount of tax collected between the years 1965-66 and 1969-70 in district :

Year	Amount (in rupees)
1965-66	1,04,340
1966-67	1,34,751
1967-68	1,60,301
1968-69	2,23,190
1969-70	2,32,709

Stamps

Under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, stamps are classified as judicial and non-judicial. The former are affixed where court fee is to be paid and the latter on bills of exchange, receipts involving a sum of Rs 20 or more and documents in respect of which stamp duty is payable. Income from this source also includes fines and penalties realised under the Act.

The receipts under this head during the five years ending with 1968-69 were as follows :

Year	Sale (in rupees)	
	Judicial	Non-Judicial
1964-65	2,97,063	2,29,192
1965-66	3,67,112	3,06,667
1966-67	5,26,358	3,75,089
1967-68	4,61,264	4,10,872
1968-69	4,14,009	5,21,763

Registration

Documents such as instruments of gifts, sale or lease of immovable property, instruments relating to shares in a joint-stock company and wills have to be registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1908. The district judge is also the district registrar. Registration is done at the headquarters of each tahsil where a sub-registrar has been provided for the purpose.

Tax on Motor Vehicles

The motor vehicles in the district are taxed under the U. P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1935 (Act V of 1935), and the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Act IV of 1939). The regional transport officer, Lucknow region, with headquarters at Lucknow, is in charge of the work in this district also. In 1968-69, a sum of Rs 64,51,882 was collected as road tax under the U. P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1935, and Rs 5,92,451 as fees under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, in the whole region.

Under the provisions of the U. P. Motor Gadi (Yatri-kar) Adhiniyam, 1962, tax was imposed on passengers travelling in public or private motor vehicles plying on hire. In 1968-69, a sum of Rs 18,49,055 was collected in the whole region.

The Motor Gadi (Mal-kar) Adhiniyam, 1964, provided for the levy of a tax on goods carried by motor vehicles and in 1968-69 a sum of Rs 28,05,979 was collected in the region from this source. The figures for this district are not available separately.

Income-tax

This is one of the most important of the Central Government taxes. For purposes of collection of the tax, an income-tax officer, assisted by an inspector, was posted in the district in 1968 when an office of the department was established there.

The following statement shows the number of assesseees and the amount collected from them as income-tax since the establishment of the income-tax office in the district :

Year	Number of assesseees	Amount of tax (in thousand rupees)
1968-69	1,212	709
1969-70	1,245	1,100

The taxes imposed under the provisions of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957, and the Gift-tax Act, 1958, are also collected by the income-tax department. The following statement gives the numbers of assesseees and the amounts

of wealth tax and gift-tax collected in the district between the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 :

Year	Wealth tax		Gift-tax	
	Number of assesses	Amount of tax (in thousand Rs.)	Number of assesses	Amount of tax (in thousand Rs.)
1968-69	27	5	3	1
1969-70	16	3	6	1

Estate Duty Estate duty is levied, under the provisions of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, on the property left by a deceased person. District Hardoi falls under the estate duty circle, Lucknow, which is under the charge of an assistant controller.

The following statement shows the number of assesseees and amount of estate duty collected from them between 1965-66 and 1969-70 in the district :

Year	Number of assesseees	Amount of estate duty (in rupees)
1965-66	2	200
1966-67	3	522
1967-68	3	3,637
1968-69	1	163
1969-70	4	17,438

Central Excise

For purposes of central excise, the district falls under the jurisdiction of the superintendent central excise Shahjahanpur, and functions under the administrative control of an assistant collector of central excise Sitapur, and the collector of central excise Allahabad. The district is divided into three ranges, Hardoi, Bilgram and Shahabad. Three inspectors are posted in the district to look after the work.

The following statement shows the amount of central excise duty levied on the various commodities and realised during the years 1966-67 to 1970-71 :

Commodity	Revenue (in Rs)				
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Sugar	60,68,639	30,40,709	27,35,607	62,26,968	98,20,195
Tobacco	1,89,852	2,38,960	2,37,690	2,78,321	2,49,925
Internal combustion engines	16,012	11,850	10,439	18,181	14,060
Cotton fabrics (powerlooms)	812	1,300	1,625	2,600	2,232

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

LAW AND ORDER

Hardoi at one time had been notorious for murders, and even about the beginning of the present century the average number of offences falling under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code exceeded 20 annually. Suicides were also many, sometimes their number exceeding that of any other district of the State. Dacoity occurred spasmodically. The most criminal part of the district was the Shahabad tahsil, which is wedged in between the four districts of Sitapur, Kheri, Shahjahanpur and Farrukhabad, so that there was less co-operation between the police here than elsewhere. The numerous patches of dhak jungle, some of which covered a considerable area and extended into the adjoining districts, facilitated the movement of criminals and afforded them shelter. Cattle theft was practically restricted to that the portion lying to the west of the Garra river, but was not carried on to a great extent. The principal offenders were Abirs and wandering gangs of Banjaras who usually conveyed the stolen cattle into the Shahjahanpur and Farrukhabad districts. The bulk of crime consisted of petty thefts and house-breaking.

Wandering tribes, chiefly Haburas, were responsible for much petty pilfering, while from time to time they were suspended of robbery and more serious forms of crime. The Barwars, who usually described themselves by other names such as Kisan, Thakur or Kalwar, were, by and large, perhaps the greatest criminals of the district, the average number of convictions per man being four on record. Barwars rarely brought any stolen property with them on return from their depredations, but freely used the post-office for remitting the proceeds of their ill-gotten gains by money-orders of currency notes. Almost all their transactions were carried out through the post-office at Bawan, a large village in the Hardoi police circle, round which the villages in which the Barwars resided were grouped.

The statistics of important offences committed in the district between 1901 and 1969 are given in the statement below :

Offences	Number of persons convicted in							
	1901	1912	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1969
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Against public tranquillity	79	71	12	233	—	—	—	14
Affecting life	35	31	9	38	23	7	19	28
Grievous hurt	42	22	34	116	12	23	38	18
Rape	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—

(contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cattle theft	..	11	33	29	41	68	50	54	13
Criminal force and assault	..	35	29	21	24	—	—	—	5
Theft	..	192	170	129	101	87	99	103	45
Robbery and dacoity	..	—	31	9	13	19	9	19	—
Receiving stolen property	..	56	42	14	19	—	—	—	—
Criminal trespass	..	117	121	145	98	—	—	—	—

Organisation of Police

In 1860, there were ten police circles in the district which were located at each of the tahsil headquarters and at Mallanwan, Kachhauna, Beniganj, Tadiaon, Pihani, and Naktaura in pargana Barwan. About the beginning of the present century, the district was divided into fifteen police circles. The circles did not coincide with the revenue subdivisions, and none of the four tahsils was self-contained in this respect. Thus in tahsil Hardoi there were police stations at Hardoi, Tadiaon, Baghauli and Behta Gokul; in tahsil Bilgram at Bilgram, Sandi, Harpalpur and Mallanwan; in tahsil Sandila at Sandila, Ghausganj, Atrauli, and Beniganj, and in tahsil Shahabad at Shahabad, Pali, and Pihani. The district police organisation was in the charge of a superintendent of police who was assisted by a reserve inspector and a visiting inspector. The regular police force in 1903 consisted of 47 subinspectors, 49 head constables and 336 constables including 122 officers and constables of the armed police. In addition, there were the municipal police force of Hardoi, Sandila, Shahabad, and the notified areas of Sandi and Pihani, consisting of nine *dafadars* and 112 constables, and the town police in the town of Bilgram, Pali, Mallanwan and Madhoganj, comprising five *dafadars* and 58 constables. In 1909, the police force was reorganised and the total strength of the regular police was raised to 577, the number of armed police to 135 and that of visiting inspectors to two. A deputy superintendent was also posted in the district to assist the superintendent of police. The municipal police force was provincialized and merged into the regular force. In 1921, the regular police force consisted of two circle inspectors, 34 subinspectors, 23 head constables and 279 constables. The town police was abolished. The strength of the police force remained almost the same in 1932, but the post of the deputy superintendent of police was abolished.

At present the district is included in the police range, Lucknow, under the charge of a deputy inspector general of police, with headquarters at Lucknow. He directs and controls the superintendents of police and co-ordinates police activities in his range. The district police is divided into three broad divisions—the civil police, the armed police and the prosecution unit.

Civil Police—The police force of the district is under the control of ■ superintendent of police who is assisted by four deputy superintendents. The force of the district consists of about 700 policemen.

For the maintenance of law and order the district has been divided into four police circles each under the charge of a deputy superintendent of police.

The following statement gives the description of the police circles and the names of police-stations and police out-posts under them :

Police Circle	Police-stations	Out-posts
Circle I	.. Sandila	Sandila
	Beniganj	Korokalan
	Tadiaon	Gopamau
	Baghauli	Kachhauna
	Atrauli	
Circle II	.. Shahabad	Jama Masjid
		Sardarganj
	Pali	Pali
		Pachdeora
		Sewai pur
	Pihani	Sewaijpur
		Pihani
Circle III		Jahanikhera
	Bohta Gokul	..
	Bilgram	Bilgram
		Madhoganj
	Mallanwan	Mallanwan
		Kursath
	Sandi	Sandi
Circle IV		Arwal
	Harpalpur	Mandar
	Qasimpur	Ghausganj
	.. Kotwail	Sadar
		Railwayganj

The police-station at the district headquarters, called the Kotwail, is under the charge of a circle inspector, assisted by seven subinspectors, two head constables and 18 constables. The remaining police-stations, all in the rural area, are each staffed by two to four subinspectors, assisted by a head constable and from 16 to 19 constables.

Armed Police—The armed police-force of the district is stationed at the reserve police lines. In April, 1971, it consisted of an inspector and about 220 policemen. The services of the armed police are utilised for escorting prisoners, guarding government property and treasure and government treasuries, patrolling, and combating dacoits.

Prosecution Unit

In April, 1971, the prosecution staff was comprised of a public prosecutor and nine assistant public prosecutors. The main function of the prosecution unit is the presentation of police cases in the criminal courts of the district.

Village Police—The institution of village chowkidars, who form the lowest rung of the police organisation, may be traced to ancient times when each village had its own chowkidar to assist the village headman in maintaining law and order and guarding crops and property. He was then the servant of the village community and was remunerated by the cultivators with a share of their produce and about Rs 22 a year in cash, but even this pittance was paid irregularly. Under the North-Western Provinces Village and Road Police Act, 1873, the district magistrate was made the appointing and dismissing authority of the village chowkidar. The actual control and supervision over them, however, rested with the superintendent of police, an arrangement that still continues. They are now attached to the police-stations and paid a monthly salary of Rs 10 by the government. Their main duty is to report the occurrence of important crimes and other incidents in their areas. They also act as process-servers for the *nyaya* panchayats for which they are paid separately. The number of chowkidars in the district was 1,118 in 1970.

Pradeshīya Vikas Dal

This is a voluntary organisation, set up in the district in 1948 to mobilize rural man power, carry out youth welfare activities in the rural areas and organise villagers for self-defence. The paid staff consists of a district organiser and 15 block organisers, the unpaid staff comprising of 191 *halqa sardars* (circle leaders), 1,481 *dalpatis* (group leaders), 4,443 *tolī-nayaks* (section leaders), and 44,430 *rakshaks* (guards). Members of the organisation are sometimes called for duty in fairs and are required to guard and patrol vulnerable points during emergencies.

Village Defence Societies

The village defence societies are purely non-official organisations, set up to foster a spirit of self-defence in the residents of the rural areas against criminals, particularly dacoits and thieves.

Government Railway Police

There is a railway police-station at Hardoi and an out-post under it at Balamau, the staff of the former comprising of a subinspector, two head constables and 12 constables and that of the latter a subinspector, a head constable and eight constables. The main duties of the staff are maintenance of law and order and controlling crime within the railway precincts. The police-station functions under the superintendent of police, railway, Lucknow section, with headquarters at Lucknow.

Jails and Lock-ups

District Jail—The first jail was built in about 1860 at Hardoi on the north side of the road leading from the courts to the railway station and was placed under the charge of the civil surgeon of the district. It was far too small, having been originally designed as a lock-up for under trials. There was no hospital and the jail was not considered secure. A few improvements were effected, but the building was eventually condemned and a new jail was erected in 1871, remodelled in 1879 and strengthened by the addition of inner walls.

The district jail is under the charge of a whole-time superintendent. He is assisted by a jailor, a deputy jailor and four assistant jailors. The jail hospital is looked after by a whole-time doctor, called the assistant medical officer, the civil surgeon of the district being the medical officer who visits the jail hospital thrice a week. The inspector general of prisons, U. P., who has his headquarters at Lucknow is the head of department for all matters relating to the administration of the jail.

The district jail has accommodation for 466 prisoners, their daily average population since 1965 being as follows :

Year					Convicts	Under trial prisoners
1965	..	..	..	..	177.6	476.6
1966	..	..	..	..	190.7	316.5
1967	..	..	..	..	167.5	341.2
1968	..	..	..	..	178.0	402.0
1969	..	..	..	..	148.0	394.0

The main industries in which the inmates of the jail are gainfully employed are making of durry, *niwar* (thick wide cotton tape used as webbing for beds, etc.), and *moonj* mats.

Welfare of Prisoners—Prisoners and under trials were formerly divided into three categories 'A', 'B', and 'C' but since 1948 they are classified only as 'superior' or 'ordinary' prisoners.

The basic treatment of prisoners and undertrials on humane lines has improved considerably after Independence. They now get regular wages for the work they do in jail, apart from an allowance from relatives for personal needs, they are encouraged to learn the three 'R's, and take part in constructive activities, and are provided with newspapers, books and periodicals from the jail library, and allowed facilities for recreation, such as taking part in indoor and outdoor games, dramatic and musical performances and religious discourses.

Revising Board

For periodical review of cases of all the convicts, sentenced to terms of imprisonment of three years or more the district jail is governed by the revising board appointed for the district jail at Lucknow.

Official Visitors—The ex officio visitors of the jail are the director of medical and public health services, U. P., the commissioner of the Division, the district and sessions judge, and the district magistrate, Hardoi.

Non-official Visitors—The State Government appoints non-official visitors of the jail from amongst prominent citizens of the district, who are authorized to write inspection notes in their own hand. Their term of office is usually two years and their number is 16.

All the local members of the State and Central legislatures, all members of the standing committee of the State legislature on jails, the Chairman of the central committee of the Uttar Pradeshiya Apradh Nirodhak Samiti, and of the municipal board, Hardoi, and the Adhyaksh, Zila Parishad, are the non-official visitors of the jail. They constitute the board of visitors, which visits the jail twice a year, on dates fixed by the superintendent of the jail, in consultation with the president and members of the board, the president being the district and sessions judge, Hardoi.

Lock-ups

A lock-up is located in the premises of the collectorate and another in that of the sessions courts for the custody of prisoners brought from the jail to courts to attend the hearing of their cases, and persons sentenced to imprisonment by courts before they are taken to the district jail at the end of the day. The former has accommodation for 45 men and 15 women and the latter for 15 men only. They are supervised by the public prosecutor and are under the control of the district magistrate. At each police-station also, there is a lock-up under the charge of the station officer concerned and has accommodation for about five persons.

At the headquarters of each tahsil also, there is a revenue lock-up, usually a small room, to detain persons arrested for non-payment of government dues under the revenue law. Such defaulters may be detained for a maximum period of 14 days at a time.

Probation

The probation scheme was introduced in the district in 1959, under the U. P. First Offenders Probation Act, 1938 (U. P. Act VI of 1938). A probation officer has been posted in the district. He is under the administrative control of the Nideshak, Harijan and Samaj Kalyan, U. P., and of the district magistrate in his day to day work. He

supervises the activities and conduct of those released on probation, ensures that they observe the conditions of the bonds executed by them, makes reports to the courts concerned about them, and, in general, assists and befriends them trying if necessary to find suitable jobs for them. The Act provides for the release on probation of first offenders under the age of 24 years. In 1968, only five juveniles were dealt with by the probation officer, the number of domiciliary visits paid by him being 19.

JUSTICE

Early History

Soon after the annexation of Avadh, the British reorganised the entire administrative machinery including that of judiciary in this region. Accordingly, authority was concentrated in the hands of the commissioner and the deputy commissioner, in revenue, police, magisterial and judicial matters. The commissioner of the Division was, therefore, invested with the powers of the chief revenue authority, the superintendent of police and the sessions court. He could try all sessions cases and pass sentences than those of death and transportation. The deputy commissioner was the head of the magistracy and the officers under him the assistant and the extra assistant commissioners exercised powers of magistrates, revenue courts and civil courts in suits of specified valuations. The tahsildars also exercised powers of a second class magistrate, a revenue court and a *munsif*. The judicial commissioner was the highest court in criminal cases and civil suits. He not only heard appeals from the orders of the commissioner sitting as sessions courts, but also tried criminal cases in which the commissioner considered that sentence of death or transportation was called for. The death sentence required confirmation by the chief commissioner of Avadh before it could be carried into effect.

The courts in Avadh were reorganised in 1871, under the Oudh Civil Courts Act, but it was not till 1879 that the civil courts were separated from those of the magistrates and revenue officers, whose powers to try civil suits were withdrawn. Regular courts of *munsifs*, subordinate judges, the district judge, and the judicial commissioner, the last having the powers of a high court, were established. The judicial commissioner's court was raised to the status of a chief court for Avadh in 1925, under the Oudh Courts Act, 1925 (U. P. Act IV of 1925).

Civil Justice

About 1900, the district judge of Hardoi was assisted by a subordinate judge at Hardoi and two *munsifs* for Bilgram and Shahabad. There was also a honorary *munsif* at Sandila. In 1915, there were four *munsifs*, one each for the four subdivisions of the district. The *munsifs* of Hardoi and Sandila were stationed at Hardoi and those of Shahabad and Bilgram held

court at their respective tahsil headquarters. Benches of honorary *munsifs* also started functioning at Hardoi and Sandi. In 1937, due to decrease in work, the courts of two *munsifs* were abolished and the district was divided for purposes of jurisdiction between *munsif* (east) and *munsif* (west).

At present the permanent civil courts in the district are those of the district judge, civil judge, *munsif* (east) and *munsif* (west). There are two temporary courts of civil and sessions judge and one court of civil and assistant sessions judge. The *munsif* (east) and *munsif* (west) dispose of regular civil suits up to a valuation of Rs 5,000 and Rs 2,000, respectively ; the former may also dispose of cases of the court of small causes up to a valuation of Rs 250. The district judge, who is the head of the judiciary in the district, and the civil and sessions judges, have unlimited original pecuniary jurisdiction in civil cases, appellate and revisional jurisdiction in criminal cases powers of hearing revision in cases tried by the small causes court, and jurisdiction conferred upon them by various other Acts and statutes.

The territorial jurisdiction of the judges extends to the whole of the district, that of *munsif* (east) to tahsils Bilgram and Sandila and that of *munsif* (west) to tahsils Shahabad and Hardoi.

The position of case work in the civil courts in the year 1969 was as follows :

Cases	Number
Pending at the beginning of the year	1,167
Instituted during the year	830
Disposed of during the year	709
Pending at the end of the year	1,288

In the same year the number of suits instituted, involving immovable property was 321, concerning money and movable property 372, relating to matrimony 12, and concerning mortgage (including cancellation of sale deeds) 25, besides 100 declaratory suits.

The numbers of suits instituted in 1969, according to valuation, were as follows :

Valuation	Number of suits
Not exceeding Rs. 100	108
Exceeding Rs. 100 but not Rs. 1,000	561
Exceeding Rs. 1,000 but not Rs. 5,000	131
Exceeding Rs. 5,000 but not Rs. 10,000	23
Exceeding Rs. 10,000 but not Rs. 20,000	—
Exceeding Rs. 20,000	7

Total valuation of the suits so instituted was Rs 7,16,428.

The details of the modes of disposal of suits in the year 1769 were as follows :

Manner of disposal	Number of suits
Disposed of after trial	325
Dismissed in default	118
Otherwise decided without trial	107
Decreed <i>ex parte</i>	82
On admission of claims	17
Settled by compromise	148
On reference to arbitration	2
Total .	709

The position of appeals instituted and disposed of in the year 1969 was as follows :

Nature of appeals	Instituted	Disposed
Regular civil appeals	84	69
Miscellaneous civil appeals	30	19
Miscellaneous rent appeals	12	—

Criminal Justice

About the beginning of the present century, there were in the district four magistrates of the first class, besides the district magistrate. There were also four tahsildars who exercised third class magisterial powers within their tahsils. In addition, there were benches of honorary magistrates for the trial of petty cases in the municipalities of Hardoi, Sandila and Shahabad, exercising second or third class magisterial powers. In 1903, outside the municipalities, there were five other honorary magistrates. Another bench of honorary magistrates was established in the notified area of Sandi, in 1910. In 1934, there were 11 honorary magistrates, of whom six exercised first class magisterial powers. The district then fell within the jurisdiction of the Oudh Chief Court at Lucknow but after the amalgamation of the chief court with the high court at Allahabad, it came under the concurrent jurisdiction of the high court at Allahabad and its bench at Lucknow.

At present the district and sessions judge, who constitutes the chief criminal court of the district, is assisted by an assistant sessions judge. Owing to heavy institution of criminal cases, a court of temporary sessions judge and a court of movable sessions judge also function.

The additional district magistrate (judicial), the judicial officer (Sandila), and the judicial officer (Hardoi) has been directly placed under the district and sessions judge, Hardoi. They exclusively try all cases under the Indian Penal Code. The *munsifs* have also been invested with magisterial powers of the first class, and try criminal cases transferred to their courts.

Some details of the criminal case work during 1968 and 1969 in the sessions courts are as under :

CASES INSTITUTED

Nature of offence	Number of cases committed	
	1968	1969
Affecting life	177	111
Kidnapping and forcible abduction	8	..
Hurt	22	13
Rape	12	12
Unnatural offences	2	2
Robbery and dacoity	58	62
Other cases	18	21

PERSONS TRIED AND SENTENCED

Persons tried/sentenced	1968	1969
Tried	943	615
Sentenced to :		
Death	12	7
Life imprisonment	35	50
Rigorous imprisonment	149	57
Simple imprisonment	—	—
Fined only	2	—
Other punishments	60	41

The other courts concerned with criminal administration in the district, are those of the district magistrate, the four subdivisional magistrates and the tahsildars of tahsils Hardoi, Sandila, Shahabad and Bilgram.

Some statistics of cases in these courts and persons involved in them are as follows :

Nature of cases	1968		1969	
	Number of cases	Persons involved	Number of cases	Persons involved
Under Cr. P. C.	1,953	8,553	1,698	6,891
Under Special and Local Acts	3,861	4,775	2,804	3,605
Total	5,814	13,328	4,502	10,496

SENTENCES AWARDED

Sentences	1968	1969
Rigorous imprisonment	295	307
Simple imprisonment	28	6
Fined only	2118	1,556

In the district the position regarding cognizable crimes under the I. P. C. and the Special Acts in the years 1967 to 1969 was as follows :

COGNIZABLE CRIMES

Year	Cases reported to police	Cases investigated	Cases sent to courts	Cases pending in courts at beginning of year	Cases disposed of		
					Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Compounded
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1967	25,624	2,300	1,627	172	292	315	80
	811	868	1,076	57	465	91	2
1968	2,224	1,926	1,620	188	357	309	36
	1,117	1,201	1,599	88	731	76	16
1969	25,629	2,456	1,769	337	236	202	36
	868	944	1,607	75	698	174	1

N.B. The numerator represents number of offences under the I. P. C. the denominator that of offences under Special Acts

The numbers of cases of non-cognizable crimes tried in courts and of such of them as ended in conviction were 1,122 and 335, respectively, in 1968, and 1,067 and 189, respectively, in 1969.

The numbers of cases relating to important crimes like murder, dacoity, robbery, etc. with details of convictions and acquittals in the years from 1967 to 1969, were as given in the following statement :

Crime	1967	1968	1969
1	2	3	4
Murder			
Reported	80	80	93
Convicted	25	19	7
Acquitted	37	26	—
Dacoity			
Reported	35	29	66
Convicted	10	3	—
Acquitted	22	10	12
Robbery			
Reported	36	39	52
Convicted	18	17	23
Acquitted	6	1	—

(Contd.)

1					2	3	4
Riot							
Reported	..	..	..	..	97	106	135
Convicted	..	..	..	..	53	53	75
Acquitted	..	..	..	..	22	12	—
Theft							
Reported	..	..	..	..	892	727	841
Convicted	..	..	..	..	258	176	180
Acquitted	..	..	..	..	—	46	8
House-breaking							
Reported	..	..	..	..	572	380	496
Convicted	..	..	..	..	64	24	6
Acquitted	..	..	..	..	55	17	4
Kidnapping							
Reported	..	..	..	..	42	23	44
Convicted	..	..	..	..	5	4	2
Acquitted	..	..	..	..	7	—	1
Rape and unnatural offences							
Reported	..	..	..	..	17	—	14
Convicted	..	..	..	..	2	—	3
Acquitted	..	..	..	..	2	—	—

Separation of Executive from Judiciary

As a further step towards separation of the judiciary from the executive at the magisterial level, the additional district magistrate (judicial) and the judicial magistrates working under him were transferred to the control of the district and sessions judge, Hardoi, with effect from October 2, 1967. The try cases under the Indian Penal Code. The judicial magistrates can now be utilised for law and order duties by the district magistrate only in an emergency and with the prior approval of the district and sessions judge. For such occasions, however, all deputy collectors, and I. A. S. officers posted in the district outside the regular line, and tahsildars have been invested with first class magisterial powers and all *naib* tahsildars with second class powers, in order that they may be utilised for the maintenance of law and order. They are not entrusted with case work involving the use of enhanced or newly given magisterial powers.

Nyaya Panchayats

Panchayati *adalats*, now called *nyaya* panchayats, were established in the district in 1949 under the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, to entrust the village people with the adjudication of petty offences and certain civil disputes locally. The jurisdiction of a *nyaya* panchayat usually extends over an area of five to ten Gaon Sabhas, depending on the population of the constituent villages. The total number of *nyaya* panchayats in the district was 188 in 1949. It was 191 in 1961, tahsil Hardoi having 51, tahsil Shahabad 49, tahsil Sandila 44 and tahsil Bilgram 47. There has been no change in the number since then.

The *panchs* of the *nyaya* panchayats are nominated from amongst the elected *panchs* of the *gaon* panchayats by the district magistrate with the assistance of an advisory body. The *panchs* elect from amongst

themselves the *sarpanch*, that is, the presiding officer, and a *sahayak* (asistant) *sarpanch*.

The *panchs* are honorary workers and hold office for a period of five years. Their term of office can be extended by a year by the State Government. The cases are heard by benches, consisting of five *panchs* each, and constituted by the *sarpanch*. The presence of at least three *panchs*, including the *sarpanch*, at each hearing, is essential.

The *nyaya* panchayats are empowered to try cases under the Acts or specific section thereof as given below :

(a) Sections

140	277	323	374	430	509
160	283	334	379*	431	510
172	285	341	403*	447	
174	289	352	411*	448	
179	290	357	426	504	
269	294	358	428	506	

of Indian Penal Code.

*Involving property not exceeding an amount of Rs.50 value

(b) Sections 24 and 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871

(c) Subsection 1 of section 10 of the U. P. District Board Primary Education Act, 1926

(d) Sections 3, 4, 7 and 13 of the Public Gambling Act, 1867 as amended for Uttar Pradesh.

The *nyaya* panchayats also try civil suits of valuation up to Rs 500 and revenue cases if the parties concerned agree in writing to such a course. They are not authorised to award sentences of imprisonment and can impose fines only up to a hundred rupees. Revision applications against their decisions in civil, criminal and revenue cases lie, respectively, to the *munsif*, the subdivisional magistrate and the subdivisional officer concerned.

The number of cases instituted in the *nyaya* panchayats and disposed of by them during the years 1965 to 1969 were as follows :

Year	Cases pending at beginning of the year	Cases instituted during the year	Cases disposed of
1965	174	1,849	1,875
1966	143	1,059	1,148
1967	59	745	706
1968	98	792	818
1969	72	526	523

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Departments of the State Government which deal with general administration, revenue administration and law and order and justice in the district have already been described in the preceding chapters. In what follows, the organisational set-up of agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operative, education, forest, industries and public works departments at the district level has been briefly discussed.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

The district falls within the jurisdiction of the deputy director of agriculture, Lucknow region, Lucknow. A district agriculture officer is in charge of the agricultural programmes under the Five-year Plans. His assistants include an additional district agriculture officer, two agriculture inspectors (supplies), a senior mechanical assistant, a senior horticulture inspector, and a senior potato development inspector. The additional district agriculture officer is responsible for supplies of seeds and fertilizers. There are 19 assistant agriculture inspectors, one for each of the 19 seed stores and six to look after the package programme. The senior mechanical assistant, assisted by a field mechanic, gives guidance to extension workers and cultivators regarding use of agricultural implements and machinery. He also looks after their repairs. The senior horticulture inspector and district horticulture inspector supervise and encourage horticulture in the district. For plant protection work, there are, besides a senior plant protection assistant, three junior plant protection assistants and 13 plant protection supervisors. There is a plant protection centre in the district at Hardoi.

An agriculture officer (ground-nut) looks after the scheme for increasing production of ground-nut. He is assisted by two oil-seed inspectors and 28 assistant agriculture inspectors (ground-nut).

A tahsildar (agriculture) assists the district agriculture officer in looking after the work of *tagavi* loans advanced for agricultural purposes.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

The work of animal husbandry in the district is looked after by a district live-stock officer who is responsible for improvement in breeds of cattle and poultry, prevention and treatment of their diseases and control of epidemics among them. He is assisted by 23 veterinary assistant surgeons and two assistant development officers (animal husbandry), who manage the 25 veterinary hospitals in the district. A veterinary officer is in charge of an artificial insemination centre at Hardoi. There are also

56 stockmen posted in the district who look after first aid dispensaries and artificial insemination centres.

The district live-stock officer works under the direct supervision of the deputy director of animal husbandry, Lucknow circle, Lucknow, for the technical side of his work. Locally, he works under the additional district magistrate (planning).

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

The assistant registrar co-operative societies, who has his headquarters at Hardoi, is responsible for the co-operative movement in the district. He exercises control over the co-operative staff and institutions and is assisted by an additional district co-operative officer, a senior farming inspector who looks after schemes of farming, and a senior returns inspector in charge of statistical work. The other members of his staff are four co-operative inspectors, and 15 assistant development officers (co-operatives) for the development blocks.

The assistant registrar works under the deputy registrar, co-operative societies, Lucknow region, Lucknow.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The organisational set-up of the education department of the district level is under the jurisdiction of a deputy director of education and a regional inspector of girls' schools (for boy's and girls' education respectively) both of whom have their headquarters at Lucknow. The district inspector of schools is responsible for the supervision, control and inspection of educational institutions up to the higher secondary stage in the district. He is assisted by a deputy inspector of schools, who is mainly responsible for the inspection of all primary and junior high schools for boys, and the proper utilization of government grants received by the Zila Parishad pertaining to both boys' and girls' schools under its jurisdiction. He also functions as Shiksha Adhikari for the Zila Parishad and is assisted by 19 sub-deputy inspectors of schools. A deputy inspectress of girls' schools is responsible for the primary and junior high schools for girls. She is assisted by four assistant inspectresses of girls' schools.

An assistant inspector of Sanskrit *pathshalas* (schools), and a deputy inspector of Urdu medium schools, are in charge of their respective institutions.

For organising the Pradeshik Shiksha Dal in the State there is a director of military education with his headquarters at Lucknow. The district is in the charge of an assistant commandant who works under the general supervision of the district inspector of schools. A unit of the National Cadet Corps known as the 49 U. P. Battalion, Hardoi functions under him.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

The district falls in the Avadh forest division, under the divisional forest officer, Lucknow, and is included in the Sitapur range, under the charge of a range officer at Sitapur. The district is covered by three forest sections, each under the control of a forester, the Hardoi section comprising five beats, the Sandila section three and the Bilgram section two beats. The beats are controlled by forest guards.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

The district forms part of the central zone of the industries department, U. P., the zonal office being located at Lucknow, under the charge of a joint director of industries. In 1956, a district industries officer was posted to guide and assist industrial units in the private and co-operative sectors in the district. In 1967-68, the post of the district industries officer was abolished and a deputy collector in addition to his regular duties, was made in charge of the work relating to industries. He is assisted by an industries inspector at Hardoi and a powerloom inspector at Sandila.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The district falls in the Hardoi provincial division under an executive engineer with headquarters at Hardoi. It forms part of the third circle of the public works department, U. P., under a superintending engineer with headquarters at Bareilly. The executive engineer is assisted by four assistant engineers, all at the district headquarters.

The department is responsible for the construction and maintenance of all government buildings, bridges, culverts and roads. The electrical and mechanical works are executed by the electrical and mechanical division of the public works department located at Bareilly.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Local self-government, as we understand it today, is the product of the British rule and was introduced with the purpose of entrusting civic responsibility to Indians. No information regarding municipal arrangements is available prior to 1871 as a fire in the Allahabad Secretariat in 1867 destroyed all records.

Sandila, Hardoi and Shahabad are among the oldest municipalities of the State, being constituted in 1868, 1871 and 1872 respectively. The Punjab Municipal Act, 1867 (Act XV of 1867) and the North-Western Provinces Municipal Improvements Act, 1868 (Act VI of 1868), were applicable to these local bodies till the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873 (Act XV of 1873), was passed. In the year 1877, the municipalities of Bilgram, Mallanwan, Pihani and Sandi were added. The Act of 1873 was superseded by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1883, which provided that the number of nominated members in the municipalities should not exceed one-fourth of the total membership and that the rest of the members should be elected. The term of the municipalities was fixed at three years. The administering body hitherto known as the municipal committee was named as the municipal board since 1884. Later enactments like the N. W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1900 and the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916), as amended from time to time, have gradually but systematically, reduced and finally abolished, the number of official and nominated members in the municipal boards and introduced important changes in their constitution, composition, powers and functions. Last municipal elections were held in June-July 1971.

The local bodies in the district, namely the municipal boards, town areas, notified areas, Zila Parishad (district board), Kshettra Samitis and the *gaon* panchayats, established under the provisions of the relevant statutes, have, in their growth, undergone changes from time to time in status, functions, nomenclatures and constitution.

In 1970, local bodies in the district were comprised of the six municipal boards of Hardoi, Sandila, Shahabad, Bilgram, Sandi and Pihani, the town areas of Madhoganj, Mallanwan, Pali and Beniganj, the Zila Parishad, 15 Kshettra Samitis and 1,480 *gaon* panchayats.

MUNICIPAL BOARDS

Hardoi

Local self-government was introduced in the town for the first time in 1871 under the North-Western Provinces Municipal Improvements

Act, 1868 (Act VI of 1868). Later municipal enactments effected many changes in the local body and at present it is governed under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916), as amended from time to time.

According to the census of 1961, the total area covered by the municipality was 6.48 sq. km. and its population was 36,725. The municipal area has been divided into six wards, each electing three members to the board through adult franchise. The president is elected by the members. The term of office of the members and the president is normally five years. The State Government has power to dissolve the board or to extend the term in special circumstances. In September 1969, the district magistrate took over charge of the board and one of the subdivisional magistrates posted in the district has been appointed its administrator.

Finances—The income of the municipal board is mainly derived from tax on vehicles and hackney carriages, octroi, toll, rent of municipal property and government land (*nazul*) managed by the board, realisations under special Acts, sale proceeds of water and government grants and loans. The main items of municipal expenditure are general administration, collection charges of taxes and other dues, water-supply, street lighting, public works, education and public health and sanitation. The total income of the board was Rs 20,03,616 and expenditure Rs 9,61,773 in the year 1969-70.

Water-supply—The water-supply scheme of the town was completed in 1954. A reservoir of 5,31,000 liters capacity has been built and is supplied by tube-wells. The total length of water pipe-lines in the town in 1970 was 19.31 km. and there were 73 public stand-posts and 1,127 private taps. Water is provided to the residents for 10 hours every day and the average quantity of water supplied per head per day was 50.56 litres in that year. The total quantity of water supplied in the town in 1969-70 was 55,36,39,380 litres and the board incurred a total expenditure of Rs 93,687 on this account.

Street Lighting—Electricity was made available to the town in 1941, on payment. It was supplied in bulk by the hydroelectric establishment of the State Government to the Lakshmi Electric Supply Company, a private body, which arranged its supply in the town. At present the State electricity board manages these affairs. There were 800 electric street lamps in the town in 1969-70 and the board spent a sum of Rs 60,042 on this head in that year.

Public Health and Sanitation—For the purpose of sanitation and maintaining conservancy services in the town the board has a sanitary inspector, 159 sweepers and 17 *bhistis* in 1969-70. It also employed a vaccinator and maintained a maternity and child welfare centre. No hospital or dispensary is maintained by the board, but it gave a grant of Rs 1,635 as aid to private dispensaries in 1969-70. The town had drains

of a total length of nearly 5,243 metres in 1969-70, but they were mostly open and defective. They are cleaned daily by sweepers. There are no underground sewers in the town. There were two sewage pumping stations and the sewage water is sold for irrigation purposes to farmers outside the town. The refuse and dirt of the town is utilised for the preparation of compost and for filling lowlying areas and useless tanks in and around the town. The board arranges scavenging and cleaning of roads and streets, measuring nearly 17 km. It spent a sum of Rs 3,49,279 on these activities in 1969-70.

Education—There were 13 junior Basic schools for boys and 7 for girls and three senior Basic schools each for boys and girls run and maintained by the municipal board in 1969-70. There were 2,694 boys and 1,197 girls in these schools and the board spent a sum of Rs 1,45,838 on education in that year.

The municipal board maintained two gardens and four parks in the town and gave a sum of Rs 700 as aid to private reading-rooms and libraries in 1969-70.

Sandila

The place was constituted into a municipality in 1868. It has undergone many changes in accordance with the provisions of later enactments relating to municipalities. In 1884, the local body was named municipal board under the provisions of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1883 (Act XV of 1883). At present the board is administered under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916).

According to the census of 1961, the total area covered by the municipality was 2.72 sq. km. and the population of the town was 18,407. The town was divided into six wards from which 16 members were elected through adult franchise. The president is elected by the members. The terms of office of the members and the president is normally five years. The members have a right to express no-confidence in the president and elect a new president. The State Government also has the power to dissolve the elected board or to enhance the normal term of the board in special circumstances.

Finances—The income of the board is mainly derived from taxes on buildings and land, octroi, toll, realisations under special Acts, revenue from municipal property and government lands (*nazul*) managed by the board, licence fees on hackney carriages and other vehicles, and slaughter houses, and grants and loans from the government. The main heads under which the municipal board incurs expenditure are general administration, collection charge of taxes and other dues, water-supply, street lighting, education and public health and sanitation in the town. The total income of the municipal board was Rs 4,69,526 and expenditure Rs 4,31,711 in 1969-70.

Water-supply—The water-supply scheme for the town was completed in 1955. An overhead tank was built having a capacity to store nearly 2,27,300 litres of water. Tube-wells have been constructed to fill the reservoirs. There were 54 public stand-posts and 640 private water-taps in the town in 1970 and water has supplied for 11 hours every day. The average per capita consumption of water per day was 55 litres and the waterworks supplied nearly 37,66,92,222 litres of water in 1969-70. The municipal board spent a sum of Rs 35,483 on water-supply arrangements in that year.

Street Lighting—Electricity was made available to the town in 1958. The municipal board makes arrangement for lighting the streets and other public places. There were 167 electric street lamps and 164 kerosene oil lamps in the town in 1970 and the board spent a sum of Rs 13,660 on lighting in 1969-70.

Public Health and Sanitation—For the purpose of providing sanitation and maintaining conservancy services in the town the board had a sanitary inspector and 68 sweepers in 1969-70. For providing vaccination facilities to the residents, one vaccinator also worked under the board in that year. The total length of pucca drains in the town in 1970 was 30 km. The drainage of the town is not well-laid out, and drains measuring nearly 17 km. are kutcha and unhealthy. The municipal board incurred an expenditure of Rs 1,19,646 on public health and sanitation in 1969-70.

Education—In 1969-70, eight junior Basic schools for boys and 5 for girls and one senior Basic school for girls were run and maintained by board. There were 1,509 boys and 569 girls in these schools in that year and the board spent a sum of Rs 79,359 on education. A library-cum-reading-room is also maintained.

Shahabad

The Shahabad municipality was established in 1872 and was converted into a municipal board in 1884. According to the census of 1961, the total area covered by the municipality was 10.36 sq. km. and the town had a population of 28,399 persons. It is divided into seven wards which elect 17 members for the board through adult franchise. The president is elected by the members and the term of office of the members and the president is usually five years. The State Government has the power to dissolve the board or to extend its usual term in special circumstances.

Finances—The income of the board is mainly derived from taxes on buildings and land, municipal rates and taxes, octroi, toll, realisations under special Acts, revenue from municipal property and government lands managed by the board, licence fees on hackney carriage and other vehicles, slaughter houses and grants and loans from the government.

The government lands (*nazul*) under the control of the board yielded an income of a sum of Rs 4,669 in 1969-70. The main heads under which the municipal board incurs expenditure are general administration, collection charges of taxes and other dues, street lighting, education and public health and sanitation in the town. In 1969-70 the total income of the board was Rs 7,48,650 and expenditure Rs 7,32,064.

Street Lighting—Electricity was made available to the town in 1955. The municipal board makes arrangements for the lighting of roads, streets, gardens and parks in the town. There were 190 electric street lamps and 391 kerosene oil lamps in the town in 1970 and the board spent a sum of Rs 35,124 on street lighting in 1969-70.

Public Health and Sanitation—For managing the affairs related to sanitation and the maintenance of conservancy services in the town, the board had a sanitary inspector, 80 sweepers and four bhistis in 1970. It also employed a vaccinator for providing vaccination and inoculation facilities to citizens. The town had nearly 25 km. of drains along the sides of the roads and streets in 1970. Of these nearly 15 km. were pucca and the rest kutchha. They are mostly open and defective and are cleaned by sweepers daily. The refuse, dirt and garbage of the town is utilised for preparation of compost which is sold to cultivators. The board spent a sum of Rs 2,69,821 in 1969-70 on public health and sanitation.

Education—There were 10 junior Basic schools for boys and 5 for girls in the town in 1970, run by the municipal board which also extended financial aid to three junior Basic schools and one senior Basic school in that year. There were 2,048 boys and 992 girls in these schools in 1970. A total amount of Rs 2,95,390 was spent on education by the board in 1969-70.

The board also maintains a park in the town.

Sandi

The town was constituted into a municipality in 1877 under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873 (Act XV of 1873) and continued to be administered as such till 1904 when the place was relegated to the position of a notified area. For nearly half a century the place was thus administered and in 1957 it was again upgraded as a municipality under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916), as amended from time to time.

According to the census of 1961, the total area covered by the municipality was 2.54 sq. km. and its population was 9,103. The town has been divided into a number of wards and 15 members who constitute the board are elected from them on the basis of adult franchise. The

president is elected by the members and the term of office of these members and the president is normally five years.

Finances—The income of the municipal board is derived from taxes on buildings and land, municipal rates and taxes, octroi, toll, realisation under special Acts, revenue from municipal property and government lands managed by the board, licence fees on hackney carriages and other vehicles, slaughter houses and grants and loans from the government. The main heads under which the board incurs expenditure are general administration, collection charges of taxes and other dues, street lighting, education, public health and sanitation. In 1969-70, the total income of the municipal board was Rs 2,21,346 and the expenditure Rs 1,57,717.

Street Lighting—The municipal board makes arrangements for the lighting of roads, streets and other public places in the town. There were 96 electric and 160 kerosene oil lamps for this purpose in 1970 and the board spent a sum of Rs 12,542 on street lighting in the year 1969-70.

The board also makes arrangements for the cleanliness and sanitation of the town. The streets have open drains on either side for carrying the sewage of the town.

There was one vaccinator under the employment of the board in 1970 to provide free vaccination and inoculation to residents. The board maintained seven junior Basic schools in 1970.

Bilgram

The place was declared as a municipality in 1877 under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873 (Act XV of 1873), and functioned as such till 1890 when its status was reduced to that of a town administered under the Bengal Chaudhari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856). In 1911, the place was constituted into a notified area and in 1949 it became a municipality under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916), as amended up to that year.

According to the census of 1961, the total area covered by the municipality was 5.18 sq. km. and its population was 10,936. The town is divided into six wards, four of which elect two members each, the fifth elects four members and the last one three, on the basis of adult franchise. The president is elected by the members and the normal term of the office of members and president is five years.

Finances—The income of the municipal board is mainly derived from the taxes on buildings and land, municipal rates and taxes, octroi, toll, realisation under special Acts, revenue from municipal property and government lands (*nazul*) under the management of the board, licence fees on hackney carriages, other vehicles, slaughter houses and grants and

loans from the government. The main heads under which the municipal board incurs expenditure are general administration, collection charges of taxes and other dues, water-supply, street lighting, education, public health and sanitation. The total income of board was Rs 4,49,473 and the expenditure Rs 4,29,964 in the year 1969-70.

Water-supply—The scheme for piped water-supply for the town was completed in 1965. The storage capacity of the reservoir is nearly 1,13,700 litres. There were 24 public stand-posts and 525 private taps in the town in 1970. Water was supplied for 11 hours each day and the average quantity of water supplied per head per day was 46.5 litres. The total quantity supplied by the waterworks of the board in 1969-70 was 1,10,55,000 litres and a sum of Rs 16,595 was spent by it under this head in that year.

Street Lighting—Electricity has been made available to the town since 1956. The municipal board makes arrangements for lighting roads, streets and public places in the town. There were 85 electric and 163 kerosene oil lamps in 1970 and the board spent a sum of Rs 7,477 for this purpose in 1969-70.

Public Health and Sanitation—For keeping the town clean and maintaining conservancy services the municipal board has a number of sweepers, *bhistis* and other staff under it. The drains which carry the waste of the town run along the sides of streets and are open. Their total length comes to nearly 624.8 metres. A sum of Rs 65,180 was spent by the board under this head in 1969-70.

Education—The board was running seven junior Basic and two senior Basic schools in the town, there were 1,258 students in them and a sum of Rs 46,499 was spent on education in 1969-70.

The board maintained a reading-room besides a park in the town in 1970.

Pilani

From 1877 to 1904 the place was administered as a municipality but in the latter year it was reduced to a notified area. In 1949, it was again upgraded to the status of a municipality.

According to the census of 1961, the total area covered by the municipality was 10.36 sq. km. and its population was 10,716. The town is divided into six wards from which 15 members are elected on the basis of adult franchise. The president is elected by the members and the normal term of office of the members and the president is five years.

Finances—The main heads from which the board draws its income are taxes on buildings and land, municipal rates and taxes, octroi, toll, realisations under special Acts, revenue from municipal property and government lands under its management, licence fees on hackney carriages, other vehicles and slaughter houses and grants and loans from the government. The main activities on which it spends its income are general administration, collection charges of taxes and other dues, street lighting, education, public health and sanitation. The total income of the board was Rs 1,27,007 and expenditure Rs 1,27,791 in 1969-70.

Street Lighting—Electricity has been made available to the town since 1957. The municipal board has installed 42 electric and 200 kerosene oil lamps for lighting the roads, streets and public places in the town and a sum of Rs 9,271 was spent by it in 1969-70 on this item.

Public Health and Sanitation—For keeping the town clean and for maintaining conservancy services the municipal board has a sanitary inspector and a number of sweepers and *bhistis* under it. The drains which carry the sewage of the town, have a total length of nearly 690 metres.

The board has employed a vaccinator to provide vaccination and inoculation facilities to the citizens. A sum of Rs 24,731 was spent by the board on sanitation and public health in 1969-70.

Education—The board maintained seven junior Basic schools and provided financial aid to two senior Basic schools in 1970. These schools had 1,098 students and 26 teachers and the board incurred an expenditure of Rs 50,440 on them in 1969-70.

TOWN AREAS

The Bengal Chowkidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856) was enacted to make better provision for the watch and ward "of cities, towns, stations, suburbs and bazaars of the Presidency of Fort William". In the seventies of the last century this Act was extended to the provinces of Agra and Oudh. Places to which the provisions of the Act were applied were commonly called Act XX towns. In this district there were four places which were governed by this Act, namely, Madhoganj since 1872, Pali since 1883 and Bilgram and Mallanwan since 1890. After determining the amount of money needed in each town to maintain chowkidars for doing watch and ward duties, the residents were required to pay a kind of tax on the basis of circumstance and property. The district magistrate appointed a committee of three to five members for each town from among its citizens, for a term of one year. If funds permitted, the committee could also take up work of sanitation and general improvement of the town.

Alter the passing of the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914), the places to which its provisions were applied came to be known as 'town areas'. Another changes made by this Act was to relieve the town area committee of watch and ward duties and to make them responsible for arrangements with regard to basis civic amenities like water-supply, construction and maintenance of roads, street lighting and sanitation.

Bilgram was upgraded to a notified area in 1911 and to a municipality in 1949, while Beniganj was added to the list of town areas in 1916. Thus in 1970, there were four town areas, Beniganj, Madhoganj, Mallanwan and Pali in the district.

There is a committee in each town area, which consists of a number of members and a chairman, all directly elected by the citizens, for a term of four years. The government has power to extend or curtail this term for the purpose of holding fresh elections or in other special circumstances. A member or a chairman may also be removed by the government, before completion of his term, for dereliction of duty or abuse of power. The term of the town area committee expired in November 1970 and the district magistrate took over the administration of these bodies. In June-July, 1971, however, fresh elections were held and they were restored to popular control.

Tax on houses, lands and water, sale of refuse and compost, fines, rents from town area property, and loans and grants received from government constitute the principal sources of income. All the four towns are electrified, Madhoganj since 1956, Beniganj since 1958, Mallanwan since 1963 and Pali since 1966.

Beniganj

It had an area of 0.29 sq. km. and a population of 3,090 persons in 1961. The committee has ten members including a chairman. At present kerosene oil lamps are used to light up the streets in the town, but the work relating to installation of electric poles is in hand. It is likely to be completed very shortly. The committee also maintains a cattle pound.

Madhoganj

The place was upgraded to a notified area in 1907, under the N. W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1900, but again classed as a town area in 1931.

The area of the town was 7.22 sq. km. and it had a population of 4,471 persons in 1961. The committee consists of ten members including a chairman. In 1970, 58 electric points and 30 kerosene oil lamps constituted the entire arrangement for lighting the town.

Construction work for supplying water to inhabitants of the town has been taken up by the local body and is expected to be completed in the near future.

Mallanwan

The place was constituted into a municipality in 1877, but reverted in 1890 to the status of a town as defined in the Bengal Chowkidari Act, 1856. After the enforcement of the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914, it was converted into a town area.

The town covered 2.6 sq. km. and had a population of 13,144 persons in 1961. The committee has 15 members inclusive of a chairman. As many as 46 electric points and 118 kerosene oil lamps provided light to the street of the town in 1970.

There is a park in the town maintained by the civic body.

Pali

The town covered 0.92 sq. km. and had a population of 6,058 persons in 1961. There are ten members including a chairman who constitute the town committee.

Streets of the town are lighted by electric points and kerosene oil lamps which numbered 98 and 50 respectively in 1970.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

Panchayati raj aims at entrusting the management of local affairs in citizens of rural areas themselves, so as to enlist their co-operation in the rural development programmes and to train them in shouldering certain responsibilities of administration.

In the district, it is a three-tier organisation with Gaon Sabhas at the base, Kshettra Samitis in the middle and the Zila Parishad at the apex. These bodies are correlated with each other to ensure co-ordination in administration and development of the villages.

Zila Parishad

There was no statutory provision for forming local government units in the rural areas of Avadh till 1871. A number of committees mostly of officials, which owed their origin to various administrative rules and orders of the government, looked after roads, schools and dispensaries in the district.

The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Rates Act, 1871, amalgamated all these into a single committee, called the local fund committee, which had a number of subcommittees to carry out functions

performed earlier by the various independent committees. The new committee consisted of both officials and non-officials as its members and its function was mainly advisory.

Under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883, a district board was established in 1884. The Act also provided for the establishment of a local board in each tahsil, consisting of six to twelve elected members and such number of nominated members as did not exceed one-fourth of the total membership. The members of tahsil boards, or their representatives, constituted the district board. Tahsil boards exercised such powers and had such funds to spend as were allotted to them by the district board. The district magistrate was chairman of the district board and one of his subordinate officers presided over each tahsil board. The U. P. District Boards Act, 1906, abolished boards in the tahsils and strengthened the financial position of the district board. It was followed by the U. P. District Boards Act, 1922 (Act X of 1922) and various amendments made to this Act from time to time. It governed the working of the board till the passing of the Antarim Zila Parishads Acts, of 1958, which converted the district board into the Antarim Zila Parishad. The body is at present known as Zila Parishad and was established in 1963, under the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961.

The total number of members of Zila Parishad, Hardoi was 70 in the year 1969-70. Its usual term is five years but the State Government may prolong it for a period not exceeding one year at a time. The term was to expire in June, 1968, but was extended by the government till March, 1970. To provide for certain temporary arrangements for the administration of the Zila Parishads, pending review of their constitution and functions and for matters connected there with the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads (Alpakalik Vyavastha) Adhyadesh, 1970 (U. P. Ordinance no. 6 of 1970), was promulgated on March 23, 1970. Under the ordinance, powers and functions of the Zila Parishad were vested in the district magistrate for a period of two years.

The additional district magistrate (planning), or the district planning officer, acts as the chief executive officer (Mukhya Adhikari) of the Zila Parishad.

Briefly the functions of the Zila Parishad are, co-ordination of activities of *vikas khands* (development blocks), implementation of inter-block schemes and utilisation of funds allotted by the government for purposes of agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, co-operation, village industries, public health, education, construction as well as repair of roads, bridges and ferries, cultural activities and welfare of children, youth and women.

The major sources of income of the parishad are taxes, licence fees, market tolls, rents from property, and grants and loans from the government. It is mostly spent on public health services, schools and public works like construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and ferries. Its total income was Rs 80,04,179 and expenditure Rs 63,79,733 in 1969-70.

To deal with various matter, the Zila Parishad is required to constitute six statutory committees called the Karya (executive), Vitta (finance), Shiksha (education), Sarvajanic Nirman (public works), Jan Swasthya (public health), and Niyojan (planning) Samitis.

Education—In 1969-70, there were 1,162 junior Basic schools, 62 senior Basic schools and one industrial training school in the district which were maintained by the Parishad. It gave financial aid to eight private schools, spending a total sum of Rs 54,28,646 on education. To supervise educational activities, it had a Shiksha Adhikari (education officer) of the rank of a deputy inspector of schools, assisted by 19 sub-deputy inspectors for boys' and five assistant inspectresses for girls' school, all being officers of the education department of the State Government.

Medical and Public Health Services—Seven allopathic and eight Ayurvedic dispensaries were maintained by the Parishad in the district in 1969-70. It also aided 24 homeopathic dispensaries. More than 2,44,000 patients were treated in these dispensaries in that year. The district medical officer of health of the State health service supervises the working of these dispensaries. There were four sanitary inspectors to look after sanitation work and a superintendent of vaccination and seven vaccinators to check the spread of cholera and small-pox diseases. The Parishad spent a total sum of Rs 1,58,237 under this head.

Public Works—In 1970, besides 38 km. of metalled and 553 km. of unmetalled roads, there were 25 ferries and three bridges maintained by the Parishad and an amount of Rs 5,93,818 was spent on them.

Kshettra Samitis

With the enforcement of the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961, functions that were previously carried out by the block development committees were taken up by the Kshettra Samitis constituted in 1963. The number of these Samitis in 1970 was 15, one for each development block. A Kshettra Samiti includes all *pradhans* of constituent Gaon Sabhas, the chairman of each town area committee situated within the block area, two to five representatives of co-operative institutions of the block and members of the Zila Parishad elected from the block. All members of the House of the People and State Legislative Assembly whose constituencies include any part of the block, and all

members of the Council of States and Legislative Council of the State who have their residence in the block and all members of the Central and State legislatures whose place of residence is in the district and who choose to represent a particular block are also members of the Kshettra Samiti of that block. A certain number of women, persons interested in planning and development and those belonging to the Scheduled Castes may also be co-opted as members by the Kshettra Samiti, provided they are voters for the legislative assembly from any area in the block. The term of Kshettra Samitis is five years but can be shortened or extended by the government.

The members elect a *pramukh* (presiding officer) from among persons who are electors for the legislative assembly from any area in the block and two *up-pramukhs*, a senior and a junior, from among themselves, all three for a term of five years. The block development officer acts as the executive officer of the Kshettra Samiti, which is responsible for formulation and execution of the development plans of the Gaon Sabhas relating to agriculture, horticulture, live-stock, fisheries, minor irrigation works, opening of health, maternity and child welfare centres, prevention and control of epidemics, promotion of village and cottage industries and co-operative institutions. The Samiti mainly acts as a co-ordinating agency for the Gaon Sabhas functioning within its jurisdiction in the implementation of their schemes and programmes.

Gaon Panchayats

Panchayats occupied an important position in the daily life and administration of the rural community in ancient India and a village council included all adult members of the village and, in routine matters, small elected subcommittees assisted the panchayat. Panchayats were made responsible for promotion of education and medical relief, prevention of crime and the general wellbeing of people.

The panchayats fell more or less into disuse during the Muslim rule and the early British period marked the virtual extinction of these traditional bodies.

Gradually the British realised the importance of these bodies and the U. P. Village Panchayats Act, 1920 was introduced to establish panchayats to provide roads, water-supply and sanitation in villages. Panchayats, however, despite this Act, continued to be ineffectual and it was only with the advent of independence that panchayats were revived and revitalised on the broad lines of panchayats of ancient India. The U. P. Panchayat Raj Act of 1947 was introduced in the district in 1949, under which 764 Gaon Sabhas were constituted, the number rising to 1,480 in 1970.

All the adults of a village, or group of villages, with a minimum population of 250 persons, who constitute the Goan Sabha, elect members of the *gaon* panchayat, which is the executive body and performs functions relating to village development. The Gaon Sabha also elects a *pradhan* (president) for a term of five years. An *up-pradhan* (vice-president) is elected by members of the panchayat for one year only. There is reservation of a few seats for members of the Scheduled Castes. The number of members of a *gaon* panchayat is fixed by the government in proportion to the population of the village or villages constituting the Gaon Sabha.

The functions of the *gaon* panchayat include construction, repair, cleaning and lighting of streets, sanitation and prevention of epidemics upkeep of buildings, land or other property belonging to it, registration of births and deaths, regulation of markets and fairs, opening of primary schools, provision for drinking water and welfare of children, youth and women.

The main sources of income of these bodies are taxes levied by them, voluntary contributions and government grants. The statement given below indicates the amounts of taxes assessed and realised by them in the district from 1966-67 to 1969-70 :

Year	Total amount of taxes assessed including unrealised balance of preceding year (in Rs)			Total amount of taxes realised (in Rs)
1966-67	2,16,013			1,63,098
1967-68	2,75,883			2,54,227
1968-69	2,76,087			2,76,087
1969-70	3,11,309			2,96,764

The total amount of income and expenditure of the *gaon* panchayats in 1970-71, up to December, 1970, was as follows :

Heads of income					Amount (in Rs)
Tax realisation .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,55,501
Land and forests of the panchayats .. ..	..	..	..	..	54,864
Grants from the government .. ..	..	..	..	..	23,002
Other sources .. ..	..	..	..	..	55,621
Total .. ..				..	3,88,988

Heads of expenditure					Amount (in Rs.)
Public works and development .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,77,379
General administration .. ..	..	..	..	..	27,944
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	38,702
Total .. ..				..	4,44,025

The following statement shows some of the main works done by these village institutions during the last five years, from 1966-67 to 1970-71 :

Works completed	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
<i>Guls (km.)</i>	187	28	17,542	11,664	7,000
Kutchra roads (km.)	84	17	7,658	29,530	110
<i>Kharanjas (km.)</i>	—	—	1,268	4,218	831
Tanks	—	—	1	—	5
Drinking-water wells	376	57	47	28	55
Hand pumps	353	65	13	—	34
Panchayat <i>ghars</i>	8	—	—	2	1
Culverts	—	—	5	23	2
Compost pits	—	—	1,120	2,520	2,448
School buildings	—	—	1	6	1
Tube-wells	—	—	—	—	4

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

In ancient times the area included in district Faardoi was mostly covered with forests where sages lived in *ashramas* (hermitages) and taught their pupils who came from different parts of the country. Sandil, an ancient rishi, is said to have had his *ashrama* at a place which came to be known after him as Sandila.

Education, which started at home, was continued in these *ashramas* where pupil lived with preceptor. Regular studentship began with the initiation ceremony, called the *upanayana sanskar*. The pupil could generally study subjects of his choice, but instruction was given specially in the Vedic lore. The traditional branches of learning were *itihasa-purana* (legends and ancient lore), *vyakarana* (grammar), *chhanda-shastra* (prosody), *arthashastra* (political economy), *ganita* (mathematics), *jyotish* (astronomy and astrology), *anvikshiki* (philosophy), *dharma-shastra* (law), *shastravidya* (state-craft and military science) and *Ayurveda* (the science of medicine). Studies were not merely undertaken with a view to acquire ability to earn a livelihood. Education was free and uncontrolled by the State and the teacher gave individual attention to his pupils. The development of character of the students and acquisition by them of learning accompanied with piety and a grounding in the sacred law together with the due performance of duties which it implied were the chief objects of education. The teacher was content with whatever was offered to him by the pupils, or their parents, at the end of their education. This ensured that even the poorest in society received the benefits of education. The student also helped the teacher in household and farm work, not to remunerate the latter but to acquire habits of obedience and willingness to help and serve. The period of such tutelage was usually 15 to 20 years, but varied according to the need and inclination of the student.

During the mediaeval period education was more or less the exclusive concern of religious teachers and institutions. The Muslims had their *maktabas* and *khanaqahs* (monasteries) where *maulvis* taught. The Hindus went for instruction to *pathshalas* which were run mostly by Brahmanas. The teachers were generally supported by voluntary contributions, usually in kind. During the rule of the nawabs of Avadh, *maulvis* started small schools in various towns for the children of well-to-do residents. The usual course of study was reading, writing and a little arithmetic together with recitation of the *Quran*.

In 1850, a scheme for spreading education among the people had been drawn up by the government of the North-Western Provinces for

districts under British rule. It provided for the establishment of a government village school at the headquarters of every tahsil. A school master employed on a pay of Rs 10 to Rs 20 per month, besides such fees as he might collect from his scholars, was to conduct the school in which reading, writing, accounts, mensuration, geography, history and geometry were to be taught through the medium of the vernacular. As these schools do not appear to have been very successful, they were replaced by the circuit schools, or the *halqabandi* schools, initiated by the collector of Mathura about five years later. A group of four or five villages was marked out, and the most central village was chosen for the site of such a school. The cost of running the school was realised through a voluntary rate-in-aid from the zamindars, which was later converted into a contribution by them towards education at the rate of one per cent of their land revenue. The *halqabandi* system could not reach the towns whose needs were catered to by schools at the headquarters of tahsils. The system of establishing zila schools also commenced first in the North-Western Provinces in 1859, but seems to have been adopted in Avadh a few years later, although the number of such schools established was markedly greater in Avadh than in the North-Western Provinces.

Schools on the patterns described in the foregoing paragraph were introduced into district Hardoi as well after the annexation of Avadh in 1856. In 1860, Anglo-vernacular schools were started at Shahabad, Bilgram and Sandila, with the help of voluntary subscriptions, which amounted to Rs 175 per month in the first year. In 1862, these schools became known as *tahsili* schools and in the same year a zila school was opened at Hardoi, which later became the Government High School and then the Government Intermediate College. A village school at Bawan was also opened in the same year and was later on raised to the status of a middle school. As many as five aided schools were also functioning in the same year at Mallanwan, Sandi, Madhoganj, Gopamau and Ghausganj which received grants from imperial revenues. In 1863, the *tahsili* school at Shahabad was the biggest in Avadh, with an average attendance of 107 pupils. In 1867, a girls' school was opened at Shahabad. These schools were financed partly from government aid and partly from local funds, the latter comprising the educational cess of one per cent of land revenue, voluntary subscriptions and fees. The village schools were supported solely by the cess and fees. The *halqabandi* system was first started in the district in 1867. In 1870, local school committees consisting of both officials and non-officials were formed to enlist the support of land-holders and regularise the education system. In the next year an educational committee was formed at Hardoi of which the deputy commissioner was the president and the head master of the high school, secretary. In 1872, a fixed assignment was made from provincial funds

for the support of the schools, but owing to the inadequacy of the grant the talukdars agreed to pay additional taxation and a new local rate to support the schools raised under Act XVII of 1871.

In 1873, there were 102 schools in the district, with 4,762 scholars, of which three were Anglo-vernacular schools, 13 girls' schools, and a training school for female teachers at Pihani. Later on five girls' schools were started at Sandila under the management of the local committee. In 1880, the three Anglo-vernacular schools at Bilgram, Sandila and Shahabad were converted into vernacular middle schools. In 1884, the district and local boards, came into existence and the control and management of all government schools, except the Government High School, were transferred to these bodies. At that time, there were eight middle schools, 123 village schools and nine girls' schools including that at Pihani which was subsequently closed down. A year later, the vernacular middle schools at Bilgram and Bawan were reduced to the status of village schools, but the school at the former place was replaced by an Anglo-vernacular middle school at the request of the local zamindars who agreed to pay an annual contribution to the district board. About the end of 1903, this school together with the school at Shahabad was closed down. About the beginning of the present century, there were nine secondary schools including the high school. They were comprised of the Anglo-vernacular school at Sandila and the middle schools at Hardoi, Sandila, Shahabad, Gopamau, Pihani, Sandi and Mallanwan. All these were maintained by the district board, except the Sandila English school which was aided by the municipality. The primary schools in 1904 numbered 173 of which 138 were district board village schools for boys, 20 indigenous schools aided by the board, four municipal schools at Hardoi, Sandi, Sandila and Shahabad and one at Pihani aided by the municipality. The rest were girls' schools, seven being supported by the district board, two by the municipalities and one aided from municipal funds. At the end of March 1904 there were 181 schools with 7,662 scholars on the rolls. In 1907, the Hardoi municipal school and six other primary schools were transferred to the district board and two new lower primary schools were opened at Hardoi and Gopamau. The number of primary schools receiving grants-in-aid also rose to 85. The system of a capitation grant of two annas per girl had been enforced upon the boys' schools in 1906. Later on this grant was reduced to eight annas per five girls and finally abolished in 1908. In 1911-12, there were 231 primary schools with 8,695 boys and 961 girls on their rolls. The number of girls' schools was 31, of which seven were run by the municipal board, eight by the district board and 16 were aided schools. Of the town schools, five had training classes attached to them.

By 1920-21, the system of training teachers was introduced and the number of such classes was 14 in the whole of the district. This system brought about much better and methodical teaching than in the old days. There was an increase in the number of high schools also. Besides the Government High School which taught boys up to School Leaving Certificate standard, there was another high school in Hardoi called the Kshatriya School, which was started by the raja of Katiari. In Sandila, the Turner Anglo-vernacular Middle School taught boys up to class VIII. By that time there were 10 middle schools in the district. The number of scholars in all the 13 schools were 1,189 boys. The number of primary schools also rose to 408 for boys and 60 for girls, with 21,134 boys and 3,050 girls on their rolls respectively. In 1932, two Anglo-vernacular middle schools were opened at Bhagwant Nagar and Shahabad. The local Arya Samaj also maintained an Arya Kanya Pathshala which taught up to the Anglo-vernacular middle standard. The number of such schools which imparted education up to high school rose to 16 with 1,736 boys and 75 girls on their rolls and that of primary schools to 506, but the number of scholars was 18,183 boys and 1,700 girls. There were a few schools for members of the depressed classes in the district.

After independence, the district showed great progress in education. In 1949-50, the number of higher secondary schools stood at 9 with 3,447 scholars, including 458 girls. The number of senior Basic schools in the district was 35 of which 7 were for girls. The number of students in these schools was 4,733 of which 1,025 were girls. Junior Basic schools numbered 556 of which 62 were for girls. As many as 42,679 boys and 3,576 girls studied in these institutions.

In 1959-60, the number of higher secondary schools rose to 11, including 2 for girls, having 6,249 boys and 750 girls on roll. The number of senior Basic schools was 68 (11 for girls), with 9,178 boys and 977 girls on roll. The number of junior Basic schools also rose to 777 (including 83 for girls), having 70,755 boys and 6,439 girls on roll.

GROWTH OF LITERACY

In 1881, only 3.5 per cent of the males and 0.05 per cent of the females in the district were literate, the percentages rising to 3.6 and 0.1, respectively, in 1891. In 1901, the percentage of literacy among males fell to 3.3 while it remained stationary at 0.1 among females. In 1911, these percentages advanced to 4.6 and 0.4, respectively rising in 1921 to 5.1 and

0.5, respectively. Steady increases in these percentages have been registered in the years 1931, 1951 and 1961, as shown below ;

Year	Percentage of literacy among	
	Males	Females
1931	5.4	0.8
1951	13.3	2.0
1961	23.8	5.7

The total percentage of literacy in the district was, however, 15.4 as against the State average of 17.7 in 1961. The district ranks 34th in the State in literacy. The following statement indicates the number of literate and educated persons at the census of 1961 :

Level of education	Persons	Males	Females
Urban			
Literate (without educational level)	19,895	12,700	7,195
Primary or junior Basic	14,068	10,933	3,135
Matriculation or higher secondary	4,084	3,223	861
Technical diploma not equal to degree	5	5	—
University degree or postgraduate degree other than technical	887	730	157
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree or postgraduate degree in:			
Engineering	2	2	—
Medicine	41	37	4
Teaching	21	17	4
Veterinary and dairying	1	1	—
Rural			
Literate (without educational level)	1,41,879	1,17,879	24,000
Primary or junior Basic	55,107	49,330	5,777
Matriculation and above	6,935	6,555	380

GENERAL EDUCATION

General education extends from the pre-junior Basic or nursery stage to the university. In 1969-70, there were two nursery schools in the town. In the district, there were 1,246 junior Basic schools (1,058 for boys and 188 for girls), 166 senior Basic schools (119 for boys and 47 for girls), 11 higher secondary schools teaching up to class X (10 for boys and one for girls), 14 higher secondary schools teaching up to class XII (11 for boys and three for girls) and one degree college.

The following statement gives the number of students in 1969-70 in the various categories of schools in the district :

Category of school		Number of schools	Number of students
For boys			
Junior Basic	.. ..	1,058	1,31,743
Senior Basic (or junior high school)	.. ..	119	21,488
Higher secondary (up to class X)	.. ..	10	3,624
Higher secondary (up to class XII)	.. ..	11	12,026
For girls			
Junior Basic	.. ..	188	77,235
Senior Basic (or junior high school)	.. ..	47	3,140
Higher secondary (up to class X)	.. ..	1	945
Higher secondary (up to class XII)	.. ..	3	2,789

Pre-junior Basic Stage

Pre-junior Basic education imparted to children up to six years of age is of comparatively recent growth in the district. The Babu Lal Gupta Bal Shiksha Niketan Montessori School, Hardoi, was started in 1965. In 1969-70, there were about 700 students on roll in this institution. An amount of Rs 70,844 is annually spent on it. The Bal Vihar Montessori School was started in 1955, which had, in 1969-70, five teachers and 160 students on roll.

Junior and Senior Basic Stages

The Wardha scheme of education was adopted by the State Government with certain modifications and an eight-year course of studies, comprising the junior Basic stage from class I to class V and the senior Basic stage from class VI to class VIII, was introduced.

The scheme aims at drawing out the best in child and man in body, mind and spirit. The four fundamental principles of this scheme are that the State should provide free and compulsory education extending over eight years, students be taught in their mother-tongues, education should centre round some useful handicrafts, enabling the child to be productive from the moment his training begins, and every school to be self-supporting.

Education at both the junior and senior Basic stages is the responsibility of the local bodies within their respective jurisdictions. Education was made compulsory in 1928 under the U. P. District Boards Primary Education Act, 1926, for children in the age group of 6-11 years. This scheme is in operation at all the tahsil headquarters in the district.

In 1969, the municipal board, Hardoi, managed six senior Basic schools, three each for boys and girls, with 305 scholars in the boys' schools and 210 in those for girls. It also aided six senior Basic schools for boys and two for girls. The board also managed 20 junior Basic schools including 7 for girls, having 2,386 boys and 987 girls on roll. The board also aided eight junior Basic schools for boys and two for girls. The municipal board, Shahabad, aided one senior Basic school for boys and managed 10 senior Basic schools for boys and five for girls having 1,855 boys and 883 girls on roll. It also helped three such schools (of which one was for girls), with 1,938 boys and 109 girls on roll. The municipal board, Sandila, managed one senior Basic school for girls with 12 scholars, 8 junior Basic schools for boys and five for girls, with 1,509 boys and 557 girls respectively on roll. The municipal board, Bilgram, managed one senior Basic school having 284 boys and 46 girls on roll and three junior Basic schools with 425 boys and 155 girls on roll.

The Zila Parishad managed 81 senior Basic schools for boys and 11 for girls, having 16,412 and 728 students, respectively, 999 junior Basic schools for boys having 1,18,707 students and 163 schools for girls having 74,105 students. It also aided seven such schools for boys and one for girls, having 866 boys and 60 girls on roll.

Re-orientation Scheme

The re-orientation scheme aims at introducing agriculture as an essential craft in as many junior high schools and higher secondary schools as could procure 10 acres (4 hectares) of arable land for farming. It is in force in 32 junior high schools of the district, in which agriculture is taught as a compulsory craft. The area of land attached to these institutions is 261.18 acres or (105.7 hectares).

As a step towards provision of free and compulsory education for all boys and girls up to specified stages, no tuition fee is charged from boys up to class VI and from girls up to class X. Non-governmental institutions are compensated for the consequent loss in receipts from fees by grants determined according to a standard rate.

Secondary Education

In 1970, there were 28 higher secondary schools in the district, of which four were for girls. The statement at the end of the chapter gives some relevant information for 1970 regarding these institutions.

EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

To encourage education amongst the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, incentives like free tuition, stipends, scholarships and

financial assistance for purchase of books and stationery are provided by the State. The numbers of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes receiving assistance in one or more of these forms in the different categories of schools in 1970 are given in the following statement :

Category of school				Scheduled Castes		Other Backward Classes	
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Junior Basic	..	..	..	56	13	70	13
Senior Basic	..	..	..	86	5	164	73
Higher secondary (up to class X)	..	..	..	142	12	217	33
Higher secondary (up to class XII)	..	..	..	1,268	45	1,779	116

HIGHER EDUCATION

The Cane Society Nehru Degree College, Hardoi, was founded in 1965 by the local Cane Society Union. It imparts education up to degree standard in Arts. In 1970, there were 675 boys and 102 girls on its rolls and it had 20 teachers. It is affiliated to the Kanpur University. The management of the college is looked after by a committee of which the district magistrate is *ex officio* president.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Professional Training

The Kanungo Training School, run by the State Government, was transferred from Kanpur to Hardoi in 1915. In 1967, its name was changed to the Survey and Land Records Training School. It aims at imparting training to trainee-members of the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service, Provincial Civil Service, Provincial Police Service, *naib-tahsildars*, *kanungos* and civil court *amins*. In 1970-71, as many as 43 trainees of the Indian Administrative and Provincial Civil Services, 7 of the Provincial Police Service, 5 *naib-tahsildars* and 46 *kanungos* received training in the schools.

The Shri Shukla Sangeet Vidyalaya, Hardoi, was started in 1930 by Babu Lal Shukla to encourage music and dancing. It provides a five year course in vocal and instrumental music and a four year course in dancing. In 1970-71, there were 50 students on roll of whom 46 were girls. The school is affiliated to the Prayag Sangeet Samiti, Allahabad.

Technical Training

The Government Training-cum-Extension Centre, Hardoi, which is administered by the industries department, was started in the district in 1956. It imparted training in leather work, brass-ware, carpentry and in the trade of fitter-cum-mechanic. Since 1963 it is imparting one year's training in carpentry, smithy, and in the general mechanic and electrician trades. In 1970, there were 29 trainees in the centre.

The Government Industrial Training Institute, Hardoi, was started in 1963. It imparts training in the trades of fitters, electricians, wiremen, mechanists (composite), turners and welders. It provides free training and awards stipends to one-third of the trainees on roll. In 1970, there were 131 trainees on its roll and it had 18 instructors including supervisors and foremen.

Teachers' Training

To meet the growing demand for trained teachers for the junior and senior Basic schools of the district, three teachers' training units, of which one was for girls, functioned in 1970 in the district. These were the Government Normal Schools at Hardoi and Kachauna for men, and the Government Normal School for women at Hardoi. About 250 trainees are admitted every year in these schools which have a total strength of 30 teachers. For men the duration of training is of one year and for women it is two years if they have passed only junior high school and one year if they have passed high school or any higher examination. Successful candidates are awarded the Basic Teacher's Certificate.

ORIENTAL EDUCATION

Sanskrit—Sanskrit continued to be taught in *gurukuls* and temples after the advent of the Muslims in the district but the number of such institutions gradually decreased, especially after the introduction of the modern system of education when endowments meant for Sanskrit *pathshalas* were diverted to run schools for general education in which the teaching of Sanskrit was not compulsory. The existing *pathshalas* impart education in subjects like Sanskrit literature, *vyakarana*, *ganita* and *darshana* (philosophy) and are affiliated to the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi. The following statement gives some relevant particulars about the Sanskrit *pathshalas* functioning in the district in 1970 :

Name and location	Year of establish- ment	Founder	Number of scholars	Number of teachers
Adarsh Shri Sad Vidyalaya Baqi Gunj, Mallanwan	1857	Ram Sahai Bajpai	92	6
Vyakarana Tataya Prakashika Sanskrit Pathshala, Sandi	1889	Raghunandan Prasad Misra	25	3
Mangal Din Sanskrit Pathshala, Shahabad	1919	Mangal Din Dixit	16	1
Shri Siva Sankat Haran Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Sakaha	1922	Swami Mahidhar Swaroop	71	10
Chittar Singh Sanskrit Pathshala, Chathia	1924	Chittar Singh	37	3
Narsinhashram Sanskrit Path- shala, Pihani	1932	Hazari Lal	40	6
Shri Maheshwarashram Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Hariawan	1939	Swami Maheshwara- shram	43	5
Sati Ram Sanskrit Pathshala, Chandour Katiari	1943	Swami Brahma Bhikshu Ji	82	7

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical education is given in almost all educational institutions in the district. The National Cadet Corps Scheme is in force in the R. R. Intermediate College, Hardoi, P. B. R. Intermediate College, Tirwa Ghausganj, B. G. R. Intermediate College, Bilgram, and Government Higher Secondary School (junior section), and that of the Pradeshik Shikshak Dal in the S. D. Intermediate College, Hardoi, A. S. V. V. Intermediate College, Hardoi, B. N. Intermediate College, Bhagwant Nagar, R. N. Intermediate College, Shahabad, Narpati Singh Intermediate College, Madhoganj and Government Intermediate College, Hardoi (higher section). Training to scouts and guides is given in almost all the schools and colleges of the district.

FINE ARTS AND MUSIC

Folk-songs, peculiar to the various festivals and seasons of the year, are sung in the district — the *kaharwa* at Dipawali, the *phaag* during *Moli*, the *alha*, *barahmasi* and *kajari* during the rainy season and *birha* during the winter nights.

Women also sing *debigeets*, while proceeding to take a dip in the Ganga, Sai or Gomati, or visiting *melas* (fairs). *Dhartigeets* are sung by the farmers while transplanting paddy.

Of the popular folk-dances of the district mention may be made of the *kaharwa*, *dhobiya* and *mela* performed on the occasions of festivals, marriages and during fairs. The musical instruments generally used are the *dholak*, *manjira*, *bansi*, *harmonium* and *thali*.

CULTURAL AND LITERARY SOCIETIES

The Saraswati Sadan, Hardoi, was founded in 1911. Its chief aim is to popularise Hindi and to organise literary and cultural activities such as holding debates, elocution contests, *kavi sammelans* and dramatic performances. It also runs a library-cum-reading-room which has about 6,500 books in Hindi and subscribes to a number of magazines and newspapers. It has a permanent membership of 350 persons and about 100 persons visit it daily.

The Hardoi Janpad Hindi Sammelan, Bilgram, was established in 1955, to carry on literary and cultural activities in the district. It also aims at popularising the Hindi language, discovering old manuscripts in the Sanskrit, Hindi and other Indian languages, writing and publishing books and encouraging local writers, teachers and social workers in this field. It also holds debates, literary discourses and seminars and helps in the establishment of libraries and literary classes in the rural areas of the district.

The Hindi Sanskrit Parishad, Hardoi, was founded in 1966, to popularise and propogate the Sanskrit and Hindi literatures and Indian culture. Its main objects are to organise local writers and the publication of their works. It also organises *kavi sammelans*, literacy discourses and debates.

The Tulsi Satsang Bhawan, Bilgram, was started in 1969, to commemorate the great Hindi poet Tulsidas on the occasion of his 400th birth anniversary. To propogate Tulsi literature in the district, an annual Hindi magazine *Tulsi Dal* has also been started since 1970. The aim of the *Tulsi Dal* is to propogate the message of the *Ramacharita-manasa* in the schools and colleges of the district as well as among the people. It also aims at organising gatherings of learned people to deliver discourses on the life and works of Tulsidas.

LIBRARIES AND READING-ROOMS

In 1970, there were 12 libraries and reading-rooms in the district aided by the education department of the State Government. The

following statement shows their location, year of establishment, number of books and monthly number of visitors in them :

Name and location	Year of establishment	Number of books	Average no. of monthly visitors
Bharatiya Sahitya Pith Pustakalaya, Hardoi .. ..	.. ..	1,200	1,350
Iqbal Municipal library, Shahabad .. ..	.. ..	2,856	1,500
Public Library, Bilgram .. ..	.. ..	3,000	1,800
Vishnu Pustakalaya, Sandila .. ..	.. ..	2,575	1,050
Nij Prem Pustakalaya, Mallanwan .. ..	.. ..	1,780	1,200
Kasturba Pustakalaya, Hardoi	1889	8,403	1,350
Saraswati Sadan Pustakalaya, Hardoi	1911	6,518	3,000
Kidwai Municipal Library, Sandila	1948	10,555	4,350
Rafi Ahmad Kidwai Library, Hardoi	1954	3,586	900
Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pustakalaya, Hardoi	1961	1,800	1,200
Raslin Pustakalaya, Bilgram	1964	3,156	1,650
Shaheed Pustakalaya, Mandi	1967	1,799	1,200

In the rural areas of the district, there were 32 libraries attached to the primary schools and solely managed by the education department of the State Government.

MEN OF LETTERS

The district of Hardoi, particularly Bilgram, had produced a number of writers, poets and scholars in Hindi, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and Urdu, some of whom were of the first rank. The Muslims of this district have produced many famous men, distinguished for their literary attainments and freedom from communal bias. A brief description of a few men of letters is given below :

Hindi

Saiyed Mubarak Ali Mubarak, a poet of Bilgram, is said to have been born in about 1583. He was a scholar of Hindi, Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian. He composed *Tilshatak* and *Alshatak*. Ghasi Ram (1623) of Mallanwan wrote *Pakshi-vilas*. Mohan Das (1630) was a poet and composed *Sneh-lila*, *Swar-udai-Pavan-Vichar* and *Pavan-vijai-Swarshastra*. Poet Saiyed Ghulam Nabi 'Raslin' of Bilgram is said to have been born in 1669. He was a scholar of Hindi, Arabic and Persian and wrote a number

of books in Hindi. He is famous for his works *Ang Darpan* and *Ras Prabodh*. Mir Abdul Wahid Jonki of Bilgram (1720) wrote *Shakristan-Khayal*. Hafiz Ullah Khan of Sandi (1728) composed *Hafiz Ullah Khan ka Hazara*. Poet Ganesh of Mallanwan (1762) composed *Rasvalli*. Samman of Mallanwan (1777) composed many poems on different subjects and wrote *Pingal Kavya Bhushan*. During 1863–83, at Pihani, Sahaj Ram Vaish wrote *Ramayana* and *Prahlad Charit*, Munshi Sarju Prasad composed *Krishnayana*, *Ramayana*, *Sarju Lahri*, *Atiknama* and *Nasihatinama*. Poet Lalita Prasad 'Lalit' (1883) a resident of Mallanwan composed *Digvijai Vinod*, *Khayal Tarang* and *Ramayana Darpan*.

Other poets and writers of the district who wrote on stray subjects are Surdas (1508) a resident of Sandila, Saiyed Ibrahim Jamal-ud-din and Qadir Bux of Pihani (1594–1603), Banshi Dhar Misra of Sandila (1615), Abdul Jalil (born in 1681), Som Nath and Brahma Nath of Sandi (1700), Bal Dut Misra of Mallanwan (1736), Talib Ali Rasnayak (1746), Newaz (1773) and Mirza Madnaya (1803), all residents of Bilgram, Manna Lal Trivedi 'Durjan' (1885) and Behari Lal (1898) both of Mallanwan.

Arabic and Persian

In the days of Akbar, Bilgram produced Sheikh Abdul Wahid who wrote many treatises on religion, followed by Amir Haider who compiled a valuable history of Akbar's reign, called the *Sawanih-i-Akbari*. Wahaj-ud-din, a Mufti of Gopamau, was the tutor of prince Dara Shukoh and received the title of Ajzal-ul-Mal. He wrote *Fatwa-i-Alamgiri*. Another scholar of this house was Sheikh Maulvi Abdul Karim, who was a celebrated lawyer and wrote a work of jurisprudence called the *Fatwai-i-Majma-ul-Masael*. Saiyed Abdul Jalil Bilgrami (died 1733) was a great poet, and who wrote among other works a book named *Masnavi-i-Mir-Abdul Jalil*, describing the celebration of the marriage of Farrukh Siyar. Mir Ghulam Ali Azad (died 1788) was a writer and poet, and wrote many books of which the *Maasir-ul-Kuram*, a biography of some distinguished Muslims, and *Sarw-i-Azad*, a *tazkira* giving an account of the literati of the town, are famous.

In 1909, Dara, a reputed poet of Iran, visited Sandila and was presented with the books, *Gulistan-e-Hind* and the *Hadisa Ishrab*, written by a local scholar, raja Durga Prasad.

Urdu

Raja Durga Prasad of Sandila (1846–1920) was a great scholar and wrote about 250 books in Urdu and Persian, some of the better known of which are the *Tawarikh-e-Sandila*, *Gulistan-e-Hind*, *Hadisa Ishrab*,

Gulshan Hidayat and the *Tawarikh-e-Ayodhya*. Syed Ali Bilgrami (born 1851) was educated at Madarseya Alia, Calcutta, Canning College, Lucknow, and Patna College, Patna. He knew the Latin, English, German, French, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Bengali, Hindi, Telegu and Gujarati languages. He topped in the Nativio Civil Service examinations and later on took admission in the Roorkee Engineering College. He also worked as director of education in the Hyderabad state and India Office Library and translated a number of books from other languages into Urdu. He was known for his translation Le Bon's work *Civilization of Arabia* under the title of *Tamaddun-i-Arab* and the translation of *Civilization of India* under the title of *Tamaddun-i-Hind*. He also translated medical jurisprudence. Wazir Hasan 'Nashtar' (1897–1968) was a poet and wrote a *divan* entitled *Lamat Nashtar*.



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List of Higher Secondary Schools

Name of institution and location	Year of estab- lish- ment	Founder	Year of upgrading	No. of			Income Expenditure	
				teachers	No. of	students	(in Rs)	(in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Ganga Devi Higher Secondary School, Hardoi	1950	Sugar Mill, Hardoi	High School, 1964	16	362	48,820	49,214	
Hatya Havan Higher Secondary School, Hatya Haran.	1952	..	High School, 1970	16	319	24,882	30,027	
Bhartiya Higher Secondary School, Pihani]	1952	Paatipal Singh	High School, 1970	7	120	11,673	17,776	
Bhartiya Higher Secondary School, Pali	1954	Paatipal Singh	High School, 1967	18	458	49,142	55,765	
M. G. Higher Secondary School, Palia	1956	Sardar Singh	High School, 1965	14	400	16,733	45,206	
Rafi Ahmad Qidwai Higher Secondary School, Hardoi	1957	Jamal Ahmad	High School, 1967	15	372	27,194	51,888	
Gandhi Higher Secondary School, Beniganj	1957	Radhey Lal	High School, 1969	22	614	52,758	61,028	
Pandit Nehru Higher Secondary School, Sardarpur	1957	Prish Chandra	High School, 1969	10	222	23,306	61,467	
Deo Darbar Ashram Higher Secondary School, Sandi.	1959	Baba Deo Darbar	High School, 1969	10	133	18,895	22,494	
Janta Higher Secondary School, Kachhauna	1961	Sunder Lal Gupta	High. School, 1969	9	198	17,933	21,449	
Pant Higher Secondary School, Pali	1961	Moort Kishore Dixit	High. School, 1966	10	183	22,070	24,252	

Daya Nand Higher Secondary School, Sursa	1962	Deo Sharma	High School, 1970	11	290	19,168	19,490
Braj Rani Higher Secondary School, Bansa	1963	Smt. Braj Rani	High School, 1970	8	135	15,338	17,189
Vedic Vidya Mandir Higher Secondary School, Hardoi	1963	Ram Das Agarwal	High School, 1968	18	547	30,035	59,34
Nehru Girls' Municipal Higher Secondary School, Shahabad	1964	Nagarpalika	—	8	422	36,716	33,183
Government Intermediate College, Hardoi	—	Government	Intermediate, 1964	30	723	49,298	1,94,075
I. R. Intermediate College, Sandila	1884	Iltias Rasool	High School, 1948, Intermediate, 1953	29	1,020	1,17,723	1,28,190
R. R. Intermediate College, Hardoi	1914	Rukmangad Singh and M shal Singh	High School, 1924, and Intermediate, 1944	53	1,473	2,33,988	2,52,928
R. M. Intermediate College, Shahabad	1922	Nagarpalika	High School, 1949, and Intermediate, 1963	23	285	22,313	89,159
B. N. Intermediate College, Bhagwant Nagar	1926	Anand Mangal Misra	High School, 1947, and Intermediate, 1952	49	1,217	1,98,928	2,09,564
B. G. R. Intermediate College, Bilgram	1931	Raghubir Mehrotra	Sabai High School, 1949, and Intermediate, 1953	33970	1,21,231	1,48,514	

[Continued:]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nam of institution and location	Year of establishment	Founder	Year of upgrading teachers' ment	No. of students	No. of Income (in Rs.)	Expenditure (in Rs.)	
S. D. Intermediate College, Hardoi	1935	Radhy Krishna Agarwal	High School, 1949, and Intermediate, 1955	38	1,156	1,09,121	1,60,899
A. S. V. V. Intermediate College, Hardoi	1943	Shyamaley Behari	High School, 1949, and Intermediate, 1956	40	1,027	1,51,655	1,51,306
P. B. R. Intermediate College, Tirwa Ghauganj	1952	Smt. Bateso Rajrani	High School, 1955, and Intermediate, 1961	53	1,590	1,89,626	1,97,627
Sri Narpati Singh Intermediate College, Madhoganj	1961	Radhey Shyam Misra	High School, 1964, and Intermediate, 1967	35	825	1,43,132	1,40,356
Arya Kanya Pathshala Intermediate College, Hardoi	1918	Maharani Maharaj Singh	High School 1945, and Intermediate, 1952	44	1,266	1,54,460	1,54,77
Government Girls' Intermediate College, Sandila	1954	Government	High School, 1963, and Intermediate, 1965	27	471	1,16,215	1,05,360
Sri Beni Madho Vidyapith Intermediate College, Hardoi	1961	Radha Krishna Agarwal	High School, 1961, and Intermediate, 1966	37	1,174	1,05,972	1,15,598

HARDOI DISTRICT

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Development of Medical Facilities

Ayurveda, literally meaning the science of life, has been practised as a system of medicine in the district, as elsewhere in the country, since early times. It has accumulated a wealth of knowledge of the medicinal properties of herbs, minerals and plants. In the forests of the district herbs like *kalitulsi* (*Ocimum canum*), used for gastric disorders, cough and cold, *kauriala* (*Convolvulus pluricaulis choisy*), a cure for typhoid fever, and many others have always been grown. The Unani system of medicine, introduced in the district in the mediæval period, also continues to be practised. The system made tremendous progress in that period under the patronage of the Mughals and Nawabs. However, with the decline of Muslim rule the system also suffered a severe set-back and the introduction of the allopathic system further reduced its popularity.

The allopathic system of medicine was introduced by the British in the nineteenth century and is now the most widely practised system. The government dispensaries were then controlled by the district board, their supervision resting with the civil surgeon. A dispensary was established at Hardoi in 1859 in a temporary building, which in 1861 was shifted to a substantial structure built chiefly by public subscription. Between 1864 and 1868, a branch dispensary was opened at Sandila, chiefly through the liberality of the talukdars, and a third dispensary was established at Shahabad in 1869. Another dispensary was opened at Sandila in 1870. The present civil hospital was established as a dispensary in 1893, with separate wards for males and females. The building of the male ward was erected by public subscription, while that of the female ward was built by Thakur Surat Singh of Atwa. In 1896, a female ward was opened at Sandila, having been built by the talukdar of that town. The Hardoi and Sandila female dispensaries were private institutions unsupported by public funds but the dispensary for males at Hardoi, as well as the branch dispensaries of the Tahsil headquarters were managed by the district board. The dispensaries were well equipped and had accommodation for indoor patients. In addition, there were the police and jail hospitals at Hardoi. Another dispensary was established at Pihani in February, 1910, and a travelling dispensary was constituted in July 1911 for the distribution of quinine and to provide medical aid to villagers at their homes. The civil surgeon was assisted by two doctors, one posted at Hardoi and the other at Sandila. The dispensaries Harpalpur and Mallanwan were opened between the years 1912 and 1921. A dispensary was established at Bilgram in the thirties of this century and another at Anāṅpur in 1939.

After 1947, a number of hospitals and dispensaries were taken over by the State Government. The Zila Parishad, however, continued to run the dispensaries at Bilgram, Harpapur, Mattanwan, Rihani, Sandila and Shahabad. A dispensary for women was opened at Patta in 1948-49 and another at Shahabad in 1956. In the First Five-year Plan period, a hospital for women was also established at Bilgram and a dispensary at Gopamau. A State homoeopathic dispensary was opened at HarDOI in 1964 and in the next year a T. B. clinic was established in the same town. A dispensary for women was established at Bhagwant Nagar in 1968.

The extension of medical and health facilities to people living in the villages was started in the First Five-year Plan, when nine State Ayurvedic dispensaries were established in the district. As many as six maternity and child welfare centres were opened in the rural areas of the district in the same period. With the opening of a number of primary health centres and other dispensaries, benefits to the villagers were increased considerably during the Second and Third Five-year Plans. At present, there are 19 primary health centres, one in each of the development blocks. Each block has also a maternity and child welfare centre, and a family planning centre. In addition there are a large number of Ayurvedic and Unani clinics under the government, the Zila Parishad, and private practitioners.

Vital Statistics¹

From the figures it appears that the average annual birth-rate from 1891 to 1903 was 41.39 per thousand, the lowest rates being those of 1896 and 1897, when the district had suffered from famine, and the highest in 1899 and 1902, when normal conditions had been restored. The average death-rate for the same period was 33.16 per mille, a figure considerably higher than that of the adjoining district of Unnao where the average was 30.75, but much lower than that in Lucknow where it was over 40. However, 1894 and 1897 were exceptional years. In the former there were widespread floods and general unhealthiness, and the death-rate rose to 46.73 per mille. In the later famine and scarcity were widespread and the death-rate again rose to 51-96 per thousand. Excluding these years the annual average was only 29.92 per thousand.

In the period 1901-1911, the maximum birth-rate was 55.69 in 1903 and the minimum 18.25 in 1905. The maximum death-rate was as high as 73.52 in 1908 and the minimum was 32.61 in 1902.

In the next decade (1911-1921), the maximum birth-rate was 54.22 in 1913, and the minimum 30.41 in 1920. The death-rate rose considerably in this period and the maximum was 91.63 in 1919. The minimum was 30.16 in 1912.

1. There were, it is apprehended, large-scale omissions in the registration of births and deaths and, therefore, the rates are only indicative of general trends.

In the next three decades birth-rate as well as death-rate declined considerably, the latter showing greater decrease. The following statement gives the decennial birth-rate and death-rate till the middle of this century :

Decade				Birth-rate (per thousand)	Death-rate (per thousand)
1921-30	..	..	..	34.1	24.1
1931-40	..	..	..	34.4	23.7
1941-50	..	..	..	22.8	14.0

In the fifties of the century there was a further decrease in birth-rate and death-rate. The maximum figure for birth-rate 10.81, was reached in 1951, while the minimum was 5.33 in 1956. The maximum death-rate was 9.99 in 1951 and the minimum 5.51 in 1956.

After 1960, the birth-rate increased, while death-rate continued to show a downward trend, declining sharply to as low as 6.46 per thousand in 1968. The following statement gives the rate, of birth and death per thousand of population for the years 1966 to 1968 :

Year				Birth-rate	Death-rate
1966	..	..	..	14.45	6.55
1967	..	..	..	14.70	6.74
1968	..	..	..	13.11	6.46

Infant Mortality

Mortality among children below one year in age is quite high in the district. In 1941, as many as 4,402 deaths occurred, which decreased slightly in 1942, when the figure was 4,192. The minimum infant mortality was 2,744 in 1949, which increased to 3,131 in 1950, and further to 3,764 in 1951. In the following six years the mortality declined and only 1,944 children below one year in age died in 1957. In the next three years infant mortality increased again, the figures being 2,531, 3,168 and 3,051 in 1958, 1959 and 1960 respectively. In the sixties, and particularly in the later half of the decade infant mortality declined again, as is evident from the following statement :

Year					Mortality of infants (children below one year in age)
1966	..	..	..	..	1,848
1967	..	..	..	..	2,661
1968	..	..	..	..	1,425

Common Diseases

Formerly diseases which commonly caused death were fevers, bowel disorders, respiratory diseases and epidemics like cholera, smallpox and plague. Epidemics have, however, been largely controlled, but fevers still claim the largest number of deaths in the district.

Fever—The term 'fever' has wide connotations. It not only includes diseases such as malaria and typhoid, but also covers a number of other diseases of which fever is only a symptom.

The annual average mortality from fever was 29,247 or 77.2 per cent of the total number of deaths in the period 1891–1900. The highest figure was 45,347 in 1897 and the lowest 19,612 in 1898. In the first decade of this century the mortality from fever increased considerably, the maximum figure being 64,821 in 1908, which was ascribed to the generally heavy rainfall early in May of that year. The minimum figure was 27,972 in 1906. In the second decade of this century, mortality from fever increased further, and the maximum figure was 96,024 in 1919. This was due to a widespread epidemic of influenza. The minimum figure was 20,387 in 1916. In the period 1921–31, the number of deaths due to fever decreased, except in 1931 when there were 29,096 deaths on account of malaria. The minimum figure for this period was 16,883 in 1923. This trend in mortality from fever continued and the average annual mortality from fever was 15,415 in the decade 1941–50, which comprised 84.5 per cent of the total number of deaths. In the fifties, the largest number of persons died in 1951, when mortality from fever was 10,682, and the minimum figure was 6,559 in 1956. The figure rose to 8,365 in 1957 and to 10,533 in 1958. However, 7,551 persons died of fever in 1959, and 8,097 in 1960. In the sixties, more than 8,000 persons died each year from this cause. The following statements gives the number of deaths from fever in recent years :

Year	No. of deaths from fever
1966	8,583
1967	8,850
1968	9,770

Respiratory Diseases—These diseases were included in the category of 'fever' before 1941. The average annual mortality from respiratory diseases was 249 in the decade 1941–50, which comprised 1.4 per cent of the total number of deaths. In the next decade these diseases exacted a heavier toll every year, the largest number of persons dying in 1960, when mortality from respiratory diseases was 603, while the minimum figure

for the decade was 266 in 1956. There has been a slight decline in the figures in recent years and the following statement gives the number of persons who died due to these diseases :

Year					No. of deaths due to respiratory diseases
1966	..	..	..	..	462
1967	..	..	..	..	286
1968	..	..	..	..	432

Dysentery and Diarrhoea—These diseases occur in the form of bowel complaints. Their incidence is attributed generally to insanitary conditions and unsatisfactory arrangements for the supply of drinking water. With the introduction of sanitary measures, the incidence of these diseases has decreased. In the closing decade of the last century the largest number of persons (1,229) died of these diseases in 1897, while the minimum figure was 108 in 1898. In the period 1901 to 1911, the mortality from these diseases decreased, its highest toll being 244 deaths in 1903 and the minimum, 111 deaths in 1904. However, mortality from these diseases increased sharply in the next decade, the maximum figure being 2,525 in 1914 and the minimum 108 in 1913. There was a sharp decline after 1921, there being only 203 deaths in 1930 while the minimum figure was 70 in 1926. The average annual mortality was 197 in the decade 1941–50, which works out to 1.1 per cent of the total number of deaths. In the next decade the mortality from these diseases increased and the maximum figure of 616, was reached in 1951, the minimum figure being 133 in 1959. The following statement gives the number of deaths due to dysentery and diarrhoea in recent years :

Year					No. of deaths due to dysentery and diarrhoea
1966	..	..	..	..	427
1967	..	..	..	..	402
1968	..	..	..	..	362

Other Diseases

Insanity, blindness, deafness, dumbness, leprosy, tuberculosis and venereal diseases are the other physical afflictions prevalent in the district. In 1869, there were 4,946 blind persons, 688 lepers, 288 lunatics and 836

deaf mutes. The corresponding figures for 1901 were 2,988, 315, 162 and 382. The prevalence of blindness was probably due in a large measure to smallpox.

Efforts made by the government to improve environmental conditions and health of the people have helped to decrease the incidence of these afflictions. The average annual mortality from other diseases in the district in the decade 1941-50 was 1,396, being 7.6 per cent of the total number of deaths. The incidence of these diseases decreased slightly in the next decade, the maximum mortality being 1,997 in 1958 and the minimum 765 in 1951. The following statement gives the number of deaths, due to other diseases in recent years :

Year	No. of deaths due to other diseases			
1966	1,596
1967	1,963
1968	715

In 1969, as many as 362 lepers were treated in the district, while 159 persons were treated for venereal diseases and 10 for goitre.

Epidemics

Cholera and smallpox used to take a heavy toll of human lives till about the middle of this century. Epidemics of cholera appeared from time to time and frequently caused great loss of life. In the decade ending 1880, the annual mortality averaged 1,124, but almost all the deaths occurred in three years viz 1872, 1875 and 1880. During the following decade the annual average was 934, which increased to 2,880 in the period between 1891 and 1903. This comprised 7.8 per cent of the total mortality. In the decade 1901-11, the maximum figure for mortality was 6,507 in 1911, while it was zero in 1904. The maximum figure was 5,148 in 1916, and minimum five for each of the years 1914 and 1915, in the decade 1912-21. In the next decade the largest number of persons (2,952) died in 1924, while the minimum figure was seven in 1931.

Smallpox caused a very large number of deaths in the past. In the period 1871 to 1880 the average annual number of deaths recorded was 1,861. From 1881 to 1890 the average annual mortality was 21,847, but the increase was largely due to the fearful epidemic of 1883, when as many as 13,256 persons died from smallpox. In the last decade of the nineteenth century, the disease took an epidemic form when 4,918 persons died in 1897. In the first decade of this century, the maximum

figure of 3,132, was reached in 1908. While the minimum figure was 12 in 1910. The incidence of this disease decreased in the period 1912–1921, when maximum figure was 1,139 in 1914, and the minimum 16 in 1916. In the twenties and thirties of the twentieth century, the incidence of this disease further decreased, the maximum figure of mortality being 298 in 1926, and the minimum 1 in 1932.

Plague made its first appearance in the end of 1902, when five deaths occurred in the town of Mallanwan. It disappeared for a time, but reappeared in March 1903, when there were 38 deaths followed by 55 in April and May, and 70 in December. In the decade 1901–11, the largest number of persons (10,437), died in 1911, while the mortality was zero in 1904. The outbreak was chiefly confined to the towns of Hardoi, Sandila and Mallanwan. Little difficulty was experienced in carrying out preventive measures, as the people readily evacuated the infected areas. In the decade 1912–21, the maximum figure for mortality was 2,369 in 1918, and there were no deaths due to this disease in 1920 and 1921. In the next decade plague took a virulent form in 1928 when 1,748 persons died, while only 2 persons died in 1923 and none in 1930. In the forties and fifties the incidence of this disease decreased further.

The average yearly mortality from plague, cholera and smallpox during the decade 1941–50 was 991, or 5.4 per cent of the total number of deaths. Plague assumed the form of an epidemic in 1957, when 389 persons died. Thereafter the disease has more or less been eradicated. The incidence of cholera has also decreased sharply. In the period 1951–1960, the maximum mortality due to cholera was 734 in 1957, but only nine persons died in 1960. Smallpox which used to claim a large number of lives till the forties of this century, has also been brought down to a large extent. In 1951, as many as 500 persons died of smallpox, while only 34 persons died in 1956. The incidence of the disease increased in the next two years, when 129 persons died in 1957 and 364 in 1958. While smallpox claimed 89 lives in 1959, the toll increased to 731 in 1960. Intensive and extensive measures have been taken by the government to eradicate smallpox and these efforts have yielded positive results.

Medical and Public Health Organisations

The medical and public health departments of the State were amalgamated in 1948, and a directorate of medical and health services was established in the same year to control the Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani institutions and services. In July, 1961, a separate directorate was established at Lucknow for the development and effective supervision of Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries, but their local administration continues to be in charge of the district medical officer of health.

The civil surgeon is the head of the entire medical set-up in the district. He is in over-all charge of the State hospitals and allopathic dispensaries.

The following statement gives details of public health activities undertaken in the district during the period 1962-1970 :

Scheme	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
No. of drinking water wells constructed	346	406	336	173	376	96	160	36
No. of wells improved	390	363	399	234	309	108	179	47
No. of Hand-pumps installed	159	329	520	246	353	85	131	31
Length of sanitary drains constructed	8km.	6 km.	Nil	83.8 km.	7.78 km.	0.70 km.	2.40 km.	3.40km.
No. of P. R. A. I.* type latrines constructed	134	98	189	81	165	28	23	4

*Designed by the Planning Research and Action Institute, Lucknow

Hospitals

There are five State hospitals and a T. B. clinic in the district. The district hospital, Hardoi, has, 96 beds, of which six are reserved for women and 16 for children. The women's hospital, Hardoi, has 30 beds, the police hospital at Hardoi, 19, the women's hospital, Bilgram, 12, and the jail hospital, Hardoi, 10. The T. B. clinic, Hardoi, provides only outdoor treatment.

The following statement gives relevant data about the staff and numbers of patients treated in the hospitals of the district in 1969-70 :

Hospital	Staff		No. of patient treated	
	No. of doctors	Others	Indoor	Outdoor
District Hospital, Hardoi	3	41	27,384	2,978
Women's Hospital, Hardoi	1	22	10,162	2,761
Police Hospital, Hardoi	1	5	196	2,271
Women's Hospital, Bilgram	1	5	145	1,554
Jail Hospital Hardoi	1	1	92	9,292
T. B. Clinic, Hardoi	3	17	Nil	14,028

Dispensaries

Allopathic—The following statement gives details about the staff and beds in, and numbers of patients, treated at the State allopathic dispensaries in the district in the year 1969-70 :

Dispensary	No. of beds	Staff		No. of patients treated	
		No. of doctors	Others	Indoor	Outdoor
Anangpur dispensary	Nil	1	3	Nil	5,816
Gopamau dispensary	Nil	1	3	Nil	4,765
Women's dispensary, Bhagwan Nagar	6	1	5	29	3,838
Women's dispensary, Pihani	6	1	5	Nil	3,746
Pali dispensary	4	1	3	15	3,457
Women's dispensary, Shahabad	6	1	5	10	1,972

The civil surgeon also looks after the homoeopathic dispensary, which is located at Hardoi. The dispensary has four beds and is manned by a doctor and three others. As many as 35 indoor and 26,780 outdoor patients were treated in the dispensary in 1969-70.

Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries—The State Government runs nine Ayurvedic and three Unani dispensaries in the district. Each dispensary is manned by a medical officer and two or three others. These dispensaries are supervised by the district medical officer of health. The Ayurvedic dispensary of Bhainsta has four beds and provides indoor as well as outdoor treatment. The other dispensaries provide only outdoor treatment.

The following statement gives the number of patients treated in these dispensaries in 1969-70 :

Dispensary				No. patients treated
Ayurvedic				
Madhoganj	..	..	..	28,937
Bhainsta	..	..	..	16,850
Birwa	..	..	..	14,666
Hariawan	..	..	..	14,264
Hisauli	..	..	..	13,040
Goni Gondwa	..	..	..	11,359
Bhainsri	..	..	..	8,196
Nir	..	..	..	7,824
Raghopur	..	..	..	5,571
Unani				
Asahi Azampur	..	..	..	7,303
Qasimpur	..	..	..	5,893
Bohta Gokul	..	..	..	5,645

Primary Health Centres

There are 19 primary health centres in the district of which those at Bawan, Bilgram, Madhoganj, and Kachhona were established in the Second Five-year Plan period and the rest in the Third Five-year Plan period. These centres are supervised by the district medical officer of health. The following statement gives the locations of the primary health centres in 1970 :

Primary health centre			Development block in which situated
Ahirori	..	..	Ahirori.
Bawan	..	..	Bawan
Behendar Kalan	..	..	Behendar Kalan
Bharwan	..	..	Bharwan
Bhainsri	..	..	Bhainsri
Bilgram	..	..	Bilgram
Hariyawan	.	.	Hariyawan
Harpalpur	..	..	Harpalpur
Kachhauna	..	..	Kachhauna
Kuthawan	.	..	Kuthawan
Madhoganj	..	..	Madhoganj
Mallanwan	..	..	Malanwan
Ragain	..	..	Pihani
Sandi	..	..	Sandi
Sandila	..	..	Sandila
Shahabad	..	.	Shahabad
Sirsa	..	..	Sirsa
Tadiaon	..	..	Tadiaon
Todarpur	..	..	Todarpur

Each primary health centre is manned by one doctor and two or three other para-medical workers.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Efforts are being made since 1948 to reduce the high rate of female mortality during child-birth and the pre-natal and post-natal periods and of deaths of infants due to lack of proper medical attention, malnutrition and unhygienic conditions of living. By 1971, as many as 19

maternity and child welfare centres have been established in the district. In addition, a net-work of maternity sub-centres has been set up. There is one maternity and child welfare centre in each development block and three sub-centres under each centre. However, there is no sub-centre attached to the Bhainsri centre. As many as 54 sub-centres are functioning under 18 centres and each centre is manned by one midwife and two or three *dais* and this staff also works in the sub-centres. The district family planning officer looks after the administration of family planning centres and ensures their co-ordination with the activities of the maternity and child welfare centres.

The following statement gives the numbers of maternity cases attended to at these centres in 1967, 1968 and 1969 :

Year						Number of cases
1967	..	..	..	..	..	4,896
1968	..	..	..	..	..	4,376
1969	..	..	..	..	..	4,790

There is provision for the training of *dais* in the primary health centres. The period of training is six months. Each trainee is given a stipend of Rs 15 to 20 per month. No specific qualifications have been laid down for the trainees except that they should be literate and adult. Seven *dais* were trained in 1967, six in 1968 and three in 1969.

Vaccination

The district medical officer of health is in charge of the work of vaccination in the district. He is assisted by an assistant superintendent of vaccination posted at Hardoi, and a team of vaccinators. The work of vaccination has been intensified since 1963, when the national small-pox eradication programme was launched in the district. Mothers are invariably advised to have their children vaccinated after they are two to three months old.

The following statement gives the numbers of persons vaccinated in the period 1967–1970 :

Year			Total no. of persons vaccinated	No. of primary vaccina- tions	No. of re- vaccina- tions	No. of success- full vaccinators	
						Primary	Re- vaccination
1967	..	..	2,62,323	72,403	1,89,915	60,753	89,633
1968	..	..	2,92,582	1,04,160	1,88,922	82,221	69,459
1969	..	..	1,99,006	92,620	1,06,377	83,619	44,438
1970	..	..	1,98,897	1,01,861	97,036	76,675	39,604

Eye Relief

The Cane Eye Hospital, Hardoi, was established in 1958-59. It has 25 beds, 8 being reserved for women. It is manned by a medical officer, a refractionist and 11 others. As many as 11,015 indoor patients and 12,254 outdoor patients were treated in the hospital in 1969-70.

Eye relief camps are held in the district by the Sitapur Eye Hospital. Each camp is manned by a medical officer, a refractionist and nine others. Cataract and entropion are found to be the most common diseases of the eye in the district. In addition to treatment, operations and refractions of eyes are also held in the camps. The Sitapur Eye Hospital organised 12 such camps in 1969.

Prevention of Food Adulteration

The district medical officer of health is the licensing authority for food establishments and drug stores in the district. The following statement would give an idea of the measures undertaken to prevent adulteration of eatables :

Year	No. of samples collected	No. of samples found adulterated	No. of cases that ended in conviction
1967	236	52	13
1968	217	50	40
1969	207	41	41

The National Malaria Eradication Programme

The national malaria control programme was introduced in the district in 1956-57 and a medical unit was established at Hardoi in the same year. The unit also covered the district of Sitapur, and comprised one anti-malaria officer, eight malaria inspectors, two laboratory technicians, 148 field workers and 19 others. The main function of the unit was to spray D. D. T. twice a year, each round being of the dosage of 100 m.gm. per square foot. This programme was replaced by the national malaria eradication programme in 1958-59. Part of Hardoi district was endemic and part of it hypoendemic. One unit was established at Hardoi in June, 1958, which covered the endemic areas, while another unit which was established in April, 1959, looked after hypoendemic areas. Each unit comprised one anti malaria officer, eight inspectors, 248 field workers and 19 others.

In the endemic areas, the indoor spraying of D. D. T. was carried out in all human dwellings and cattle sheds, twice a year, each dose being of 100 m.g. per square foot. In the hypoendemic areas the same dosage was applied once a year.

Surveillance work was launched in 1961 under an assistant officer, helped by 25 surveillance inspectors, 100 house visitors and two laboratory technicians in the endemic areas, and a staff of the same strength operated in the hyp endemic areas. Subsequently, on the recommendation of an independent appraisal team, spraying was withdrawn in 1963, and up to August, 1965, only surveillance work was carried out.

The national malaria eradication programme entered the 'maintenance phase' on September 1, 1965. The district medical officer of health, assisted by another health officer, two health supervisors, 20 laboratory technicians, 38 health inspectors, 152 basic health workers and others, looks after this work. The performance of this team up to the year 1969 is given below :

Year	No. of blood smears		No. of smears found positive for malaria
	Collected	Examined	
1965 (September to December)	1,205	1,126	Nil
1966	41,150	38,996	2
1967	53,852	52,805	12
1968	82,349	81,761	11
1969	79,702	77,688	4

Family Planning

The family planning scheme was introduced in the district in 1957 and put under the charge of the district medical officer of health. Vasectomy for men and tubectomy for women were publicised. The district family planning bureau was established in 1965 at Hardoi under the district family planning officer, its supervision and control resting with the district medical officer of health. There is one family planning centre under each primary health centre. The family planning work in each centre is supervised by the medical officer, in charge of the primary health centre. In each of the urban centres at Hardoi, Shahabad and Sandila one medical officer is posted. He works under the overall control of the civil surgeon. A mobile team under the charge of a male doctor undertakes vasectomy work, while another, in charge of a female doctor, looks after the tubectomy work.

Efforts are made to publicise family planning through feature films, placards, posters, advertisements and personal contacts, and some ground

has been broken. The achievements in family planning work in recent years are as given below :

Year				No. of sterilisation operations performed	No. of loops inserted
1963-64	..	..	..	149	Nil
1964-65	..	..	..	1,122	Nil
1965-66	..	..	..	441	701
1966-67	..	..	..	255	2,130
1967-68	..	..	..	1,726	1,865
1968-69	..	..	..	2,097	1,965
1969-70	..	..	..	247	1,883

District Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society

The district branch of the Indian Red Cross Society was established at HarDOI in 1951, with the district magistrate and the civil surgeon respectively as its president and vice-president, ex officio. The district medical officer of health acts as its honorary secretary. The society provides relief to the people in times of emergency and natural calamities.

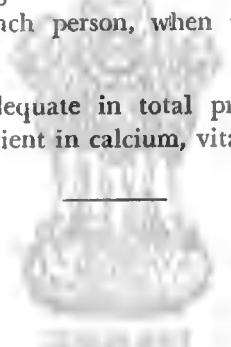
DIET AND NUTRITION

In the district, rice, wheat, and other grains are consumed at an average rate of 550 gm. Rice is consumed both in the parboiled and plain forms. Generally, machine-milled rice is consumed, only 10 per cent of the population in the rural areas consuming hand-pounded rice. Rice water is washed by a majority of the people. Wheat flour made available from flour-mills is used. About 40 per cent of the inhabitants remove bran from flour. Wheat and gram combination is preferred by the majority of the people, barley and gram being the next popular combination. The consumption of pulses is more than adequate and is a healthy feature and about 100 gm. per head per day is consumed, the recommended quantity being 85 gm. Red gram is popular, but black gram is also consumed. The per capita consumption of green leafy vegetables per day is very meagre. Spinach is the only leafy vegetable used in the summer season. About 100 gm. of root vegetables are consumed per capita per day, which is adequate. These include Colocasia, potato, onion and radish. Vegetables usually consumed in

the district other than those mentioned above, are ridge-gourd pumpkin, calabash, cucumber, lady's finger, jack-fruit, brinjal and tomato. Consumption of fruits is about 20 gm. per capita per day, while the recommended quantity is 30 gm. Fruits consumed are papaya, orange, apple, mangoes and melon.

The total consumption of oil and fat is inadequate and is 18 gm. per capita per day, the recommended quantity being 40 gm. Consumption of oil is about 8 gm. while the recommended quantity is 15 gm. About 10 gm. of ghee is consumed, the required quantity being 25 gm. The consumption of milk and milk products is 80 gm. per capita per day, while vegetarians require 200 gm. and non-vegetarians 100 gm. About 18 gm. of meat and fish are consumed per day by one person, while the required quantity is 20 gm. Only 2 gm. of eggs are consumed per day per head, the recommended quantity being 30 gm. Quite contrary to general expectation, the consumption of sugar is more than adequate and 40 gm. of sugar is consumed per day by each person, when the recommended quantity is only 30 gm.

Generally diets are adequate in total protein, iron, vitamins A, B¹, B² and niacin, and deficient in calcium, vitamin C and animal protein.



CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

The district labour welfare of Hardoi falls in the Lucknow region of the State Labour Department. A labour inspector was posted at Hardoi in 1959. He looks after the implementation of labour laws and the interests of labour generally and maintains liaison between employees and employers in the district. It is his duty to ensure that the labour laws are properly implemented and their contraventions prosecuted. A brief account of labour legislation in operation in the district is given below :

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923—This Act enjoins upon an employer the payment of compensation if personal injury is caused to a worker in an accident and also if the worker contracts any of the diseases mentioned in the Act in the course of his employment and as a result thereof. The deputy commissioner, Hardoi, is the compensation commissioner for determining the amount of compensation payable to a workman under the Act. The following statement gives the amounts of compensation paid to workmen involved in accidents or their dependants :—

Year	Accidents		Fatal accidents	
	No. of workmen involved	Amount (in Rs)	No. of workmen involved	Amount (in Rs)
1969	3	5,201.72	3	10,191
1970	3	6,539.13	3	18,600

The Indian Trade Union's Act, 1926—It provides for the registration of trade unions and empowers the registrar of trade unions, Kanpur to scrutinise the working of unions, to call for returns and to consider applications for registration or cancellation of the unions. The trade union movement in the district is confined to the workers of the sugar factory at Hardoi. In 1970 there were 1384 members of the two trade unions, the Shakkar Mills Mazdoor Union, established in 1948, and the Sugar Mills Mazdoor Union established in 1952.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Act XIV of 1947), and the U. P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (U. P. Act XXVII of 1947)—Both these Acts provide for settlement of industrial disputes and prevention of lock-outs and strikes. The regional conciliation board first tries to

settle disputes through persuasion and mediation. If success is not thus achieved, the disputes are referred to the adjudication machinery of a labour court or an industrial tribunal, which also first tries to bring about an amicable settlement. Under these Acts, the labour inspector posted at Hardoi is required to conduct the preliminary enquiries. He also ensures the implementation of awards given by labour courts and industrial tribunals.

The U. P. Industrial Establishments (National Holidays), Act, 1961—It applies to factories and establishments registered under the Factories Act, 1948, and provides that national holidays, Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday and Republic Day, should be allowed and holidays, for their workers.

The Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961—It applies to motor transport companies, which employ five or more persons. According to the provisions of this Act, these companies and undertakings have to be registered and they have to make provision for recreation, rest-rooms, canteens, livery, medical aid, daily and weekly rest periods, and leave and holidays, for their workers.

The Uttar Pradesh Dookan Aur Vanijya Adhistan Adhiniyam, 1962—This Act replaced the U. P. Shops and Commercial Establishments, Act, 1947, in December, 1962. It is applicable to shopkeepers and workers of commercial establishments in the district, and regulates matters like the hours of opening and closing of shops and commercial establishments, weekly closures and holidays, and the attendance, leave, payment of wages and conditions of service of shop assistants. In 1970, as many as 969 shops were inspected and 35 shopkeepers prosecuted and punished for breach of legal provisions.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948—It applies to agricultural and allied employment and other industrial concerns of the district. According to its provisions Rs 26 per month or a rupee a day for an adult and Rs 16.25 per month or 62 paise a day for child are the minimum wages for various types of employment, the working hours being laid down in respect of rice, flour, dal and oil mills, building and road construction companies, public motor transport service, agriculture, cattle and horticulture farms, and in respect of employees of local bodies. Provision for weekly holidays has also been made in the Act.

In 1970, as many as 246 establishments were inspected and eight of the employers were prosecuted and punished under this Act.

OLD-AGE PENSION SCHEME

The old-age pension scheme was introduced in the district on December 1, 1957, to provide a pension of Rs 15 per month to old and

destitute persons of 70 years or above, having no means of subsistence and no relations bound by custom or usage to support them.

Since then the scope of this beneficent scheme, perhaps the first of its kind in the country, has been liberalised from time to time. In February, 1962, the definition of 'destitute' was liberalised so as to include a person having an income up to Rs 10 per month and the age of eligibility for pension was reduced to 65 years. Three years later, in February, 1965, the scheme was made more generous by extending the applicability of the term 'destitute' to a person having an income up to Rs 15 per month and relaxing the age of eligibility for the pension to 60 years for a widow, cripple and person totally incapable of earning a living on account of any other physical disability. The amount of the pension was also increased to Rs 20 per month in April, 1964.

The pension is granted by the labour commissioner, U. P., but verification of age and other particulars is made in the district. The following statement gives the numbers of persons who were receiving old-age pensions at the end of December, 1970 :

Tahsil	No. of persons	
	Men	Women
Hardoi	36	56
Bilgram	32	36
Shahabad	20	27
Sandila	15	13
Total	103	132

PROHIBITION

There is a large number of shops in the district for the sale of liquor, their numbers having increased in the last decade. The shops remain open from 10 A.M. to 10 P. M. daily, except on Tuesday, Independence Day, October 2, January 30, Holi and Diwali.

Efforts made to enforce prohibition, have had only partial success so far. Total prohibition was applied to the district in 1948, but proved to be a failure and was, therefore, abandoned by the State Government. A new scheme was, therefore, introduced in the district in December, 1962. It aims at curtailing the consumption of liquor by restricting the hours of its sale, increasing the numbers of dry days and fixing the maximum quantity of liquor which may be sold to an individual.

The district prohibition board, constituted in 1957, carries out the prohibition programme. The district magistrate, Hardoi, is its chairman and the district excise officer, its secretary. The vice-chairman and a joint secretary are elected by the members of the board. It exerts moral and social pressure on people to persuade them to abstain from drinking liquor. Camps are held and stalls set up in fairs and exhibitions for propagating prohibition and to wean people away from the habit of indulging in intoxicants in general and spirituous drinks in particular. Hoardings depicting the disastrous effects of drugs and liquor have been set up at prominent places in the district. Institutions such as the Arya Samaj and Gandhi Smarak Nidhi also help in the promotion of temperance and prohibition.

ADVANCEMENT OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The work relating to the social, economic and educational betterment of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes was started in the district in 1952. A separate officer designated as the District Harijan Welfare Officer, was posted at Hardoi, in 1957 to implement schemes aiming at ameliorating the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. The work of Harijan and social welfare were amalgamated in 1963 and the district Harijan and Social Welfare Officer looks after it. He is assisted by two supervisors and some others. He organises Harijan Sammelans (conferences) and community dinners to counteract the practice of untouchability, which has been made punishable under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.

In 1961, there were 2,27,221 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes spread over the district as follows:

Tahsil						Number of persons
Hardoi	..	..	..	..	..	83,140
Sandila	..	..	..	..	..	65,317
Shahabad	..	..	..	..	..	43,195
Bilgram	..	..	..	..	..	35,599

The government aims at economic regeneration of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes by fostering agriculture and industries among them and raising their social status. Accord-

ingly, financial assistance has been extended to them since the beginning of the First Five-year Plan for these purposes as also for the construction of houses and sinking of wells.

In the First Five-year Plan period, 34 wells and 20 houses were constructed for people of the Other Backward Classes. In addition a sum of Rs 2,800 was spent on the repairs of damaged houses. In the Second Five-year Plan period as many as 2,950 wells and 256 houses were constructed and 549 old wells repaired for the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. Harijan colonies, one each at Bawan and Shahabad, were set up at an approximate cost of Rs 2,96,000. A total expenditure of Rs 4,78,215 was incurred in the Second Five-year Plan on these welfare measures.

In the Third Five-year Plan period, 236 wells and 124 houses were constructed for the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. A Harijan industrial estate was established at distance of 2 km. from Hardoi, on the Hardoi-Lucknow road in March, 1964. This provides facilities for opening small-scale industrial units. The government also constructed three hostels for Harijan students. Of these two are located at Hardoi and one at Bilgram. The hostels are maintained by the government. A total expenditure of Rs 5,66,247 was incurred during the Third Five-year Plan period, on the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.

Relaxation in the upper age limit and reservation of seats in government services have been provided for members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. In educational institutions free tuition, stipends, scholarships, financial assistance for the purchase of equipment and stationery and free hostel accommodation are provided up to Class X to those students of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes whose parents do not have incomes exceeding Rs 250 per month, and in higher classes, to such students whose parents do not earn more than Rs 500 per month.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

There are ten trusts at Hardoi which are administered by different agencies. The largest of these, the Victoria Hall trust, is under the control of the deputy commissioner, Hardoi. It had an investment of Rs 25,200 in 1970, which yielded an annual income of Rs 741 while the Dispensary Trust Fund, administered by the Chairman, Zila Parishad, Hardoi, which had an investment of Rs 500 only in 1970, gave an annual income of Rs 15. The following statement gives some relevant information about the trust and charitable endowments of the district :

Trust	Year of establish- ment	Investment in 1970 (in Rs)	Annual income in 1970 (in Rs)	Purpose
Charity Fund Endowment, administered by the Deputy Commissioner, Hardoi	1892	1,500	44.10	Charity for the poor
Dispensary Trust Fund administered by chairman, Zila Parishad, Hardoi	1892	500	14.70	—
Victoria Hall Trust, administered by deputy Commissioner Hardoi	1903	25,200	740.88	For maintenance of the Victoria Hall
Baldev Prasad Misra Scholarship Endowment Trust, administered by the chairman, Zila Parishad Hardoi	1909	2,000	58.80	Scholarships to meritorious students
Pandit Bishan Narayan Dharmashala Endowment Trust administered by deputy commissioner, Hardoi	1912	16,200	476.00	Maintenance of dharmshala
Edward and George Coronation Scholarship Endowment Trust, administered by deputy commissioner, Hardoi	1914	2,600	76.44	Scholarships to meritorious student
Rameshwar Prasad Scholarship Endowment Trust, administered by Principal, government higher secondary school, Hardoi	1923	2,000	58.80	Scholarships to meritorious students
Krishna Murari Scholarship Endowment Trust, administered by principal, government higher secondary school, Hardoi	1923	1,000	29.40	Scholarships to meritorious students
Ehsan Scholarship Endowment Trust, administered by principal government higher secondary school, Hardoi	1928	1,700	49.98	Scholarships to meritorious students
Pandit Mool Chand Sharma Scholarship endowment Trust	1930	900	26.46	Scholarships to meritorious students

Waqfs—The Shia Central Board of Waqfs, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, supervises the administration of 18 *waqfs* in the district, of which the Syed Nazir Ali *waqf* is the only big trust with an annual income of Rs 2,356.78. This is used for charitable purposes and for the benefit of descendants of the founder of the *waqf*. It was founded on February 6, 1916 by Syed Nazir Ali.

The Sunni Central Board of Waqfs, U. P., Lucknow, supervises the administration of 45 *waqfs* in the district, of which only four have annual

incomes exceeding Rs 1,000. The following statement gives some relevant information about these waqfs :

Name and location	Year of establishment	Income in 1970 (in rupees)	Purpose
Syed Fazal Husain Talukdar, Sandila	5-11-1900	11,178.50	Charity
Jama Masjid, Shahabad	1-12-1947	4,294.00	Do.
N. Ahsan Ali Khan Sulemani, Shahabad	14-9-1936	1,500.00	Do.
Mohammed Qutubuddin, Shahabad	1-5-1898	1,007.46	Do.



CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN LEGISLATURES

Political Parties

The political parties active in the district are all local units of all-India political organisations. Since 1952, four general elections have been held each at a regular interval of five years [and one mid-term poll in 1969 for the Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly) of the State]. The Congress and the Jan Sangh were the only parties which contested all five elections of the Vidhan Sabha. Next comes the Communist party which contested the first four elections. The Praja Socialist party took part in the contest in 1957, 1962, 1967 and in the mid-term poll in 1969, the Republican and the Swatantra parties in 1962, 1967 and in the mid-term elections in 1969, the Socialist party in 1952 and 1962, and the Samyukt Socialist and the Communist (Marxist) parties in 1967 and in the mid-term elections in 1969.

The parties which contested only one general election of 1952 are the Kisan Mazdoor Praja party, the Uttar Pradesh Praja party, the Scheduled Castes Federation and the Ram Raja Parishad. The Hindu Mahasabha contested in 1962, and the Bhartiya Kranti Dal, the Republican party (Ambedkarite) and the Uttar Pradesh Kisan Mazdoor party in the mid-term poll in 1969.

Each party has its own district and regional organisations and primary units to propagate and execute its programmes and policies. Besides the candidates set up by different political parties, a number of persons, not belonging to any political party, also contested the general elections as independent candidates.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)

For the general election to the Vidhan Sabha of the State, held in 1952, the district was divided into six assembly constituencies; Shahabad (East)-cum-Hardoi (North-West), Hardoi (East), Sandila-cum-Bilgram (South-East), Shahabad (West), Bilgram (West) and Bilgram (East), the first three being double-member constituencies, each with a seat reserved for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The remaining three were single-member constituencies. There was 59 contestants for the nine seats all of which were contested and won by the Congress. Eight contestants belonged to the Socialist party, seven each to the Jan Sangh and the Kisan

Mazdoor Praja party, three to the Scheduled Castes Federation, two to the Ram Rajya Parishad and one each to the Communist and the Uttar Pradesh Praja parties. Independent candidates numbered 21.

For the elections of 1957, the number of constituencies remained the same, but their names and composition underwent changes. The new constituencies were those of Shahabad, Hardoi, Sandila, Gondwa, Bilgram and Pali. The first three were double-member constituencies with one seat in each reserved for a Scheduled Caste candidate and the remaining three being single-member ones. There were 29 candidates for the nine seats. The Congress contested all the seats and won six. The Jan Sangh put up seven candidates and got one seat, the Praja Socialist party contested five seats and got two, the Communist party and independents fought for two and six seats respectively, without getting any seat.

In the third general elections, held in 1962, the district was divided into nine single-member assembly constituencies, viz., Gondwa, Sandila (Scheduled Castes), Mallanwan, Bilgram, Hardoi, Gopamau (Scheduled Castes), Shahabad, Saromau Nagar (Scheduled Castes) and Pali. There were 58 contestants in all. The Congress and the Jan Sangh contested all the seats, the Communist party seven seats, the Praja Socialist party six seats, the Republican and the Socialist parties and the Hindu Mahasabha five seats each and the Swatantra party three seats. Nine persons contested as independents. Of the nine seats four each were won by the Congress and the Jan Sangh and one by an independent.

In the fourth general election of 1967, the number of constituencies in the district remained the same, but certain changes were made in the names and composition of some of them. The new constituencies, Beniganj (Scheduled Castes), Sandila, Ahirori (Scheduled Castes), Hardoi, Bawan, Pihani (Scheduled Castes), Shahabad, Bilgram and Mallanwan were all single-member constituencies. There were 81 contestants, the Congress and the Jan Sangh contesting all the seats, the Republican party eight, the Swatantra party four, the Samyukt Socialist party three, the Communist party two and the Communist (Marxist) and the Praja Socialist parties one each. As many as 44 persons contested the election as independent candidates. The Congress and the Jan Sangh won four and three seats respectively and two seats went to the independents.

The Vidhan Sabha constituted after the general elections, held in 1967, was dissolved on February 25, 1968, the President of India assuming the administration of the State. After nearly a year, a mid-term poll was held and a new Vidhan Sabha constituted on February 26, 1969.

In the mid-term election the constituencies in the district were the same as in the preceding general election. There were 64 contestants for the nine seats. The Congress, the Bhartiya Kranti Dal and the Republican

party contested all the seats, the Jan Sangh eight, the Samyukt Socialist, the Praja Socialist and the Republican (Ambedkarite) parties two each and the Swatantra, the Communist (Marxist) and the Uttar Pradesh Kisan Mazdoor parties one each. The number of independent candidates was 20. Seven seats went to the Congress, one to the Bhartiya Kranti Dal, and one to an independent candidate.

The total number of electors in the assembly constituencies in the district in 1952 was 6,95,300; in 1957 it was 7,87,214; in 1962, it increased to 8,23,995; in 1967 it came to 9,08,272, and in 1969 it stood at 9,38,368. The total number of valid votes polled was 3,99,265 in the first general elections 6,35,645 in the second 3,56,088 in the third, 4,29,909 in the fourth and 4,62,217 in the mid-term poll of 1969.

The statement below gives the figures of valid votes polled for the candidates of various political parties and independents in the assembly constituencies in the district at the four general election of 1952, 1957, 1962 and 1967 and the mid-term elections of 1969 :

Party	1952	1957	1962	1967	1969
Bhartiya Jan Sangh ..	50,406	1,43,954	1,23,859	1,14,895	1,17,979
Bhartiya Kranti Dal ..	—	—	—	—	68,592
Communist ..	1,725	26,486	25,820	2,722	—
Communist (Marxist) ..	—	—	—	10,588	2,042
Congress ..	1,84,539	2,82,291	1,28,530	1,18,967	1,77,868
Hindu Mahasabha ..	—	—	5,983	—	—
Kisan Mazdoor Praja ..	13,390	—	—	—	—
Praja Socialist ..	—	1,32,670	17,175	870	5,182
Ram Rajya Parishad ..	3,048	—	—	—	—
Republican ..	—	—	11,932	21,080	19,194
Republican (Ambedkarite) ..	—	—	—	—	1,533
Samyukt Socialist ..	—	—	—	7,013	13,912
Scheduled Castes Federation ..	22,621	—	—	—	—
Socialist ..	40,403	—	8,847	—	—
Swatantra ..	—	—	5,692	9,074	1,022
Uttar Pradesh Kisan Mazdoor ..	—	—	—	—	1,271
Uttar Pradesh Praja ..	1,555	—	—	—	—
Independents ..	81,578	50,244	28,250	1,44,700	53,622

On account of breakdown of the constitutional machinery in the State, the President of India through a proclamation took over the administration with effect from October 1, 1970 and authorised the governor of the State to run the administration on his behalf. The Vidhan Sabha was also suspended for an indefinite period. The emergency was, however, short-lived and the President revoked the above proclamation with effect from October 18, 1970.

Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)

The district at present forms part of the Rohilkhand Graduates', the Rohilkhand Teachers' and the Kheri-cum-Sitapur-cum-Hardoi Local Authorities' council constituencies for the purpose of biennial elections for a number of seats to the Vidhan Parishad. A resident of the district has been a member of the Parishad since 1957.

CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

Lok Sabha (House of the People)

In the general elections for the Lok Sabha, held in 1952, the district was part of two parliamentary constituencies, the Hardoi (North-West)-cum-Farrukhabad (East)-cum-Shahjahanpur (South) constituencies and the Unnao-cum-Rai Bareilly (West)-cum-Hardoi (South-East) constituency. Both were double-member constituencies with one seat in each being reserved for a person of the Scheduled Castes. There were 19 contestants for the four seats, four belonging to the Congress, three to the Socialist party, two to the Jan Sangh, one each to the Scheduled Castes Federation, the Ram Rajya Parishad and the Uttar Pradesh Praja and the Kisan Mazdoor Praja parties. Six independents also contested the election. All the four seats were won by the Congress.

In the general election of 1957, the district formed a double-member parliamentary constituency, one seat being reserved for a person belonging to the Scheduled Castes. There were four contestants, two each belonging to the Jan Sangh and the Congress. Each party won a seat.

In the elections held in 1962, the district formed part of two single-member parliamentary constituencies, the Hardoi (Scheduled Castes) and the Shahabad. The contestants for the two seats numbered nine, of whom two each belonged to the Congress, the Jan Sangh and the Communist parties and one each to the Hindu Mahasabha, the Republican and the Praja Socialist parties. The Congress and the Jan Sangh again shared one seat each.

In the poll of 1967, the district comprised the same two parliamentary constituencies as in the previous one. Besides the 12 independents there were 18 contestants, of which two each belonged to the Congress, the Jan Sangh and the Republican parties. One seat was captured by the Congress and the other by the Jan Sangh.

The total number of electors in the parliamentary constituencies was 14,99,601 in 1952, 8,67,802 in 1957, 9,05,302 in 1962 and 10,17,029 in 1967, and the total numbers of valid votes polled were 10,37,507, 8,47,956, 3,97,283 and 5,08,313 in the four elections respectively.

The statement below gives the figures of valid votes obtained by candidates of various political parties and independents in the parliamentary constituencies in the general elections held up to 1967 :

Party	1952	1957	1962	1967
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	51,156	4,23,493	1,40,545	1,47,382
Communist . . . . .	.	.	50,171	.
Congress	5,38,122	4,24,463	1,56,555	1 63,424
Kisan Mazdoor Praja	14,428	.	.	.
Praja Socialist . . . . .	.	.	32,644	.
Ram Raja Parishad	65,907	.	.	.
Republican . . . . .	.	.	11,383	38,105
Scheduled Castes Federation	46,144	.	.	.
Socialist	1,14,434	.	.	.
Uttar Pradesh Praja	46,249	.	.	.
Independents	1,61,067	.	5,985	1,58,402

Rajya Sabha (Council of States)

No resident of the district has been a member of the Rayja Sabha so far.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

A number of Hindi and Urdu weekly newspapers were published from the district in the past and some of them still exist. The *Muraqqe Alam* was the earliest of these. It was an Urdu weekly started in 1888 from Hardoi town and continued till 1912. The *Taban*, an Urdu and Hindi weekly was started in 1930 from Sandila. It had a weekly circulation of 1,500 copies in 1970. The *Azad*, an Urdu weekly, was started in

1932 at Hardoi and continued up to 1934. An Urdu weekly the *Sada-e-Vatan*, was started in 1933 at Bilgram and flourished till 1935. All other periodicals have been published from Hardoi. The *Nirala*, a Hindi weekly, was started in 1938 and continued for only one year. The *Rafiq Alam*, an Urdu weekly, was started in 1938 and remained in circulation up to 1950; the *District Gazette*, an Urdu weekly, was started in 1920 and lasted up to 1933; the *Tarjuman*, an Urdu Weekly, starting in 1933 continued up to 1936; the *District Gazette*, a Hindi Weekly, had its beginning in 1932 and remained in circulation till 1934; the *Nirbheek*, Hindi weekly, was introduced in 1935 and flourished up to 1944; the *Prabhat*, a Hindi weekly of nationalistic views came into existence in 1934 and continued till the British government prohibited its publication in 1937; the *Prakash*, a Hindi weekly, made its appearance in 1938 at Hardoi and flourished till 1950; the *Lok Sewak*, a Hindi weekly which took birth in 1948 continued for only a year; the *Nirman*, a Hindi monthly, was started in 1951 by the district panchayat raj office and flourished up to 1966; the *Sahastiltwa*, a Hindi weekly, was introduced in 1962 and stopped publication in 1964; and the *Jan Carjan*, a Hindi weekly, appeared for the first time in 1964 and continued its irregular appearance till 1969. The *Hardoi Samachar*, a Hindi weekly, commenced publication in 1965 and had an average weekly circulation of 1,500 copies in 1970. The *Jan Nayak*, a literary and cultural Hindi monthly hand written magazine has been in circulation since 1965.

Other Newspapers and Periodicals

Some of the English dailies which are read by people of the district are the *National Herald*, the *Pioneer*, the *Indian Express*, the *Economic Times*, the *Hindustan Times*, the *Statesman* and the *Times of India*. The English weeklies usually read are the *Blitz*, the *Illustrated Weekly of India*, the *Shanker's Weekly*, and the *Sports and Pastime*. The English fortnightlies popular in the district are the *Caravan*, the *Filmfare* and the *Star and Style*. Amongst the English monthlies, the *Imprint*, the *Life*, the *Mirror*, the *Readers' Digest*, the *Picturepost*, the *Career and Courses*, the *Indian Review*, the *World's Sports* and the *Science Today* are popular. They are all published outside the district. The Hindi dailies, published outside the district and generally read here are the *Hindustan*, the *Nav Bharat Times*, the *Navjeevan* and the *Swatantra Bharat*. Amongst the Hindi weeklies, fortnightlies and monthly periodicals and magazines usually read in the district are the *Dharmyug*, the *Saptahik Hindustan*, the *Sarita*, the *Navneet*, the *Niharika*, the *Mukta*, the *Sarika*, the *Kadambini*, the *Nai Kahaniyan*, the *Saraswati*, the *Chandamama*, the *Nadan*, the *Parag*, the *Raja Bhaiyya*, the *Bal Bharati*, the *Natraj* and the *Urvashi*.

The Urdu dailies, weeklies and monthlies mostly read in the district are the *Tej*, the *Qaumi Awaz*, the *Shama*, the *Biswin Sadi* and *Sarita*.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

In the past, the joint family system not only made for social cohesion but also provided a measure of social service and security. The establishment of British rule in the country, however, generated forces, economic, social, cultural, educational and psychological, which tended to shift the emphasis from the joint family to the individual as a unit of social organisation and slowly and systematically weakened age-old ties. The opening of institutions like schools and hospitals ushered in western ideas of organised and State-patronised social service in the whole country. Institutions for the welfare and uplift of the socially and economically weaker sections of society, mostly depended for their finances on individual charity and philanthropy. However, since independence, government has begun taking more active interest in programmes of social welfare and uplift. The district Harijan and social welfare officer looks after social and Harijan welfare, helps voluntary social service organisations to run efficiently and co-ordinates the work of private institutions with that of governmental agencies established for this purpose.

The Bharat Sewak Samaj was established at Hardoi in 1965. It aims at organising relief measures at times of natural calamities, like droughts and floods, celebration of national festivals like Independence day, Republic day and birth and death anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi. It also organises camps for family planning and ran a fair price shop in the city of Hardoi in 1970.

There are also district units of the Indian Red Cross Society, the Rotary Club and the Lion's Club at Hardoi. The Hardoi Club in the city is mainly for the recreation of officers posted in the district.

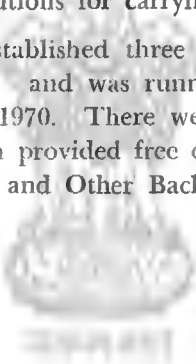
An institution named Sarvodaya Seva Mandal, to propagate the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and his disciples Vinoba Bhave and to carry out multifarious social and humanitarian works in the district, is also functioning at Hardoi. The Arya Samaj also has a district branch in the city. Its two offshoots, the Arya Kumar Sabha for male youths and the Nari Sabha for females, propagate the social and religious teachings of Swami Dayanand in the city.

The Tulsi Satsang Bhavan was established at Bilgram in 1969 in memory of the great poet Tulsidas on the occasion of the fourth centenary of his birth. A committee was formed with the deputy commissioner as president for organising the Manas Chatusshati celebrations in Bilgram and other parts of the district. The grounds and old building of the

local Manshanath Mahadeva temple have been utilised for constructing a Ram Mandir, a big hall and a library. The Manas Chatusshati celebrations will continue up to 1974 and during this period the construction of the buildings and the library is expected to be completed. An annual Hindi magazine, named *Tulsi Dal*, to propagate Tulsi literature, has also been started since 1970. It is intended to propagate the message of the *Ramacharita-manasa* in schools and colleges of the district and to organise gatherings and speeches of learned persons on the life and works of the great Hindi poet Tulsidas.

The Harijan and social welfare department of the government provides financial help in the shape of grants to deserving institutions in the district, which are engaged in the work of social uplift and cultural advancement of the people. A sum of Rs 5,66,247 was spent in the Third Plan period and Rs 42,750 was given in grant in the year 1969-70 in the district to various institutions for carrying out their activities.

The government has established three hostels for students, two at Hardoi and one at Bilgram and was running the Gandhi library and reading-room at Hardoi in 1970. There were nine junior Basic schools in the district in 1970 which provided free education to children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.



CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST*

Ahrauri (pargana Gopamau, tahsil Hardoi)

Ahrauri lies in Lat. 27° 20' N. and Long. 80° 18' E., on the road from the Masit station on the main line of the Northern Railway to Bhainsri and Dudhnamau Ghat on the Gomati, about 6 km. north-east of the Masit railway station. The village is said to derive its name from the Ahirs who once occupied it. It was at Ahrauri that a fight between Bhagwant Singh and the Avadh forces took place in 1841. The village, assessed to Rs 10,736 as land revenue, has a population of 3,115 souls. Its area is 1,239 hectares of which 516 hectares are under the plough. Wheat, *bajra*, jowar, barley, maize, paddy pea, sugar-cane and gram are the main crops a canal and tube-wells forming the chief sources of irrigation.

The village is the headquarters of both a *nyaya* panchayat circle and a development block. It possesses a post-office, two senior Basic schools, and two junior Basic schools including one for girls. Food-grain and vegetable markets are held here on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Alamnagar (pargana Alamnagar, tahsil Shahabad)

Alamnagar, a small village which gives its name to the pargana, lies in Lat. 27° 25' N. and Long. 80° 6' E., near the left bank of the Sukheta river, to the south of the road leading from Shahabad to Muhamdi, about 28 km. north-east of Shahabad and 48 km. north of Hardoi. The village, formerly known as Balolpur, was the earliest settlement of the Nikumbhs in these parts. The Nikumbhs gradually lost their possessions in the pargana with the growing fortunes of the Saiyids of Pihani. Village after village fell into the hands of the Muslims, until all that was left to the Nikumbhs was Balolpur, which was called "Raho", signifying "the last left", and by this name the ruined site of the village is still known. In the reign of Jahangir this village, too, passed away from the Nikumbhs, owing to a quarrel between Gopal Shah, a Nikumbha, and Taj Khan, a Pathan in the service of Nawab Sadr Jahan of Pihani. The village was called Alamnagar in honour of Alamgir (Aurangzeb). It is assessed to a sum of Rs 3,303 as land revenue and has a population of 1,076 souls. Its area is 346 hectares of which 239 hectares are cultivated. Wheat, barley, gram, jowar, sugar-cane and pulses are the main crops, a canal and a number of tube-wells forming the chief sources of irrigation.

*Figures relating to population are those for 1961 and those of area and land revenue for 1969-70.

The village falls in the Shahabad development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. A market, attended by about 400 persons, is held here on every Monday and Thursday. There is a junior Basic school for boys in the village.

Atrauli (pargana Gundwa, tahsil Sandila)

Atrauli, a village in the centre of the pargana, lies in Lat. $27^{\circ} 11' N$. and Long. $80^{\circ} 40' E$., about 18 km. north-east of Sandila and 64 km. south-east of Hardoi on the road leading from Sandila to Bhatpurwa Ghat on the Gomati. Other roads lead from the village to Beniganj on the north-west and to Malihabad in district Lucknow on the south-east. It is one of the 81 villages said to have been seized by the Bais Rajputs from the Gaurs several generations ago. The village, assessed to a land revenue of Rs 16,382, has a population of 2,871 and an area of 1,224 hectares of which 960 hectares are under the plough. Wheat, gram, barley, *moong*, *bajra*, sugar-cane, paddy, jowar, maize and ground-nut are the main crops. Tube-wells and wells form the chief sources of irrigation.

The village falls in the Bharawan *nyaya* panchayat circle of the Bharwan development block. It has a post-office, a police-station, two junior Basic schools, including one for girls, a higher secondary school for boys and a temple dedicated to Jangleshwar Mahadeo.

Balamau (pargana Balamau, tahsil Sandila)

Balamau, which gives its name to a pargana, lies in Lat. $27^{\circ} 8' N$. and Long. $80^{\circ} 18' E$., on the road leading from Beniganj to Balamau and on to Bilgram, at a distance of about 1.5 km. from the left bank of the Sai river, 8 km. from the Balamau railway station of the Northern Railway and 40 km. south-east of Hardoi. The village is said to have been founded by one Balai, a Kurmi, who fled northwards from Unnao about four hundred years ago to escape the oppressions of the Chandels, and found refuge with the Kachhwahas of Mahri. He called the village Balai Khara, which was later contracted to Balamau. According to another tradition Balai helped the Kachhwahas to drive out the Muslims, who had come from Roshanpur in tahsil Bilgram about 600 years ago, and was rewarded with a strip of jungle where he founded the village. The village is assessed to Rs 9,452 as land revenue and has a population of 2,656 souls. Its area in 708 hectares of which 561 hectares are cultivated. A canal, wells and tanks form the chief sources of irrigation.

The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Kachhona development block. It possesses two senior Basic schools and two junior Basic schools, one each for boys and girls, a post-office and a maternity and child welfare centre.

Bansa (pargana Mallanwan, tahsil Bilgram)

Bansa lies in Lat. $27^{\circ} 5' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 13' E.$, about 6 km. north-east of Mallanwan, 3 km. north of the road running from Mallanwan to Sandila and about 21 km. south-east of Bilgram. The village was held by Kannaugia Kurmis for more than eight centuries, having been granted to their predecessor Basu, for services rendered in the expulsion of the Thatheras. Near the village there is a large *khera* (mound) covered with broken bricks and pottery, on the summit of which stands a ruined temple of the tenth century, containing an image of Parvati, locally known as Bansa Devi. Ancient coins found here are said to date from Buddhist times.

The village, assessed to Rs 13,268 as land revenue, has a population of 2,927 souls. Its area is 1,448 hectares, of which 543 hectares are under cultivation. Wheat, ground-nut and maize are the main crops produced in the village. A canal and tube-wells form the chief sources of irrigation. The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Mallanwan development block and possesses a post-office.

Barwan (pargana Barwan, tahsil Hardoi)

Barwan, which gives its name to the pargana, lies in Lat. $27^{\circ} 23' N.$ and Long. $79^{\circ} 54' E.$, on the right bank of the Garra, about 21 km. west of Hardoi and 12 km. north-west of Sandi. In ancient days the village was known as Baburhia and belonged to the Thatheras. It was renamed as Barwan by the Sombansi raja Barwan of Sandi. A fort was built here by his descendant, Parmanand, the son of Askaran. The Sombansis held the place uninterruptedly for more than five centuries. Parmanand had three sons, Bas Deo, Todar Mal and Bhagwan Das. The last two were men of mark and refused to pay tribute. Subsequently, however, they agreed to send their sons, Ghazi and Bahadur, to Akbar's court. They took service under the emperor and received the rent-free grant of Barwan and the title of 'Khan' in reward for prowess shown in the Doocan. On one occasion the fort was unsuccessfully bombarded by the *chakladar* of Sandi-Pali and about 150 years ago it was razed to the ground by another *chakladar*, Qutb-ud-din Hasain Khan, who burnt the town also. Near about 1840, the British forces led by Captain Barlow attacked the town which was again burnt by Captain Bunbury in 1843. During the freedom struggle of 1857, the fort was captured by the Indians, and was completely destroyed after its reoccupation by the British.

The village is assessed to Rs 8,806 as land revenue and has a population of 2,031 persons and an area of 543 hectares, of which 341 hectares are cultivated. The principal crops produced in the village are wheat, barley, jowar, maize, paddy and ground-nut. It falls in the Bawan development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle.

Bawan (pargana Bawan, tahsil Hardoi)

Bawan, the headquarters of the pargana of the same name, lies in Lat. 27° 24' N. and Long. 80° 1' E., to the south of the road from Hardoi to Sai Ghat, about 11 km. west of Hardoi. Traditionally the place is associated with Sri Bawan Avtar, an incarnation of Vishnu according to Hindu mythology, who went to Raja Bali to ask for land covered by him in three paces, and when the request was granted measured the entire universe in only three paces. It is said that he appeared before Bali at this place and, therefore, it came to be known as Bawan. It is also said that in the past, the place contained fifty-two temples and hence was called Bawan, meaning fifty-two. The village is partly situated on a high mound which is supposed to be the traditional site of a Thathera fort. On August 6, 1969, about 40 kilograms of old coins, probably of the early Muslim period and made of silver and copper, were found near the temple of Siva which stands on the mound. During the rule of the Nawabs of Avadh, the Kayasths of the village were placed on high posts. They built here a number of Siva temples, the chief being the temple of Adinath, and the temple built by Asharam which bears a Persian inscription dated 1258 Hijri (1842 A. D.). During the reign of Asaf-ud-daula, Lala Lahauri Mal, an official of the Nawab, built a beautiful palace, here, known as Panchamahala, which is now in ruins. To the east of the village is the Surajkund tank. At a short distance from the tank is a temple dedicated to Kusambhi Devi, also known as Nakatia Devi. The image, which is stated to be very old, was stolen recently but was later recovered from a tank close by and placed in the temple again. In front of the temple, is a pipal tree, under which there are many broken stone images. Fixed to the root of the tree, there was a stone image, possibly of some Tirthankara, which, it is said, was broken last year in an attempt to steal it. The lower part of the image is still fixed in the tree. Behind the temple of Kushambhi Devi is a temple dedicated to Siva and in the north-east a tank, known as Raja Bali-ka-Talab. To the north of the temple is the Kuresar Tank where, it is said, stood the palace of Nur Khan, an official of Suja-ud-daula. The story goes that a love-affair was going on between Nur Khan and a concubine of the Nawab who therefore, ordered that Nur Khan be killed. However, Nur Khan fled, but his palace was destroyed. It is also said that the *imambara*, which still stands on the top of the mound, was built from materials of the palace of Nur Khan. A piece of stone found near the temple of Kusambhi Devi is known as Surajmukhi because of its having a sun-flowers engraved on it. It is believed to have belonged to the ruins of the palace of Nur Khan. Near the *imambara* is a mosque which was built by Asaf-ud-daula.

The village is assessed to a sum of Rs.14,877 as land revenue and has a population of 4,993. Its area is 1,003 hectares of which 815 hectares are under the plough. The main crops produced here are gram, wheat, barley, maize, paddy, and potato, a canal and tube-wells forming the chief sources of irrigation.

The village is the headquarters of both a *nyaya* panchayat circle and a development block of the same name. It possesses four senior Basic schools, including one for girls, three junior Basic schools, a co-operative seed-store, a post-office, dispensary, a veterinary hospital, family planning centre and a panchayat *ghar*. A market, attended by about 8,000 persons, is held here on every Monday and Thursday, the chief items brought for sale being food-grain, articles of general use and vegetables. The village is also known for its mangoes which are exported to other places.

Beniganj (pargana and tahsil Sandila)

Beniganj, a large village, lies in Lat. 27° 18' N. and Long. 81° 27' E., on the Sandila-Nimsar unmetalled road, about 26 km. north of Sandila and 34 km. south-east of Hardoi. An unmetalled road leading north-west connects the village with the Sitapur-Hardoi metalled road. Another unmetalled road connects Beniganj with the Balamau railway station in the south-west. Formerly the village was owned by the Jogis and Arakhs and was called Ahamadabad Sarsand. About 700 years ago, a body of Janwar Rajputs, who had settled in the neighbouring villages of Gaju and Tikari under the leadership of Dewa Rai, Prag Rai and Neg Rai, drove out the Arakhs from this and 47 other villages. Over 200 years ago, Beni Bahadur, the Kayasth Dewan of Nawab Shuja-ud-daula, built a row of shops here and called it Beniganj. The village, assessed to a sum of Rs 15,105 as land revenue, has a population of 4,406 persons. Its area is 1,354 hectares of which 1,090 hectares are under cultivation. The principal crops are ground-nut, wheat, barley, gram, paddy, jowar, maize and sugar-cane. Tube-wells, wells and canal form the chief sources of irrigation. A part of the village with a population of 3,094 and area of 29 hectares is being administered as a town area.

The village falls in the Kuthawan development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayats circle. It possesses a sub-post-office, a police-station, a dak bungalow of the Zila Parishad, a dispensary, a higher secondary school, two senior Basic schools, including one for girls, and a junior Basic school each for boys and girls. A food-grains and vegetable market is held here on every Tuesday and Friday.

Bhainsri (pargana Gopamau, tahsil Hardoi)

Bhainsri lies in Lat. 27° 26' N. and Long. 81° 18' E., to the south of the road from Hardoi and Tadiaon to Dadhnamaughat and Sitapur,

about 17 km. east of Hardoi. A branch road leads from the place southward to Masit railway station. The place is one of the oldest Ahbans settlements in the district. Tradition has it that the village was seized from the Thatheras by the Ahbans heroes, Gopal Singh and Sarup Singh, commonly known as Gopi and Sopi. Sopi remained at Bhainsari, while Gopi founded Gopamau. The Ahbans held continuous possession of the village ever since their arrival and retained their estates in spite of the overthrow of the Ahbans raj of Muhamdi in 1785. Unlike their more powerful clansmen in district Kheri, the Ahbans here remained Hindus.

The village is assessed to Rs 7,378 as land revenue and has a population of 1,734 souls. Its area is 529 hectares of which 442 hectares are under the plough. Wheat, barley, *bajra*, maize, paddy, jowar, groundnut and sugar-cane are the main crops, a canal, tube-wells and tanks forming the chief sources of irrigation.

Bhainsri falls in the Tadiaon development block and is the headquarters of *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses two senior Basic schools, and two junior Basic schools including one for girls.

Bharwan (pargana Gundwa, tahsil Sandila)

Bharwan, a large village, lies in Lat. 27° 9' N. and Long. 80° 43' E., on the road from Atrauli to Malihabad in district Lucknow, about 67 km. south-east of Hardoi. Formerly the village was the headquarters of a taluka to which it gave its name. The village is assessed to a revenue of Rs 16,239 and has a population of 4,314 persons. Its area is 1,075 hectares, of which 753 hectares are under cultivation. Wheat, barley, gram, *urd*, *moong*, paddy, jowar, *bajra* and maize are main crops, a canal, tube-wells, and wells forming the chief sources of irrigation.

The village is the headquarters of both a *nyaya* panchayat circle and a development block of the same name. It possesses a post-office, three junior high schools, two junior Basic schools including one for girls, a dak bungalow of the irrigation department, a dispensary, maternity and child welfare centre and a veterinary hospital. A market, attended by about 1,000 persons, is held here every Thursday and Monday.

Bilgram (pargana and tahsil Bilgram)

Bilgram, the headquarters town of the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. 27° 11' N. and Long. 80° 2' E., on the old high bank of the Ganga, about 26 km. south-west of Hardoi. A metalled road leads from the place to Hardoi in the north-west, Mallanwan on the south-east, and Kannauj in district Farrukhabad on the west, crossing the Ganga by a ferry. The town is said to derive its name from a demon named Bil.

According to another version, it takes its name from Bilal whose son, Ilal, was killed by Bala Rama, the brother of Krishna. It is said that in ancient days the town was known as Srinagar and was built by Raja Sri Ram, a Raikwar, who drove out the Thatheras in the ninth or tenth century. He constructed a fort, a temple and a tank called Sagar. The mound, lying to the south of the town, is stated to be the site of the fort and the temple. It is now crowned by a senior Basic schools, a mosque and the waterworks. About 130 years ago two tanks were constructed to the north of the town on the traditional site of Sagar. At that time a flight of hewn *kanhar* steps was found here under a deposit of mud and rubbish. These blocks were used for building purposes. According to a local tradition, Khwaja Imad-ud-din, a disciple of Khwaja Abu Muhammad Chishti, slew the demon Bil by enchantment. His tomb is still pointed out in the western part of the town. There are several mosques in the town, the oldest, which was constructed in (1477 A. D.), lies in the locality of Saiyidwara. The Jama Masjid and the *imambara*, constructed by Mehdi Ali Khan about 1800 A. D., also stand in the same locality in a dilapidated condition. At a short distance from the tahsil building is the temple dedicated to Baba Mansa Nath. The lingam is stated to be an ancient one, but the building was reconstructed in 1968. The shrine of Vindeshwari Devi stands about 3 km. south of the town. A fair, attended to by about a thousand persons, is held here on the eighth day of the first half of the month of Chaitra. Two old wells, known as Turti and Sahijan, dating from the reign of Akbar, are also pointed out in the town.

Bilgram, which is electrified, is administered as a municipality and has an area of 5.18 sq. km. and a population of 10,936 souls. The town has an intermediate college, two senior Basic schools, one each for boys and girls, nine junior Basic schools including four for girls, an inspection house of the public works department, a dharmasala and a cattle pound. The market known as Chhoti Bazar, which was constructed by Mehdi Ali Khan, is almost deserted and a new market has developed on the Bilgram-Kannauj road.

Bilgram is also the headquarters of a development block and possesses a police-station, hospital, a primary health centre, veterinary hospital, a co-operative bank, a branch of the State Bank of India and a cold storage.

Ghausganj (pargana and tahsil Sandila)

Ghausganj, a large village lies in Lat. 27° 5' N. and Long. 80° 17' E., on the left bank of the Sai, about 24 km. west of Sandila on the road from Sandila to Mallanwan and Mehndighat. The village is assessed to

a land revenue of Rs 9,078. Its population is 3,445 and area 692 hectares, of which 563 hectares are cultivated. Wheat, barley, gram, paddy, jowar, maize, sugar-cane and ground-nut are the main crops, a canal and tube-wells forming the main sources of irrigation.

The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Kachhauna development block. It possesses a police out-post, two senior Basic schools, including one for girls, a senior Basic schools, a higher secondary school, a post-office, maternity and child welfare centre, a stockman centre, and a veterinary hospital. A market, attended by about 1,000 persons, is held here on every Monday, Thursday and Saturday. A large cattle fair is also held in the village in the months of Jyestha and Asadha.

Gopamau (pargana Gopamau, tahsil Hardoi)

Gopamau, headquarters of the pargana of the same name, is a very ancient village which lies in Lat. 27° 32' N. and Long. 80° 18' E., about 25 km. north-east of Hardoi, 3 km. west of the Gomati and 32 km. from Sitapur. Unmetalled roads connect the place with Sitapur and Pihani. Yet another road leads south-westward to Itauli which lies on the Sitapur-Hardoi provincial highway. The village is assessed to Rs 10,234 as land revenue and has a population of 6,020 persons. Its area is 865 hectares, of which 653 hectares are under the plough. Wheat, barley, gram, jowar, paddy and sugar-cane are the main crops, tube-wells forming the chief source of irrigation.

Tradition has it that in ancient days the village was known as Mawa Sarai or Mawa Chachar and was occupied by the Ahbans. It is said that the Ahbans, led by Gopal Singh and Sarup Singh, commonly known as Gopi and Sopi, were on their way from Anhalwara Patan to Gaya, and that on reaching Kannauj they were sent by Jai Chand to subdue the Thatheras who then held all the land from the Ganga to Mitauli. After defeating the Thatheras Sarup Singh remained at Bhainsri but Gopal Singh came to this place and founded Gopamau after his own name. Qazi Amzad, generally known as Azmat Shah or Azmat Pir, was a holy darvesh from Mecca who had taken up his abode in the town of Raja Gopi. A part of the village is still known as Azmat Tola. When the Muslim army under Saiyid Salar Masaud attacked the place, the darvesh refused to betray his protector, but brought about the desired result by advising him to fly. Masaud did not remain here but went to Satrikh and sent Mir Saiyid Aziz-ud-din, now celebrated as Lal Pir, to hold Gopamau. He held Gopamau for two years but was defeated and slain by the Hindus, after the defeat and death of his master at Bahraich. In 1235 A. D. Khwaja Taj-ud-din Husain Chishti was posted at Gopamau by

Iluttmish. He defeated the Ahbans and built a fort, and a mosque, which were destroyed long ago. The *dargah* of Lal Pir was also constructed by him, under the advice of his spiritual preceptor, Khwaja Qutb-ud-din, in 1232 A. D. It was restored in 1201 Hijri (1786 A. D.) by Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, the subedar of Arcot. It stands in the south-eastern part of the village and is constructed of large slabs of *kankar*, which were probably taken from older Hindu buildings. The boundary walls are in decay but the *dargah* is well maintained and a fair, attended by thousands of persons, is held here annually in the second week of the month of Jyestha. The locality of Chishtipura on the north-east of Gopamau was founded by the Chishti Sheikhs and contains the ruins of a mosque and a well built by Khawaja Habibullah in the reign of Akbar. There is a stone *baradari*, now in ruins, built by Maulvi Ghulam Rasul, who was appointed Qazi of Trichinopoly on its cession to the British in 1801. Nawab Anwar-ud-din Khan, who was appointed as subedar of Arcot in 1745, belonged to this place. He built a square well here, called Chaukantha Kuan and a mosque. There is no sign of the well but its name is preserved as the name of a locality of the village. The mosque, known as Anwari Masjid, is now in ruins. Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, who succeeded Nawab Anwar-ud-din after his death, also belonged to Gopamau. He received the title of Wala Jah from Shah Alam in 1760, and of Amir-ul-Hind Khadim-ul-Haramain from the Sultan of Turkey in 1786, when. Besides repairing the *dargah* of Lal Pir, he rebuilt the Jami Masjid of Akbar's time, which had been destroyed by an earthquake. It is a triple dome building which now houses a Muslim school. Badr-ul-Islam Khan, the eldest son of Anwar-ud-din, was appointed subedar of Katehr and Shikohabad by Muhammad Shah. His brother Nawab Mahfuz Khan Shahamat Jang built here a serai in 1785 to the west of the village just near the senior Basic school. A small mosque and a well were also constructed by him near the serai. The building is still used as residential quarters. The shrine of Govinath, which lies to the west of the serai, was built by Lala Nauniddh Rai during the reign of Aurangzeb. It contains the ancient emblem of Mahadeo which, it is said, existed here during the reign of the Thatheras. Further west, there are a temple and a tank which were built by Mohan Lal, a *naib-chakladar*, in the reign of Muhammad Ali Shah. Wabai-ud-din (Waiih-ud-din) the tutor of prince Dara Shikoh and the author of *Fatwa-i-Alamgiri* and Maulvi Abdul Karim, the author of *Fatwa-i-Maima-ul-Masaal*, belonged to this place.

Gopamau is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Tadiaon development block. It possesses a post-office, a maternity and child welfare centre, two senior Basic schools, a senior Basic school and a *kutubkhana* (library) containing rare manuscripts, old books, arms and

pottery of the nawabs belonging to Gopamau and firmans of Mughal emperors.

Gundwa (pargana Gundwa, tahsil Sandila)

Gundwa, the headquarters of the pargana of the same name, lies in Lat, 27° 12' N. and Long. 80° 35' E., on the road from Atrauli to Beniganj, about 16 km. north-east of Sandila. The village gave its name to a *mahal* during the reign of Akbar. Tradition has it that the village was founded about 800 years ago by Raja Gauri Shankar, a Brahman of Banaras (Varanasi), who conquered and destroyed the Kurmis, the then rulers of the place, and the name Gundwa is said to have derived from the enclosure built by the raja for his elephants, horses, and cattle. During the reign of the nawabs of Avadh, the village was made the headquarters of a tahsil by Raja Sital Prashad of Khairabad, the tahsildar. The village is assessed to Rs 543 as land revenue and has a population of 1,431 persons covering an area of 452 hectares of which 294 hectares are under cultivation. The main crops are paddy, jowar, maize, wheat, gram, sugar-cane, ground-nut and pulses. A canal wells and tanks form the chief sources of irrigation.

The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Bharwan development block. It possesses two senior Basic schools and two junior Basic schools, one each for boys and girls, and an Ambulance dispensary. The village is also the headquarters of a Panchayat Samiti.

The town, which is administered as a municipality, has a population of 36,725 persons (females, 16,037) and an area of 6.48 sq. km. The Hardoi railway station is located in the north-eastern part of the town. Near the station, there is a grain market known as Railwayganj. The civil courts and the collectorate are situated in Civil Lines in the northern part of the town, at a distance of about a kilometre and a half to the west of the railway station. Near the collectorate is the office of the Zila Parishad, and to its north are the district jail and the inspection house of the public works department. The other district level offices are also located in the Civil Lines. To the west of the collectorate is the beautiful Victoria Hall which was built in 1888 in commemoration of Queen Victoria's golden jubilee. The building has a tower and a clock with chimes and is surrounded by a spacious garden. There is also a small church, built in the same year, in the Civil Lines. Further west, there is the Company Garden with a pucca bathing tank, on the Hardoi-Sandi road. The exhibition ground and the Kotwali are located where the road coming from Shahabad meets the Hardoi-Sandi road along which is situated the old town of Hardoi. To the south-east of the collectorate is the District Hospital which was built in commemoration of Queen Victoria's jubilee.

During the last few decades the town has developed considerably. In the eastern extremity of the town is the Hardoi Sugar and Oil Mills which started functioning in 1935. On the road to Sandi is the new power-house and a cold storage, and nearby is a shrine dedicated to Sharwan Devi and a pucca tank known as Prahlad Ghat, named after Prahlad, the son of Harnakas. The mound marking the traditional site of the town is crossed by the Sandi Road and is crowned by a senior Basic school. The building was constructed in memory of the late Prime Minister of India, Lal Bahadur Shastri, a few years ago. At a short distance is a modern temple of Hardeo (Hardoi) Baba which was constructed in Sambat 2006. It surrounds a pipal tree which is known as Hardoi Baba-ka-darbar, with images of several gods and goddesses. In front of the temple is a building known as the Kirtan Bhawan which bears on its walls beautiful paintings depicting scenes from the lives of Rama, Krishna, Raja Harishchandra and Shrawan Kumar. Adjacent to it are the grounds where Krishna Lila is performed every year during the month of Asvina. The mound was partially excavated at the time of the construction of these buildings, and several broken images of stone and a number of wells then discovered can still be seen there.

There are three main markets in the town. The Railwayganj market is the oldest and houses a big grain *mandi* which has a daily attendance of about 5,000 persons. Other market has developed along the Hardoi-Unnao road, in the heart of the town, and the third near the collectorate

along the Cinema Road. The chief educational institutions in the town are the C. S. Nehru Degree College, R. K. Intermediate College, Arya Kanya Pathshala Intermediate College, Bal Vihar Higher Secondary School, the Government Higher Secondary School and the Industrial Training Institute. Besides the District Hospital, the town also possesses a Women's Hospital, Police Hospital, the Laxmi Sugar Mills Hospital and the Sitapur Cane Eye Hospital.

Kachhauna (pargana Sandila, tahsil Sandila)

Kachhauna, a large village, lies in Lat. 27° 9' N. and Long. 80° 21' E., on the Lucknow-Hardoi provincial highway, about 72 km. north-west of Lucknow and 35 km. south-east of Hardoi. The Balamau junction on the Amritsar-Mughalsarai main line of the Northern Railway lies to the north-east of the village. Branch lines lead from the Balamau junction to Sitapur in the north-east and Unnao in the south-west. The Lucknow-Hardoi provincial highway is crossed here by the unmetalled road leading from Beniganj in tahsil Sandila to Madhoganj in tahsil Bilgram. The village, assessed to Rs 4,740 as land revenue, has a population of 2,626 souls. Its area is 340 hectares of which 296 hectares are cultivated. Wheat, gram, paddy, maize and sugar-cane are the main crops produced in the village. A canal, tanks and wells from the chief sources of irrigation.

The village, which is electrified, is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle and a development block of the same name. It possesses a higher secondary school, a senior Basic school, two junior Basic schools, one each for boys and girls, and the Rajkiya Diksha Vidyalaya. The village also contains a dispensary, family planning centre, maternity and child welfare centre, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, a post-office, seed store and a panchayat *ghar*. A Ramlila fair is held here in the month of Agrahayana for 15 days. A market, attended by about 800 persons, is also held in the village every Tuesday and Saturday.

Kalyamal (pargana Kalyanmal, tahsil Sandila)

Kalyanmal, headquarters of the pargana of the same name, lies in Lat. 27° 14' N. and Long. 80° 32' E., on the road from Beniganj to Atrauli about 24 km. north of Sandila and 48 km. south-east of Hardoi. The ancient name of the village is said to be Rathauli, the traditional derivation of the name being the halting place of the rath (chariot) of Rama, king of Ayodhya. To the south of the village at a distance of about 1½ km. there is a pool known by the name of Hattia Haran. It is said that, after killing Ravana, Rama came to the pool to have a dip in it. Kalyanmal is said to have been founded by Kalyan Sah, the grand son of

Nag Mal, a Sikarwar, who came from Fatehpur Sikri, some 570 years ago. The village is assessed to a land revenue of Rs 17,215. Its population is 3,393 and area, 1189 hectares of which 950 hectares are cultivated. A canal and tanks form the main sources of irrigation.

The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Kuthawan development block. It possesses two junior Basic schools, including one for girls, and a post-office. A market, attended by about 1,000 persons, is held here every Tuesday and Saturday. An important fair, attended by about 10,000 persons, takes place near the Hattia Haran tank, on every Sunday in the month of Bhadra. Another fair is held in the month of Agrahayana in honour of Pancha Giri Mahadeo. The lingam is stated to have been installed by the Pandava Raja Yudhishtira of Hastinapur. A Dhanusyajna fair is also held here from the first to the sixth day of the bright half of the month of Agrahayana.

Khajurahra (pargana Bangar, tahsil Hardoi)

Khajuraha, a large village, lies in Lat. 27° 18' N. and Long. 80° 9' E., at a distance of about 10 km. south of Hardoi and 3 km. east of the Hardoi-Bilgram road. Tradition has it that Ganga Singh, surnamed 'Kana' (one-eyed), the leader of the Chamar Gaur, drove out the Thatheras from this place shortly before the Muslim invasion and made the place, the headquarters of his taluka, which remained in the possession of his family till the abolition of Zamindari in 1952. The village is assessed to a revenue of Rs 29,045; and has a population of 6,346 persons. Its area is 2,121 hectares of which 1,817 hectares are cultivated. A canal, tanks, tube-wells and wells form the chief sources of irrigation. Wheat, barley, gram, maize, sugar-cane and ground-nut are the main crops produced in the village.

Khajurahra is included in the Sursa *nyaya* panchayat circle of the Sursa development block. It possesses a post-office, two senior Basic schools for girls and two junior Basic schools including one for girls. Small markets are held here on Wednesdays and Sundays.

Khasaura (pargana Katiari, tahsil Bilgram)

Khasaura, a considerable village, lies in Lat. 27° 21' N. and Long. 79° 47' E., about a kilometre north of the road running from Sandi to Farrukhabad, about 22 km. west of Sandi and 45 km. south-west of Hardoi. The village is assessed to a sum of Rs 11,490 as land revenue and has a population of 3,230 persons. Its area is 496 hectares, of which 443 hectares are cultivated. Wheat, gram, barley and pea are the main crops produced in the village. A canal and tube-wells are the main sources of irrigation.

The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle and the Harpalpur development block. It possesses a senior Basic school which also houses the block office. During the freedom struggle of 1857, the collectors of Badaun and Fatehgarh took shelter here in a farmyard.

Kuthawan (pargana and tahsil Sandila)

Kuthawan, a small village, lies in Lat. $27^{\circ} 14' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 30' E.$, on the unmetalled road running from Sandila to Nimsar, about 19 km. north of Sandila and 40 km. south-east of Hardoi. The village, assessed to a sum of Rs 9,322 as land revenue, has a population of 1,779 souls and an area of 581 hectares of which 461 hectares are cultivated. A canal, tube-wells and tanks from the chief sources of irrigation.

The village is included in the Gauri-Kuthawan *nyaya* panchayat circle and is the headquarters of the Kuthawan development block. It possesses a post-office, a senior Basic school, two junior Basic schools including one for girls, an allopathic dispensary, a maternity and child welfare centre, a family planning centre, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre and a seed store.

Lonhara (pargana and tahsil Sandila)

Lonhara, a large village, lies in Lat. $27^{\circ} 9' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 24' E.$, about 3 km. south-east of the Balamau railway station, 16 km. north-west of Sandila and 42 km. south-east of Hardoi. The village is noticeable as being the first seat of the Nikumbhs who obtained it after driving out the Kamgars, the earlier settlers of the place, some 400 years ago. Lonhara is assessed to Rs 17,005 as land revenue and has a population of 4,317 persons and an area of 2,239 hectares of which 1,005 hectares are cultivated. A canal, tube-wells, wells and tanks from the chief sources of irrigation.

The village is included in the Hathoura *nyaya* panchayat circle of the Kuthawan development block. It possesses a post-office and a junior Basic school.

Madhoganj (pargana Mallanwan, tahsil Bilgram)

Madhoganj, an important market, lies in Lat. $27^{\circ} 7' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 9' E.$, about 40 km. south of Hardoi and 14 km. south-east of Bilgram. It comprises parts of the Daulatnagar and Rudamau villages, the latter including the Madhoganj station of the Balamau-Kanpur branch line of the Northern Railway. Metalled roads lead from the place to Bilgram on the north-west, and Mallanwan on the south, and unmetalled roads lead to Mehndighat on the south-west and Baghauli on the north. Close by runs the Sarda canal. A market attended by about 6,000 persons, is held here on every Tuesday and Friday, the main items of trade being

food-grains and vegetable. During the ground-nut harvest it becomes a thriving of centres trade.

Madhoganj, which is electrified, has a population of 4,471 souls and is administered as a town area. It possesses an intermediate college, two senior Basic schools, and two junior Basic schools one each for boys and girls, a dispensary, a police out-post, a telephone exchange office, a number of oil mills, a branch of the Hindustan Commercial Bank, and the water-works are under construction.

About 3 km. north-west of Madhoganj is the historical village of Ruia, with its large lake to which it also gives its name. It is a picturesque place especially during the rainy season when it is enriched with lotus and other plants. Facilities for boating, fishing and shooting birds are available here. Near the lake are the ruins of the fort of Narpat Singh, a Raikwar, who took an active part in the freedom struggle of 1857 and gave fierce battle to British troops. The fort was enclosed by a high mud wall, on its northern and eastern faces, loop-hold for musketry, defended on those sides by a broad and deep ditch, and covered by a dense jungle. At the angles there were irregular bastions, and the gates were on the western and southern faces. During the battle the fort was completely destroyed. The officers of the British troops who lost their lives in the battle, were buried in a small cemetery at Madhoganj.

Manjhawan (pargana and tahsil Sandila)

Manjhawan, a large village, lies in Lat. 27° 16' N. and Long. 80° 28' E., on the road from Sandila to Beniganj, about 3 km. south of Beniganj and 22 km. north of Sandila. It is assessed to Rs 23,490 as land revenue and has a population of 4,896 souls and an area of 1,123 hectares of which 770 hectares are cultivated. A canal and tanks form the chief sources of irrigation. Wheat, gram, paddy, jowar, maize, sugar-cane and ground-nut are the main crops produced in the village.

The village is included in the Gauri Kuthawan *nyaya* panchayat circle of the Kuthawan development block. It possesses a post-office, senior Basic school, junior Basic school and a police out-post. The village contains the ruins of a large brick fort, said to have contained a fragmentary Sanskrit inscription of the 12th century.

Mallanwan (pargana Mallanwan, tahsil Bilgram)

Mallanwan, headquarters of the pargana of the same name, lies in Lat. 27° 3' N. and Long. 80° 9' E., on the metalled road from Madhogani to Unnao, about 18 km. south-east of Bilgram and 38 km. south of Hardoi.

An unmetalled road, which takes off at Mallanwan, joins the Bilgram-Madhoganj road near Sadarpur. Other unmetalled roads lead westward to Mehndighat and eastward to Sandila. Mallanwan town comprises the sites of villages Bandipur, Nasratnagar, Mohiuddinpur, Shampur, Ganga Rampur, Mirzapur, Gobardhanpur, Bhagwantnagar and Mallanwan. It has a population of 13,344 persons and an area of 3,584 hectares. In early days the town was held by the Thatheras. Saiyid Salar Masaud is said to have invaded the town in 1033 A. D. The tomb of one of his companions is shown in the Uncha Tola locality and the Sheikhs of the place claim to have been residing in the town since that time. The Sheikhs are said to have welcomed here, in 1415 A.D., a wandering saint, Makhdum Shah, who is honoured with the title of Misbah-ul-Ashiqin. His pupil, Misbah-ul-Islam, generally known as Qazi Bhikhari, was appointed *qazi* of pargana Mallanwan by one of the Lodi emperors about 1470 A. D. The story of the saint is available in a book written in 1529 A. D. by one *Maulvi* Wali-ud-din. In this account, it has been mentioned that Makhdum Shah was invited to Delhi by Sikandar Lodi, but refused the offer, and sent instead two of his disciples, the result being that Sheikh Bhikhari was appointed *qazi* and given a rent-free grant. In 1544 A.D., another grant was given to three of the Sheikhs in Mohiuddinpur on condition of their residing there and reciting prayers five times a day in the mosque and shooting ten arrows daily after the afternoon prayers. In 1726, Shitab Rai, the dewan of Bahadur Shah, became *chakladar* of Mallanwan. From the judicial records of Mustafabad and Atwa, it is revealed that Shitab Rai acquired land by burying the owners alive and then inviting their heirs to execute deeds of sale. According to the first settlement report of the district, the bones of the *lambardars* whom he had buried were occasionally turned up by the plough. After the advent of British rule in 1856, Mallanwan was made the district headquarters. During the struggle of 1857, the court house at Mallanwan was burnt by the Raikwars, the freedom fighters of Rudamau and Ruia. Mallanwan was visited in 1765 A. D. by the traveller Tieffenthaler who described it as a small town mostly built of brick, thickly peopled, and surrounded by trees. It then had a fort built partly of brick and partly of mud and had towers. The fort disappeared long ago and by the beginning of the present century its site had been brought under cultivation.

Mallanwan possesses the *dargah* of Makhdum Shah, two *imambaras*, and several mosques, temples and ruined brick buildings of some architectural interest. Many of them are faced with large hewn blocks of *kankar* to a height of about a metre above the ground. The *dargah* of Makhdum Shah and the mosque of his pupil, Qazi Bhikhari, are thus faced throughout, the *kankar* slabs being relieved here and there with

those of sandstone. The *dargah* is crowded by a plain Pathan dome. Close by there is a well of the same period which has been reconstructed in 1970. The Jami Masjid, which stands in the Ganga Rampur locality, is now in ruins. It was built, in the reign of Akbar, of blocks of *kankar* which were taken from some older building. The town also contains a number of Hindu temples. The shrine dedicated to Asa Devi appears to be very old. There is another building which contained the image of Gauri-Shankar sheltered under a seven-headed Nagahood. It has recently been taken away by thieves.

Mallanwan, which is electrified, is administered as a town area and possesses a higher secondary schools, two senior Basic schools, five junior Basic schools, a hospital, maternity and child welfare centre and a post-office. There is a large number of weavers in Mallanwan. A small scale industry known as the Swaraj Khadi Ashram has been installed here. It produces khadi, woollen cloth and mustard oil and provides livelihood to a number of persons. Dyeing work is also carried on here. The town is also a centre of trade for food-grains and particularly ground-nuts.

Mansurnagar (pargana Mansurnagar, tahsil Shahabad)

Mansurnagar, which gives its name to the pargana, lies in Lat. 27° 34' N. and Long. 80° 9' E., on the road from Pihani to the Behta Gokul station of the Northern Railway, about 30 km. north of Hardoi and 5 km. west of the road from Hardoi to Pihani. It was formerly a small village called Nagar and contained a brick fort built by Murid Khan, the grandson of Nawab Sadr Jahan. Raja Ibad-ulla Khan, a converted Sombansi Rajput, possessed himself of the entire jagir of the Pihani Saiyids, rebuilt the fort and named the place Mansurnagar in honour of Nawab Mansur Ali Khan or Safdar Jang.

The village, assessed to Rs 9,772 as land revenue, has a population of 2,176 persons and an area of 924 hectares of which 570 hectares are under the plough. Wheat, barley, gram, paddy, jowar, sugar-cane and pulses are the main crops, tube-wells and wells forming the main sources of irrigation.

The village falls in the pihani development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. A fair, attended by about 3,000 persons, is held here in the month of Agrahayana in honour of Bhagat Baba, a famous saint of the village. It possesses a senior Basic school, a junior Basic school for boys and another for girls, and the ruins of the fort built by Murid Khan.

Nir (pargana Gopamau, tahsil Hardoi)

Nir, a large village, lies in Lat. 27° 23' N. and Long. 80° 13' E., on the right bank of the Sai, at a distance of 3 km. from Itauli, a village on

the Lucknow-Hardoi road, and about 10 km. south-east of Hardoi. The village is said to derive its name from Nir Singh, a Chamar Gaur in the service of the Hindu kings of Kannauj, who drove the Thatheras out of their stronghold at Basohra and utterly destroyed it. The site of the Thatheras' stronghold is marked by a high brick mound. The village, assessed to Rs 11,904 as land revenue, has a population of 3,411 persons and an area of 1,460 hectares of which about 674 hectares are cultivated. A canal and tube-wells form the chief sources of irrigation. The principal crops produced in the village are wheat, barley, gram, paddy and maize.

The village falls in the Sursa development block and is included in the Sursa *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses a post-office, and two junior Basic schools including one for girls. Small markets are held here on every Monday, Tuesday and Saturday.

Pali (pargana Pali, tahsil Shahabad)

Pali, an ancient place, lies in Lat. 27° 32' N. and Long. 79° 51' E., on the right bank of the river Garra, on the road from Fatehgarh to Shahabad, about 16 km. north-west of Hardoi. The name is possibly connected with the Pal kings of Kannauj which is situated at a distance of about 55 km. from Pali. According to a local tradition, Pali was founded at the end of the twelfth century, shortly after the campaign of Shihab-ud-din Ghuri and the downfall of the Gahadavalas of Kannauj. It originally belonged in all probability to the Thatheras who inhabited a large ruined site called Sandikhhera, lying to the west of Pali. The Thatheras were driven out by Raja Satan, the Sombansi chief of Sandi or Satan Khera. Raja Harhar, the son of Raja Satan granted the place to a family of Kisans or Gabrs who revolted and seized the surrounding tract. Thereupon the raja sent Gyan Pande, his family priest, to his brother who was a risaldar in the Muslim garrison of Kannauj. Sheikh Mohi-ud-din Usmani, the son of Haji Salar, came to his help and defeated the Kisans. Mohi-ud-din, Gyan Pande and the risaldar were each rewarded with a rent-free grant of 500 *bighas*. They cleared the forest and founded the town of Pali. During the days of the nawabs of Avadh it was the headquarters of the *naib* of the Sandi-Pali *chakla*.

Pali is administered as a town area and has a population of 6,058 persons and an area of 226 hectares of which 196 hectares are cultivated. The principal crops which are produced here are jowar, *bajra*, wheat, barley and gram. A canal and tube-wells form the chief sources of irrigation.

Pali is the headquarters of the Bharkhani development block and contains a post-office, cattle pound, dispensary, a maternity and child welfare centre, a police-station, two senior Basic schools, including one for girls, three junior Basic schools including one for girls, ten mosques and seven temples. Small markets are held here on Thursdays and Sundays, the items brought for sale being cloth, grain, jaggery and vegetables. A small fair is organised in the village on the occasion of Vijaya Dashmi.

Pandarwa (pargana Pandarwa Pihani, tahsil Shahabad)

Pandarwa, which gives its name to the pargana, lies in Lat. $27^{\circ} 39' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 15' E.$, and about 7 km. north-east of Pihani with which it is connected by an unmetalled road which, running northwards, joins the Shahjahanpur-Sitapur national highway. The place is about 33 km. north-east of Hardoi and 35 km. east of Shahabad. It is said that there was a fort to the north-west of the village, the site of which is now occupied by a *khera* (mound). The village, which is assessed to a sum of Rs 4,326 as land revenue, has a population of 1,920 souls and an area of 270 hectares of which 236 hectares are cultivated. Wheat, gram, jowar, maize and potato are the main crops, a canal and tube-wells forming the chief sources of irrigation.

The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Pihani development block and possesses a post-office, a junior Basic school and an old mosque. A small market is held here on every Wednesday and Sunday.

Pihani (pargana Pandarwa Pihani, tahsil Shahabad)

Pihani, headquarters of the pargana, lies in Lat. $27^{\circ} 37' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 12' E.$, on the road from Sitapur to Shahabad, about 26 km. north of Hardoi with which it is also connected to metalled road. Other roads lead from the place to Gopamau in the south-east, and Behta Gokul railway station in the south-west. It is also connected with the metalled road from Sitapur to Shahjahanpur. Yet another road leads north-west to district Shahjahanpur.

Tradition has it that the town was founded by Dube Brahmanas, invited from Kannauj by Raja Lakhan Sen, the Gaur conqueror of the Thathera fort at Simaugarh near Mansurnagar. Yet another version states that the town was founded by Saiyid Abdul Ghafur who was *qaze* of Kannauj. After the defeat of Humayun by Sher Shah at Bilgram in 1540 A.D. he refused to recognise the right of the latter to the throne, and in consequence left Kannauj and concealed himself in the forest across the Ganga where Pihani now stands. In 1555, when Humayun returned, Abdul Ghafur received as a reward for his fidelity five rent-free

villages as well as the forest tract where he had found shelter. The place was, therefore, called *pinhani*, a Persian word meaning concealment, and in course of time came to be known as Pihani. Abdul Ghafur had a younger brother, Abdul Muqtadi, whose son, Ghafur Alam, was sent to Delhi, to pursue his studies. He made great progress and became tutor to Jahangir, and eventually received the title of Nawab Sadr Jahan and was made chief mufti of the empire. He was sent on a religious embassy to Abdulla Khan, the king of Turan, in order to get support for the new religion, Din Ilahi, founded by Akbar. During the reign of Jahangir he was given the command of 4,000 horse and was conferred with the jagir of Kannauj. He had a long life and died in 1020 Hijri (1611 A.D.). He had two sons, Mir Badr-i-Alam, who spent his life in retirement and was buried at Pihani, and Saiyid Nizam Murtaza Khan, who went to the court and after the death of his father received the command of 2000 horse. He served in the Deccan for a long time became *faujdar* of Gopamau and, at a later date, of Lucknow and received pargana Dalmau in district Rae Bareilly in jagir. In the twenty-fourth year of Shah Jahan's reign he received a pension of 20 lakhs of dams from the revenues of pargana Pihani. After his death his grandsons, Abdul Maqtabi and Abdulla, were appointed *mansabdars* and received the remaining portion of the revenue of Pihani. Abdul Maqtabi was promoted to the position of *faujdar* of Khairabad.

At the beginning of the 18th century, the jagir of the Pihani Saiyids was seized by Ibadulla Khan, a Sombansi who had been converted to Islam, and from that time the town began to decay. The jagir was resumed by Saadat Ali Khan, nawab of Avadh.

The town which is electrified, is administered as a municipality and has an area of 5.12 sq. km. and a population of 10,716 persons (females 4,756). It consists of two main portions, Bari Pihani and Chhoti Pihani. The former is the older and is dirty and squalid in appearance. It is situated near the deserted site which marks the residence of the earlier Pihani landlords, the Dube Bramanas of Kannauj and the first Saiyid settlement during the reign of Akbar. It appears that the Saiyids obliterated all traces of the early occupants of the town except a large masonry well. Chhoti Pihani or Nizampur was founded by Nizam Murtaza Khan. It has a pleasant appearance, possessing numerous groves and being cleaner and more flourishing.

The chief interest of the town is its connection with Ghafur Alam, Sadr Jahan, the celebrated minister of Akbar. The mound on which Bari Pihani is situated is said to be the site of the fort built by Ghafur Alam. The ruins of a bastion and a *baradari*, known as Panchmahala Baradari, which are located in the western part of the town on the left bank of

the Bhainsta river, are said to be the only remains of the fort. The tomb of Ghafur Alam also stands on the mound, but is now in ruins.

Nizam Murtaza Khan constructed a fort at Chhoti Pihani. The fort was completely destroyed about fifty years ago and its site is now occupied by the locality called Kot Khurd, which contains two wells of his times. The tomb of Murtaza Khan, generally known as Sadr Jahan-ka-Rauza, is an attractive building in Chhoti Pihani. A double dome poised on red sandstone pillars rises from a pavement of brick, cased with carved slabs of stone. The building contains three Persian inscriptions, two in the *baradari* where Murtaza Khan is buried and one, which is partially damaged, in the tomb of his brother, Babr-i-Alam. The domes over the tombs are in a state of decay. According to the Persian inscription of the *baradari*, the construction of the building started in 1057 Hijri (1647 A. D.), by Murtaza Khan and was completed during his life time in 1068 Hijri 1658 A. D.). The chief characteristics of the building are its lightness, symmetry and rich ornamentation. It is curious to find the carving of animal's figures on the gate of the building. It is said that Murtaza Khan saved the life of a rebel Hindu raja, whose rani had made him her brother. On the request of the rani he took these stones, as they are, and used them in the construction of the building. Near the tomb is an old mosque. The story goes that the emperor Alamgir was to pass through the town to Gopamau. As there was no mosque in the town, the construction of this mosque was started but on knowing that the emperor had followed another route, the work was stopped. The remaining portion of the mosque was completed between 1898 and 1904 by the people of the town. Since 1908, it houses a Muslim school, known as Madarsa Islamia Mohamadia, which was founded by Maulana Mohammad Safi.

The town, which is electrified, is the headquarters of a development block of the same name and possesses two higher secondary schools, three senior Basic schools, a Sanskrit Pathshala, three *makhtabs*, three dharamsalas, a Thakurdwara, an old temple known as Singh Bhawani-ka-Mandir, a dak bungalow, an inspection house of the irrigation department, a police-station, dispensary, a veterinary hospital and a seed store. During the rule of the nawabs of Avadh, Pihani was noted for the temper of its sword blades and its woven turbans or *dastars* but these industries have disappeared long ago and it is now a small centre of local trade.

Sandi (pargana Sandi, tahsil Bilgram)

Sandi, a considerable town and headquarters of the pargana of the same name, lies in Lat. 27° 18' N. and Long. 79° 58' E., near the left bank of the Garra river, on the road from Hardoi to Fatehgarh, which is metalled up to Sandi. Another metalled road connects the town with Bilgram. Mallanwan and Unnao. Unmetalled roads lead from the town

to Shahabad on the north and the Baghauli station of the Northern Railway on the east. The town is situated about 21 km. south-west of Hardoi, 16 km. north-west of Bilgram, 56 km. north-west of Sandila and 40 km. east of Fatehgarh. The town, which is electrified, is administered as a municipality and has a population of 9,103 persons and an area of 2.54 sq. km. The name Sandi is said to be a corruption of Santan Khera or Santan Dih, founded by Raja Santan Singh, the Sombansi chief, who, according to local tradition, came from Jhusi, near Allahabad, and expelled the Arakhs and the Thatheras who then held the place. The Sombansis extended their possessions over the whole of the western half of the district. About 1398 A. D. they came into serious conflict with the Muslims, by whom they were driven out, many of them fleeing to the Kumaon hills. Tradition still testifies to the stubborn defence of Santan Khera, the depth of the moat, and the failure of the siege until a channel was cut from the moat to the Garra. After reoccupation of the place the Muslims abandoned Santan Khera and founded the town of Fatehpur Islamabad, about 2½ km. to the south-east, which however, was abandoned owing to pestilence about 22 years later. The deserted site of the town is known as Fatihan Khera and lies in the village of Chandiapur. The old town of Santan Khera was reoccupied by the Muslims and was called Ashrafabad. This name did not gain popularity and the place came to be known as Santan Dih or Sandi.

The chief localities of the town are Saiyidwara, Kasitola, Bhatpuri, Raizada, Pirzada, Khidkiva, Salamullahganj, Munshiganj, Khalisa, Auladganj, Nawabganj and Uncha Tila. The remains of the successive owners of the place may be traced at the Uncha Tila (high mound). It is now occupied by a senior Basic school and an inspection house of the Zila Parishad, which had housed the tahsil, at the time of annexation, for a short period. The old buildings found in the locality of Saiyidwara are the mosque and house built by Saiyid Quth-ud-din Husain Khan, the *chakladar* of Bangarmau and Sandi, two other mosques, built by Munshi Mubarak Ali and Najabat Ali in 1013 Hijri (1604 A. D.) and 1113 Hijri (1701 A. D.), and an *imambara* built in 1844 A. D. All these buildings, except the *imambara*, which is still in good condition, are now in ruins. The *imambara* is said to contain a maze, the entrance to which was closed long ago. Salamullahganj, which is named after Salam-ullah, contains a mosque and a *rauza*, both built by his father Saiyid Muhammad Amjad. The mosque was repaired about 20 years ago but the *rauza* which stands amid cultivated fields, is in ruins, and the stone slab bearing the date of its construction has been removed from the building. To the south of the town is the Lekhpal garden, containing chiefly mango trees and a large tank said to have been built by the Saiyids of the town about

300 years ago. To the south-east of the town is the *dargah* of Shah Alah Bakhsh, a dervesh, who is also known as Zinda Pir. The tomb is said to have been built at the end of the fourteenth century, out of the ruins of Hindu temples, being composed of large *kanhar* blocks of different sizes. A fair, attended by about 1,000 persons, is held here on every Thursday of Asadha. In the Munshiganj locality is a masonry well, said to date from a period prior to the advent of the Sombansis, and which has been repaired from time to time by local residents. The temple of Mangla Devi stands to the east of the Hardoi-Bilgram road. The image is said to be very old and appears to have been subject to weathering for years before it was installed here. Nearby is a tank and a pipal tree under which lie a number of broken stone images. Small fairs are held on the eighth day of the dark half of the month of Chaitra and on every Sunday of Asadha. Closeby is the shrine dedicated to Phulmati, the name given to a bas-relief of an apparently Buddhist origin. The shrine of the Gohardahni Devi lies to the south of Nawabganj. There is about a three metre square space, enclosed by walls about a metre in height, and the shrine contains three images, completely disfigured and defaced, consequently appearing to the mere blocks of stone. At a short distance is an old image, standing in the open and dedicated to Annapurna Devi. The locality of Nawabganj is said to have been built by Sabadh Gir Goshain, a military officer in the army of the nawab of Avadh. It is the chief market of the town. The Khalisa, Auladganj, Munshiganj and Salamullahganj localities contain but few shops.

To the north of the town is the large Dahar lake, about 5 km. in length and 3 km. in breadth. It abounds in fish which are exported. A number of varieties of game birds are found here, but hunting is prohibited. About 3 km. north-east of the town, at the edge of the Dahar lake is a sacred place known as Brahmapart. There is a tank and a temple dedicated to Siva. Formerly, there was a natural spring by the side of the tank, supposed to be the halting place of Brahma during his earthly pilgrimage. The tank remains full of water even during the summer and is supposed to have a connection with a natural spring at its base.

The town has a higher secondary school, senior Basic school, two junior Basic schools, a cattle pound, sub-post-office, a (government roadways) bus station, veterinary hospitals, primary health centre, a hospital and a police-station. It is also the headquarters of a development block of the same name.

Sandila (pargana and tahsil Sandila)

Sandila, headquarters town of the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. 27° 4' N. and Long. 80° 30' E., on the Lucknow-Hardoi metalled road, about 51 km. north of the former and 54 km. south-east of the latter. Other roads lead from the town to Beniganj in the north, Atrauli

in the north-east, Chaklwansi on the south, Bangarmau on the south-west and Mallanwan and Kannauj on the west. Parallel to the Lucknow-HarDOI road runs the main line of the Northern Railway with a station to the south of the town. It is said that in ancient days the place was known as Sandilya after the sage Sandilya who is believed to have lived here. According to another version, the town is said to have been founded by the Arakhs who were driven out towards the end of the fourteenth century by the Muslims under Saiyid Makhdhum Ala-ud-din. Some say that the derivation of the name of the town is ascribed to an exclamation of Saiyid Mukhdum Ala-ud-din, who when on his way from Delhi, cast into the Yamuna the *sanad* (grant or charter) received by him from his imperial master, saying "Sanad Allah", meaning "God be my charter". Accordingly he named his first conquest Sanad-illa or Sandila, though till then the place had been known as Sitalpurwa. A village nearby is named after him as Makhdumpurwa. The town was twice visited by Firuz Shah, once in 1353 A.D. during his march to Lucknow and again in 1374 A. D. when he was on his way to Bahraich. The tyranny and exactions of Muhammad Shah Tughluq are said to have contributed to the development of the town, whither fled many a refugee, chiefly of the Brahmana and Kshatriya castes. In the time of Sher Shah Sur, Sandila had become so crowded that Saiyid Husain founded the town of Ashraftola adjacent to it. The Saiyids of the town remained faithful to Sher Shah, and on the restoration of Humayun they were expelled and the town plundered. Sir W. Sleeman at the time of his visit to the district in 1850 described the town as being in a decaying state, but well situated and possessing an excellent climate. The town, which is electrified, has an area of 12.72 sq. km. and a population of 18,407 souls, the females numbering 8,765. It is administered as a municipality since 1868. The buildings of interest or antiquity in the town are the *dargah* of Saiyid Mukhdum Ala-ud-din and the Barah-khamba (hall of twelve pillars). The former stands in the locality called Nichali Mandai in the north of the town. It is repaired every year and is still in good condition. In the compound of the *dargah* there are beautifully carved pieces of stone which, it appears, are the remains of some Hindu structure. Near the *dargah* is the oldest mosque of the town, which was built in 769 Hijri (1367 A. D.) during the reign of Firuz Shah. The Barah-khamba, built of stone in 971 Hijri (1563 A.D.), lies at a short distance from the tahsil building, on the Sandila-Beniganj road. It contains the tomb of Makhadum Sahib, a saint of the town. The Jami Masjid, a magnificent building, stands in the Musepur locality. It contains a Persian inscription according to which its construction was started in 1253 Hijri (1837 A.D.) by Chaudhari Masnad Ali who died in 1257 Hijri (1841 A.D.). The remaining portions were completed in 1259 Hijri (1843 A.D.) by his sons Chaudhari Hashmat Ali and Azmat Ali.

To the west of the town there is an ancient shrine dedicated to Sitla Devi. In the extreme west is the Karbala and the *mazar* of Wazir Ali Shah, a disciple of Hazrat Shahabuddin Sohrawardy. The latter stands in pleasant natural surroundings and is known as Sheerin Hauz.

The town is also the headquarters of a development block. There are two higher secondary schools, 21 senior Basic schools and 13 junior Basic schools and a library run by the municipal board. There is a small but important *kutubkhana* (library) in the Qaziana locality, which is maintained by Qazi Rafi-ud-din Faruki. It contains rare manuscripts, old books, firmans of Mughal emperors and other valuable documents. The town has a town-hall also, a police-station, an ice factory, cold storage, a seed-store, post-office, inspection houses, one each of the public works and irrigation departments, a hospital, a maternity and child welfare centre, a family planning centre, veterinary hospital and an artificial insemination centre. There is a famous food-grain *mandi* in the town. The market is closed on every Wednesday.

Sarah (pargana Sarah North, tahsil Shahabad)

Sarah, which gives its name to two parganas, lies in Lat. $27^{\circ} 33' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 32' E.$, about 23 km. north-west of Hardoi, between the provincial highway and the Northern Railway. It actually forms part of the village of Todarpur which has a population of 1,532 persons and an area of 422 hectares of which 228 hectares are under the plough. Todarpur is assessed to a sum of Rs 4,848 as land revenue and possesses an old Thathera *khera* (mound). Wheat, gram, paddy, jowar and sugar-cane are the main crops, a canal forming the main source of irrigation.

Todarpur is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Shahabad development block and possesses a senior Basic school and a post-office.

Saromannagar, (pargana Saromannagar, tahsil Shahabad)

Saromannagar, which gives its name to the pargana, lie in Lat. $27^{\circ} 33' N.$ and Long. $79^{\circ} 58' E.$, on the left bank of the Sukheta river, about 21 km. north-west of Hardoi, 10 km. south of Shahabad and 29 km. north of Sandi. The Shahabad-Sandi-Bilgram road runs through the village. The village was founded in 1708 by Rai Saroman Das, a Srivastava Kayasth of Sandi, who bought the village from the Sombansis of Bhadaura. He was in the service of Nawab Abdulla Khan, the celebrated Barha Saiyid, who was first governor of the subah of Allahabad and later became the prime minister of the emperor Farrukhsiyar, and, with his brother Husain Ali, practically ruled the empire for several years. Saroman Das gave his

name to the village and built a fort there and the bridge over the Sukheta. The fort served to protect the inhabitants from the inroads of brigands who then haunted the forest around Gaighat. The only part of the fort now left is a gate, which is a fine specimen of the architecture of the period. The bridge has also long been washed away by the river. Saromannagar was visited by Bishop Heber in 1824, and he describes the fort as resembling a large serai surrounded by a high brick wall with round towers on the flank and two gateways opposite each other.

The village is assessed to a revenue of Rs 3,732, and has a population of 1,522 souls. Its area is 396 hectares of which 302 hectares are under cultivation. The main crops are wheat, barley, gram, *bajra* and sugar-cane, tube-wells forming the chief source of irrigation.

The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Shahabad development block and possesses a post-office, two senior Basic schools one each for boys and girls and a junior Basic school. A food-grains and vegetable market is held here on Thursdays and Sundays.

Shahabad (pargana and tahsil Shahabad)

Shahabad, headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. 27° 38' N. and Long. 79° 57' E., on the Lucknow-Shahjahanpur provincial highway, about 35 km. north-west of Hardoi and 24 km. south of Shahjahanpur. About 4 km. east of the town runs the Northern Railway with a station at Anji Shahabad, on the road to Pihani. Tradition has it that in ancient days the site of the present town was occupied by Angadpur, built by Angad, the son of Lakshamana and nephew of Rama, which, in the course of time, came to be known as Angni Khera or Angni. The earliest known inhabitants of the place were the Thatheras, whose expulsion is attributed to a band of Pande Parwar Brahmanas, who were on their way from Varanasi to Hardwar. They retained their estate till the time of Aurangzeb. During the reign of Shahjahan they plundered a convoy of imperial treasure. The emperor sent Diler Khan, who had previously been sent to suppress the rising in Shahjahanpur, to punish the marauders. He proceeded to Angni with his brother Bahadur Khan and, mustering a strong force, slew the Pandes during a night attack when they were all assembled at the Ratauha tank to take a festive bath. In reward, he was granted their possessions in Shahabad and the Sara parganas in jagir and was honoured with the title of Nawab Bahadur and a *mansab* of 7,000. He founded the present town in 1677, and named it Shahabad. He built here the palace, known as Bari Deorhi, which is now in the shape of a flat mound, extending over an area of about three hectares, in the heart of the town. Its major part has been brought under the plough and many persons have

constructed their houses on it. The only remains of the palace are the hammam in the north, occupied by the descendants of the nawab, and a two storied structure in the east, both now in ruins. The former is reached by a flight of steps built of block *kankar*. There are two large wells of the same period, each having a diameter of about five metres, one to the north and the other to the south of the mound. At a short distance from Bari Deorhi is the magnificent Jami Masjid, built of dressed *kankar* blocks. This too was constructed by Diler Khan. It is a triple dome structure, standing on a high platform and enclosed by high walls with the entrance on the east. A number of shops have been constructed adjacent to the boundary walls on the west and the south, outside the structure. They give an annual income of about eighteen hundred rupees, which is utilised for the maintenance of the building. It is said that construction of the towers of the building could not be completed owing to the death of its founder. The northern one was completed only about 30 years ago but the southern is still incomplete. Yet another building constructed by Diler Khan is his mausoleum which stands to the north-east of the town, at a distance of about 2 km. from the tahsil building. It is built of dressed *kankar* blocks and the walls on the upper storey contain bands of florid decoration of red sandstone. The building is a protected monument. The dome is said to have fallen down about a century ago. Diler Khan himself and three of his sons and their wives are entombed here. The mausoleum of Kamal-ud-din Khan, the eldest son of Diler Khan, stands in the Dilerganj locality. It also contains the graves of his mother, sister and wives. The building is now in ruins. About 3 km. south-west of the town is an ancient shrine dedicated to Shankata Devi. In the compound of the temple, several broken images are found lying under a nim tree. Fairs are held here on every Monday of Asadha and in the Navaratri of Chaitra and Asvina.

The town, which is electrified, is administered as a municipality and has an area of 10.256 sq. km. and a population of 28,399 persons (males 13,390). In former days, it was a place of much importance and its decline dates from the latter part of the 18th century. According to Tieffenthaler, who visited the place in 1770, it was a town of considerable circuit. With a palace of brick in the middle, strengthened with towers like a fortress, with a vestibule and a covered colonnade. In 1799, Tennant found it an expanse of ruins and Bishop Heber in 1824 described it as "a considerable town or almost city with the remains of fortifications and many large houses." The localities of the town generally trace their names to the followers of its founder. Markets are held at Sardarganj, Dilerganj, Saadatganj or Katra, Roshan Bazar, Nihalganj, Chauk, Maulaganj, Mahmudganj and the *ganj* of Jamal Khan. The place is noted for its mangoes. The chief exports of the town consist of

the mango fruit and its grafts, jackfruit, pomegranates, cabbages and potatoes, which are sent to Hardoi and Shahjahanpur. Formerly the town was famous for a kind of cloth called *mahmudi*, but its manufacture ceased long ago.

Shahabad is the headquarters of a development block and besides the tahsil building and *munsifi*, it possesses a police-station, post-office, dispensary, a cattle pound, a higher secondary school, two senior Basic schools and an inspection house of the public works department.

Sursa (pargana Bangar, tahsil Hardoi)

Sursa, a small village, lies in Lat. 27° 17' N. and Long. 80° 7' E., about 13 km. south of Hardoi. A canal road leading north-westward for about 4 km. joins the Hardoi-Bilgram road near Kutwapur which is about 7 km. from Hardoi. The village, assessed to Rs 3,817 as land revenue, has a population of 818 persons and an area of 257 hectares of which about 191 hectares are cultivated. Wheat, barley, gram, paddy and sugar-cane are the main crops produced in the village, a canal, tube-wells and tanks forming the chief sources of irrigation.

The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle and a development block of the same name. It possesses a post-office, primary health centre, a higher secondary school, a senior Basic school and two junior Basic schools, including one for girls. A cloth and grain market, attended by about 500 persons, is held here on every Thursday and Monday.

Tadiaon (pargana Gopamau, tahsil Hardoi)

Tadiaon, a large village, lies in Lat. 26° 26' N. and Long. 80° 15' E., on the road from Hardoi to Gopamau, close to the point where a second road takes off to Dudhnamaughat and Sitapur, about 15 km. east of Hardoi. During the days of the nawabs of Avadh, the village was the headquarters of a *chakladar*, the remains of his fort being still pointed out in the village. The village is assessed to a sum of Rs 6,187 as land revenue and has a population of 2,078 and an area of 565 hectares, of which about 472 hectares are cultivated. A canal and some tube-wells from the main sources of irrigation. Wheat, barley, *bajra*, maize, paddy, jowar and sugar-cane are the main crops produced in the village.

Tadiaon is the headquarters of *nyaya* panchayat circle and gives its name to a development block, the block headquarters being located at Hardoi. It possesses two senior Basic schools, two junior Basic schools, a post-office and a police-station.

Udharanpur (pargana and tahsil Shahabad)

Udharanpur, a large village, lies in Lat. 27° 42' N. and Long. 79° 56' E., on the Hardoi-Shahjahanpur provincial highway, about 6 km. north of Shahabad and a kilometre and a half to the east of the Garra river. The village, assessed to Rs 7,482 as land revenue, has a population of 585 souls and an area of 292 hectares, of which 211 hectares are cultivated. Wheat, gram, paddy, pulses, ground-nut and sugar-cane are the main crops. A canal and tube-wells form the chief sources of irrigation.

The place, which is electrified, is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Bharkhani development block and possesses two senior Basic schools, one each for boys and girls, a junior Basic school and a post-office.





APPENDICES



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TABLE I—Area and Population

District and tahsil	Area (sq. km.)		1961						1971			
	1961	1971	Persons		Males		Females		Persons	Males	Females	
			1	2	3	4	5	6				
1												
District—												
Total	6,039.9	6,012.0	15,73,171	8,47,161	7,26,010	18,49,519	10,13,260	8,36,259				
Rural	6,002.3	5,973.6	14,58,885	7,85,103	6,73,782	17,03,350	9,34,294	7,69,056				
Urban	37.6	38.4	1,14,286	62,058	52,228	1,46,169	78,966	67,203				
Bilgram tahsil—												
Total	1,538.7	1,534.3	3,72,968	2,01,211	1,71,757	4,45,568	2,44,226	2,01,342				
Rural	1,531.0	1,525.8	3,52,929	1,90,449	1,62,480	4,15,322	2,27,978	1,87,344				
Urban	7.7	8.5	20,039	10,762	9,277	30,246	16,248	13,998				
Hordoi tahsil—												
Total	1,641.6	1,643.4	4,53,286	2,45,505	2,07,781	5,35,934	2,94,706	2,41,228				
Rural	1,635.1	1,636.9	4,16,561	2,24,817	1,91,744	4,89,295	2,68,845	2,20,450				
Urban	6.5	6.5	36,725	20,688	16,037	46,639	25,861	20,778				
Sandila tahsil—												
Total	1,460.0	1,461.5	3,86,210	2,05,568	1,80,642	4,52,970	2,45,888	2,07,082				
Rural	1,457.3	1,458.8	3,67,803	1,95,926	1,71,877	4,30,605	2,34,017	1,96,588				
Urban	2.7	2.7	18,407	9,642	8,765	22,365	11,871	10,494				
Shahabad tahsil—												
Total	1,399.6	1,397.3	3,60,707	1,94,877	1,65,830	4,15,047	2,28,440	1,86,607				
Rural	1,378.9	1,376.6	3,21,592	1,73,911	1,47,681	3,68,128	2,03,454	1,64,674				
Urban	20.7	20.7	39,115	20,966	18,149	46,919	24,986	21,933				

NOTE—According to Central Statistical Organization the area of the district in 1971 was also 6,012 km. Other area figures relate to the Board of Revenue.

TABLE II

Stations	No. of years of date	Normal Rainfall in mm						
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hardoi	50a	16.0	18.8	12.7	5.3	14.7	98.8	287.8
	b	1.6	1.6	0.9	0.6	1.2	4.0	11.7
Shahabad	50a	17.5	15.5	10.7	8.6	11.9	83.3	276.9
	b	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.0	4.1	10.8
Sandila	50a	16.0	17.3	6.1	6.1	13.7	90.4	280.7
	b	1.5	1.4	0.7	0.6	1.2	4.2	11.9
Bilgram	50a	14.5	14.5	6.9	4.6	13.2	61.5	240.5
	b	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.4	1.3	3.5	10.9
Hardoi (District)	50a	16.0	16.5	9.1	6.1	13.4	83.5	271.5
	b	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.2	3.9	11.3

(a) Normal rainfall in mm
 (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm or more)
 *Based on all available data up to 1959

(i) — *Rainfall*

Extreme rainfall in mm.									
Aug- ust	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as percentage of normal and year	Lowest annual rainfall as percentage of normal and year	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* Amount (mm.)	Date
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
277.6	186.7	41.4	2.5	8.9	971.2	187 (1938)	41 (1907)	369.6	1938, June 22
11.8	7.9	1.3	0.2	0.7	43.5				
247.4	167.6	36.3	2.5	6.6	884.8	240 (1956)	43 (1908)	306.6	1903, October 10
11.5	7.2	1.1	0.2	0.6	41.5				
245.6	173.2	34.8	3.8	7.1	894.8	205 (1915)	27 (1907)	309.9	1867, July 28
11.8	7.2	1.5	0.3	0.6	42.9				
228.9	140.5	28.5	2.5	8.1	764.2	177 (1934)	41 (1918)	210.8	1867, June 15
10.8	6.9	1.2	0.2	0.6	39.2				
249.9	167.0	35.3	2.8	7.7	878.8	185 (1936)	45 (1907)	—	—
11.5	7.3	1.3	0.2	0.6	41.8				

TABLE II (ii) — Temperature (in Degree Centigrade) and Relative Humidity, HarDOI

Month	Mean daily maximum temperature	Mean daily minimum temperature	Highest maximum ever recorded		Lowest minimum ever seconded		Relative humidity	
			Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	8.30 A.M.	5.30 P.M.
January	22.1	8.6	28.9	1952, January 25	2.8	1955, January 1	86	57
February	26.1	10.7	32.8	1952, February 20	5.2	1951, February 4	72	41
March	32.1	15.8	38.9	1953, March 27	9.4	1958, March 5	60	31
April	37.9	20.6	43.3	1954, April 23	13.9	1955, April 17	40	22
May	41.1	25.3	45.3	1958, May 11	19.3	1960, May 8	43	27
June	39.5	27.6	48.3	1951, June 18	20.6	1954, June 5	61	42
July	33.6	26.7	41.7	1951, July 18	22.8	1955, July 11	84	74
August	32.5	26.1	36.8	1957, August 22	21.6	1958, August 17	87	78
September	33.1	25.1	36.7	1951, September 6	20.6	1957, September 30	82	72
October	32.4	19.8	37.8	1952, October 6	11.1	1954, October 31	77	61
November	28.8	12.3	33.7	1959, November 7	6.1	1952, November 29	74	53
December	24.4	9.1	31.8	1959, December 15	3.3	1954, December 31	84	58
Annual	32.0	19.0					71	51

APPENDIX

TABLE III—Statistics of Cultivated and Irrigated Areas (in hectares), 1377 Fasli (1969-70)

Tahsil and District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Cultivated area				Double cropped area		
									Total area	Unculturable area	Area irrigated by				
											Canals	Tube wells		Other wells	Tanks lakes and ponds	Other sources	Total irrigated areas	Unirrigated area	Net cultivated area
Bilgram		1,51,839	20,649	21,039	4,967	5,974	3,462	935	1,317	16,655	93,496	1,10,151	43,937		
Hardoi		1,63,772	17,402	31,423	18,751	7,524	2,378	2,333	—	30,986	83,961	1,14,947	31,093		
Sandila		1,43,923	20,773	35,073	17,430	6,070	1,392	343	49	25,284	62,793	88,077	32,850		
Shahabad		1,39,524	18,139	56,181	3,599	1,311	477	1,731	—	7,118	5,086	65,204	2,783		
District total		5,92,058	76,963	1,43,716	44,747	20,879	7,709	5,342	1,366	80,043	2,98,336	3,78,379	1,10,663		

TABLE IV (i)—*Areas under Principal Crops, Tahsil Bilgram*

Fasli year			Area (in acres) under principal crops				
			Rabi		Kharif		
			Wheat pure and mixed	Gram pure and mixed	Paddy	Jowar	Bajra
1			2	3	4	5	6
1365*	..	..	1,34,126	49,283	18,090	32,334	19,920
1366	..	..	1,43,458	47,697	21,855	14,223	15,853
1367	..	..	84,646	32,312	17,885	23,309	10,316
1368	..	..	95,624	39,199	22,249	22,379	15,489
1369	..	..	1,61,081	32,463	25,029	28,606	12,982
1370	..	..	1,33,266	35,083	17,585	28,874	14,630
1371	..	..	1,23,474	44,017	29,199	34,671	15,111
1372	}	.	Data not available because of consolidation				
1373		..					
1374		..					
1375	..	..	23,504	23,952	18,452	33,373	16,196
1376	..	..	45,001	79,331	19,555	33,826	15,664
1377	..	..	55,056	97,833	21,734	33,430	14,317

*Fasli 1365=1957-58 A. D.

TABLE IV (ii) —Areas under Principal Crops, Tahsil Hardoi

Fasli year	Rabi (in acres)					Kharif (in acres)					
	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Paddy	Ground-nut	Sugar-cane	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1368*	86,196	34,194	14,620	10,200	40,051	7,605	11,038	43,760	24,886	16,867	
1369	93,112	35,200	8,135	11,001	35,133	6,912	12,632	45,866	34,125	18,455	
1370	1 04,122	33,134	10,320	8,554	38,667	8,122	13,142	48,311	36,452	21,051	
1371	95,426	38,113	7,835	6,742	39,138	5,031	16,132	46,321	40,312	20,315	
1372	88,132	40,302	7,485	8,528	32,838	4,822	17,312	48,154	39,312	19,222	
1373	86,333	41,318	6,122	9,313	39,432	4,933	18,932	50,152	38,415	18,674	
1374	77,992	42,560	7,127	5,110	50,192	4,758	19,979	51,348	38,997	15,724	
1375	95,280	52,822	7,882	8,400	38,056	3,683	22,370	45,690	47,466	7,844	
1376	95,212	53,484	7,784	8,275	33,626	4,074	18,552	45,893	39,393	15,570	
1377	1,22,445	37,040	7,955	8,135	33,879	4,634	21,502	47,424	40,485	21,300	

*1368 Fasli=1960-61 A.D.

TABLE IV (iii) —Areas under Principal Crops, Tahsil Sandila

Fasli year	Rabi (in acres)				Kharif (in acres)						
	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Wheat mixed	Maize	Jowar	Bajra	Paddy	Urd	Sugar-cane	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1369*	21,002	29,471	8,199	2,772	9,104	9,280	3,170	16,520	6,394	2,393	
1370	22,439	31,504	11,563	4,277	9,773	11,802	4,377	19,080	7,411	3,015	
1371	26,425	36,136	13,559	9,983	15,439	20,292	5,341	28,983	6,590	3,517	
1372	38,613	31,966	16,125	22,696	24,620	22,043	7,964	36,997	9,878	5,021	
1373	34,093	33,785	17,781	21,375	10,621	21,873	8,624	27,197	5,925	7,389	
1374	51,631	29,136	10,626	23,039	25,758	26,946	7,420	36,080	6,813	4,700	
1375	59,891	28,828	11,429	23,350	33,006	28,993	7,652	37,869	5,850	3,260	
1376	35,434	22,337	8,323	58,784	33,687	29,096	7,079	37,250	5,906	3,368	
1377	58,551	38,030	8,972	16,430	35,218	26,581	8,288	23,463	6,420	6,368	

*1369 Fasli=1961-62 A.D.

*1369 Fasli=1961-62 A.D.

TABLE IV (iv) — *Areas under Principal Crops, Tahsil Shahabad*

Fasli year	Rabi (in acres)				Kharif (in acres)				
	Wheat	Wheat and gram	Barley	Gram	Jowar	Bajra	Paddy	Maize	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1369*	..	40,557	37,319	12,622	21,631	3,486	5,702	45,827	1,001
1370	..	41,242	37,872	13,241	19,642	3,524	4,996	47,372	1,136
1371	..	41,475	38,246	13,401	20,372	3,534	5,034	46,896	1,118
1372	..	42,174	38,602	13,896	21,896	3,496	5,437	48,456	2,134
1373	..	36,156	39,896	12,894	16,867	2,953	7,348	49,356	4,346
1374	..	19,242	42,337	10,342	14,352	2,796	7,876	48,398	42,998
1375	..	18,251	48,256	8,436	8,624	2,642	8,654	46,248	4,252
1376	..	17,058	30,087	9,454	12,212	2,305	12,452	53,263	1,195
1377	..	25,320	71,552	3,360	3,310	3,412	489	22,245	27
1378	..	64,475	20,334	6,175	10,420	10,085	15,511	35,619	9,302

*1360 Fasli=1961-62 A. D.

TABLE V (i-a)—*Receipt (in Rupees-), Zila Parishad, Hardoi*

Year	Government grants	Education (including industrial and technical)	Medical and public health	Cattle pounds	Fairs and exhibitions	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	27,10,673	1,65,984	1,575	39,046	700	2,02,123	31,20,101
1962-63	27,75,186	1,73,042	4,323	57,478	400	1,92,807	32,03,236
1963-64	29,87,978	1,85,865	2,403	54,276	496	1,77,770	34,08,788
1964-65	33,14,525	2,19,550	7,017	45,344	..	2,26,438	38,12,874
1965-66	40,40,221	2,50,422	4,233	58,472	913	2,40,561	45,94,822
1966-67	52,02,732	2,12,903	6,397	56,390	601	3,11,964	57,90,207
1967-68	52,28,331	2,23,852	6,442	60,155	..	3,88,970	59,07,750
1968-69	56,96,354	2,26,195	6,406	94,057	..	3,59,997	63,83,009
1969-70	72,52,363	2,73,357	7,159	1,10,382	..	3,60,919	80,04,179
1970-71	73,21,193	2,74,905	5,002	80,966	..	4,22,440	81,04,506

TABLE V (i-b)—*Expenditure (in Rupees), Zila Parishad, Hardoi*

Year	General administra- tion and collection charges	Education (including industrial and technical)	Medical and public health	Public works	Fairs and exhibi- tions	Other heads	Total expendi- ture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	86,263	23,94,575	1,45,898	1,83,773	399	1,68,143	29,79,047
1962-63	88,722	24,68,106	1,33,408	2,19,006	415	1,46,537	30,56,194
1963-64	87,988	24,66,730	1,41,861	2,53,616	504	90,736	30,41,435
1964-65	89,750	31,48,099	1,60,221	1,75,379	389	1,63,123	37,36,961
1965-66	1,01,011	44,06,861	1,73,140	1,76,188	372	1,52,418	50,09,990
1966-67	1,00,188	47,50,927	1,63,128	3,16,552	794	1,35,891	54,67,480
1967-68	1,03,723	49,07,535	1,66,167	1,84,345	1,031	1,35,872	54,98,673
1968-69	1,08,133	51,69,133	1,55,792	3,86,878	1,109	1,93,728	60,14,773
1969-70	1,15,013	54,28,646	1,58,237	5,93,818	436	1,33,623	63,79,733
1970-71	1,11,954	81,83,280	1,68,264	3,41,541	970	1,68,077	89,74,086

TABLE V (ii-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board Bilgram

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property, etc., other than taxes	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Totals receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	41,506	1,777	10,661	20,365	..	74,309	1,48,618
1962-63	36,386	1,821	7,800	50,341	..	1,46,348	2,92,696
1963-64	42,184	1,377	6,657	38,276	50,000	88,494	1,76,988
1964-65	48,474	1,851	11,684	28,909	..	90,918	1,81,836
1965-66	74,818	2,337	23,606	46,668	..	1,47,429	2,94,858
1966-67	76,010	3,191	23,623	46,554	..	1,49,378	2,98,756
1967-68	70,654	2,619	21,535	50,054	..	1,44,862	2,89,724
1968-69	96,022	2,966	21,096	51,054	..	1,71,138	3,42,276
1969-70	98,790	4,054	36,992	84,898	..	2,24,739	4,49,473
1970-71	97,188	3,089	4,116	73,748	..	2,16,577	4,31,718

TABLE V (ii-b)—*Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board Bilgram*

Year		General adminis- tration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health	Education	Miscellan- eous	Other sources	Total- expendi- ture
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	..	21,326	3,701	20,820	12,918	16,173	74,938	1,49,876
1962-63	..	19,795	3,549	1,58,485	16,791	18,197	2,16,817	4,33,634
1963-64	..	24,121	6,162	1,12,786	18,134	18,507	1,79,710	3,59,420
1964-65	..	23,791	5,016	30,084	38,171	13,817	1,10,879	2,21,758
1965-66	..	31,641	8,353	1,11,681	50,173	18,487	2,20,335	4,40,670
1966-67	..	31,515	8,632	41,550	23,176	34,393	1,39,266	2,78,532
1967-68	..	34,836	6,270	36,835	20,723	28,342	1,27,006	2,54,012
1968-69	..	40,556	6,849	1,11,493	30,001	24,192	2,13,091	4,26,182
1969-70	..	54,310	7,477	65,180	46,499	41,516	2,14,982	4,29,964
1970-71	..	50,074	14,506	78,625	41,776	48,422	2,33,403	4,66,806

TABLE V (iii-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board Hardoi

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property, etc, other than taxes	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	2,37,890	2,767	81,027	1,59,692	11,412	4,92,788	9,85,576
1962-63	2,25,122	3,704	87,704	1,63,701	23,570	5,03,801	10,07,602
1963-64	2,25,779	2,635	93,057	1,41,345	16,866	4,79,682	9,59,364
1964-65	2,69,995	2,289	1,05,622	1,48,530	11,054	5,37,490	10,74,980
1965-66	3,54,193	2,479	92,598	2,50,575	25,512	7,25,337	14,50,414
1966-67	3,35,538	2,952	1,18,236	2,07,696	20,226	6,34,648	13,19,296
1967-68	3,81,335	3,961	1,34,482	1,97,403	60,973	7,98,154	15,76,308
1968-69	4,27,722	5,265	1,75,538	2,14,770	82,434	8,55,729	17,61,458
1969-70	4,15,220	6,098	1,33,722	2,89,702	1,57,071	10,01,813	20,03,616
1970-71	4,28,605	5,253	1,08,991	2,87,726	82,075	9,12,150	18,24,800

TABLE V (iii-b) — *Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board Hardoi*

Year	General adminis- tration and col- lection charges	Public safety	Public health and sanitation	Educa- tion	Miscella- neous	Other heads	Total expen- diture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	44,612	33,249	1,50,411	73,930	1,22,440	38,364	4,33,007
1962-63	40,123	28,978	1,36,486	91,989	1,36,260	45,131	4,78,967
1963-64	44,013	701	1,66,666	87,081	1,44,583	38,648	4,79,692
1964-65	44,868	876	2,38,923	82,049	1,56,357	70,893	5,93,966
1965-66	47,990	34,313	2,03,954	99,103	1,79,362	81,799	6,46,521
1966-67	47,398	72,121	2,63,655	86,725	1,96,787	75,178	7,42,864
1967-68	50,295	56,481	3,72,548	90,690	2,70,029	35,813	8,75,856
1968-69	49,818	58,790	3,26,302	1,00,097	3,10,481	12,936	8,58,424
1969-70	46,945	60,042	3,49,279	1,45,838	3,43,918	15,751	9,61,773
1970-71	52,992	39,661	1,79,147	1,31,710	3,33,301	15,113	7,51,924

TABLE V (iv-a) *Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Pihani*

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from Municipal property etc. other than taxes	Grants and contribution	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	■
1961-62	45,737	1,545	3,253	32,340	..	..	82,875
1962-63	45,090	1,283	3,549	48,906	..	..	98,828
1963-64	43,363	1,118	3,169	36,152	..	..	83,802
1964-65	43,682	1,171	4,121	27,427	..	..	76,401
1965-66	50,243	745	3,316	43,372	..	..	97,676
1966-67	55,475	1,297	6,480	49,513	..	500	1,13,265
1967-68	60,517	1,460	4,004	51,986	..	142	1,18,109
1968-69	60,780	2,213	4,465	52,371	..	208	1,20,037
1969-70	57,336	3,849	3,319	62,503	..	..	1,27,007
1970-71	59,363	2,437	5,969	65,226	..	..	1,32,995

TABLE V (iv-b) — *Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Pihani*

Year	General administra- tion and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and sanitation	Education	Miscel- laneous	Other sources	Total expendi- ture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	24,696	5,205	34,651	24,740	7,483	300	98,075
1962-63	27,295	4,703	13,618	29,992	10,306	..	85,913
1963-64	26,270	6,543	16,255	31,429	15,671	311	96,481
1964-65	26,828	6,525	17,078	30,748	3,465	..	84,644
1965-66	28,706	6,045	19,865	39,029	4,651	..	98,297
1966-67	30,491	6,919	20,310	49,819	4,547	..	1,12,086
1967-68	37,144	7,106	20,778	49,419	4,321	..	1,18,768
1968-69	39,368	8,548	28,882	42,598	5,401	..	1,24,797
1969-70	38,080	9,271	24,731	50,440	5,279	..	1,27,791
1970-71	39,463	9,471	25,500	52,813	4,918	..	1,32,165

TABLE V (v-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Sandi

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property, etc. apart from taxes	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	60,605	1,572	7,758	41,881	5,225	..	1,17,041
1962-63	68,788	1,225	8,125	29,768	5,480	..	1,13,386
1963-64	69,555	1,597	8,748	25,688	3,833	..	1,09,421
1964-65	62,915	1,225	7,803	48,690	22,018	..	1,72,651
1965-66	78,619	1,510	13,930	30,179	4,213	..	1,28,451
1966-67	84,730	1,914	15,768	84,230	2,991	..	1,89,633
1967-68	1,02,676	1,644	20,069	49,619	4,347	..	1,78,355
1968-69	1,11,858	1,526	15,287	45,445	14,762	..	1,88,878
1969-70	1,16,942	4,293	18,518	77,235	4,358	..	2,21,346
1970-71	1,29,488	3,084	15,654	1,54,132	7,879	..	3,10,237

TABLE V (v-b) — Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board Sandi

Year	General adminis- tration and col- lection charges	Public safety	Public health	Education	Contri- bution	Miscel- laneous	Other heads	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1961-62	..	6,803	12,028	8,170	..	44,473	963	87,258
1962-63	..	6,800	42,226	13,141	1,000	46,062	963	1,27,389
1963-64	..	6,256	26,519	22,382	..	50,483	963	1,24,861
1964-65	..	7,603	25,498	30,218	..	8,575	963	1,08,055
1965-66	..	7,953	47,899	37,180	1,600	22,094	963	1,51,881
1966-67	..	8,762	57,653	33,133	..	14,391	963	1,52,716
1967-68	..	9,819	50,218	37,156	..	17,348	963	1,60,170
1968-69	..	10,135	78,674	47,995	150	13,050	963	1,95,777
1969-70	..	12,542	29,751	57,993	..	9,800	963	1,57,717
1970-71	..	34,922	1,07,292	70,365	5,958	14,776	1,090	2,86,398

TABLE V (vi-a) —Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Sandila

Year	Municipal rates and Taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property, etc., other than taxes	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	1,505	43,225	94,417	7,365	2,73,998
1962-63	1,14,391	50,729	79,355	2,531	2,50,387
1963-64	1,28,922	2,182	84,343	3,235	2,67,714
1964-65	1,37,992	1,458	67,885	1,883	2,61,397
1965-66	1,73,179	1,550	96,988	6,233	3,33,643
1966-67	1,71,197	2,143	1,09,850	3,327	3,55,035
1967-68	1,74,166	1,934	3,65,883	15,141	6,34,711
1968-69	1,67,552	2,360	1,17,341	2,928	3,56,725
1969-70	1,85,885	3,276	1,83,113	10,580	4,69,526
1970-71	1,79,054	3,463	1,43,266	3,272	4,34,830

TABLE V (vi-b) —Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Shahabad

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and sanitation	Education	Miscellaneous	Other heads	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	—	8,751	77,502	36,307	68,139	11,430	2,38,582
1962-63	..	8,892	1,06,621	42,781	67,720	222	2,65,957
1963-64	..	9,117	92,524	44,856	73,441	1,480	2,73,977
1964-65	..	9,213	75,424	40,408	72,594	16,930	2,54,325
1965-66	..	11,567	99,815	51,431	81,896	25,650	3,09,913
1966-67	..	10,108	1,09,467	67,165	92,657	52,521	3,76,166
1967-68	..	13,356	99,291	63,311	1,12,212	49,193	3,82,042
1968-69	..	12,860	1,05,276	62,975	1,12,298	31,324	3,72,294
1969-70	..	13,660	1,19,646	79,359	1,37,367	33,782	4,31,711
1970-71	..	14,988	1,04,570	1,16,313	1,09,996	37,619	4,24,824

TABLE V (vii-a) —Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Shahabad

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property, etc., other than taxes	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	—	1,429	82,715	1,26,772	2,792	150	3,71,559
1962-63	—	2,165	96,758	1,54,700	4,111	50	4,18,808
1963-64	—	1,834	1,01,738	1,32,568	1,932	475	3,97,341
1964-65	—	2,072	1,08,234	1,15,135	1,735	725	3,90,093
1965-66	..	1,976	1,20,445	1,67,514	2,953	1,862	4,95,598
1966-67	—	2,741	1,11,598	1,58,338	2,278	650	4,90,321
1967-68	..	3,298	1,33,128	1,69,686	3,590	8,914	5,73,881
1968-69	..	4,344	1,32,043	1,77,094	5,909	7,830	6,11,504
1969-70	..	4,663	1,94,832	2,36,681	8,719	10,254	7,48,650
1970-71	..	4,084	1,40,053	2,87,059	5,468	8,233	7,69,037

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TABLE V (vi-b).—Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Sandila

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public Health and sanitation	Education	Miscellaneous	Other heads	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	..	18,512	1,39,211	1,44,418	18,284	305	3,87,983
1962-63	..	67,750	1,25,280	1,64,921	24,286	575	3,95,540
1963-64	..	67,731	95,564	1,61,565	20,438	775	3,60,186
1964-65	..	73,082	1,15,253	1,72,945	24,058	1,550	4,02,096
1965-66	..	73,775	91,743	1,96,484	31,293	2,050	4,18,428
1966-67	—	90,508	1,26,488	2,19,157	22,558	1,390	4,88,529
1967-68	..	1,00,144	2,18,739	2,53,304	30,010	320	6,29,954
1968-69	..	99,155	1,87,516	2,50,020	23,681	9,473	6,43,398
1969-70	..	96,543	2,69,821	2,95,390	31,468	718	7,32,064
970-71	..	1,05,068	2,66,634	2,88,468	32,201	3,612	7,36,766

TABLE V (vii).—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Madhoganj

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)						
	Government grants	Taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other heads	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1961-62	—	7,636	19,422	36,667	2,926	14,104	5,526	8,473	30,399	
1962-63	—	7,020	16,767	33,176	2,105	18,376	7,001	9,298	36,780	
1963-64	—	5,005	14,628	31,443	2,144	14,858	10,116	5,594	32,712	
1964-65	—	8,442	15,497	31,036	2,162	14,509	6,574	4,695	27,940	
1965-66	—	7,402	12,922	33,746	2,106	13,224	983	15,667	31,980	
1966-67	..	2,812	9,052	20,278	2,529	22,293	16,844	8,762	50,428	
1967-68	—	21,012	6,404	34,296	2,908	15,913	4,981	11,927	35,729	
1968-69	—	20,952	27,078	54,521	2,317	18,448	11,049	11,931	43,745	
1969-70	—	18,360	7,733	32,717	2,885	19,439	8,441	12,301	43,066	
1970-71	—	25,950	25,950	57,149	3,510	15,433	6,501	72,913	48,357	

TABLE V (ix) — Receipts and Expenditures, Town Area Mallanwan

Year	Receipts (in rupees)					Expenditure (in rupees)					
	Taxes	Fees	Government grants	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Light and sanitation	Maintenance of roads and lanes	Other heads	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1961-62	19,507	5,000	3,000	3,740	31,247	12,830	7,001	10,176	1,026	31,033	
1962-63	18,806	8,829	2,000	3,898	33,533	10,521	10,492	8,729	4,149	33,891	
1963-64	17,535	6,478	2,000	4,956	30,969	10,353	9,994	10,400	2,532	33,279	
1964-65	21,953	5,749	5,000	3,329	36,031	7,776	12,488	7,354	1,274	28,892	
1965-66	17,354	5,802	5,000	3,963	32,119	7,952	11,635	5,164	523	25,274	
1966-67	21,906	6,135	5,000	6,118	39,159	12,757	13,656	20,690	2,711	49,814	
1967-68	26,154	6,502	55,000	4,114	91,770	11,748	17,940	8,286	4,163	42,137	
1968-69	29,648	7,635	--	8,329	45,612	14,335	16,842	62,067	3,316	96,560	
1969-70	21,469	5,980	--	7,780	35,229	14,122	17,312	2,888	1,995	36,317	

TABLE VI (i) —General Education

Year	Junior Basic education				Senior Basic education				Higher Secondary education			
	Number of schools		Number of students		Number of schools		Number of students		Number of schools		Number of students	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1961	..	833	59,800	17,471	68	0,050	1,013	11	6,320	815		
1962	..	970	77,787	26,582	73	1,227	1,123	12	6,941	1,002		
1963	..	1,111	81,353	31,224	97	14,297	1,351	14	7,956	1,183		
1964	..	1,225	1,10,155	51,099	98	14,329	1,370	16	8,485	1,363		
1965	..	1,214	1,03,401	51,158	101	14,321	1,558	16	9,159	2,150		
1966	..	1,233	1,16,740	61,975	108	15,298	2,512	17	10,425	2,511		
1967	..	1,235	1,19,817	62,010	115	16,467	2,943	21	12,408	2,967		
1968	..	1,236	1,18,033	60,004	150	18,592	2,869	21	13,202	3,169		
1969	..	1,243	1,24,245	73,420	160	19,200	3,018	22	15,001	3,556		
1970	..	1,246	1,33,098	77,771	169	22,081	3,368	25	16,179	3,716		

TABLE VI (ii) — Higher Education

Year	Bachelor's degree					
	Number of colleges		Number of students		Faculties functioning	
	For girls alone	For others	Men	Women		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1966	1	100	13	Art	
1967	1	135	20	Art	
1968	1	210	63	Art	
1969	1	462	83	Art	
1970	1	675	102	Art	



TABLE VII—Fairs, 1961

Village/town	Name	Date	Approximate attendance
1	2	3	4
BILGRAM TAHSIL			
Adampur	Cattle fair	June 1 to 15	1,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sravana	1,000
Ditto	Bramhivart fair	Bhadra, <i>sukla</i> 8	15,000
Atwa	Sati-ka-Mela	Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 7	5,000
Barahuwan	Ditto	Magha, <i>sukla</i> 7	2,000
Beriaghat	Ganga Ashnan	Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10	4,000
Bilgram	Bilsari Devi	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 8	2,000
Ditto	Mansha Nath	Sravana, <i>sukla</i> 15	1 000
Chhibramau	Ganga Ashnan	Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10	2,000
Jafarpur	Mahabir Baba	Vaisakha	1,000
Madhoganj	Lil Bihar	Bhadra, <i>sukla</i> 14	4,000
Mallanwan	Man Devi	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 8	700
Ditto	Ditto	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 8	2,000
Ditto	Ram Lila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1 to 10	5,000
Mondighat	Ganga Ashnan	Magha	3,000
Meora	Ditto	Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10	1,500
Meura Ghat	Ditto	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	15,000
Rajghat	Ditto	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	15,000
Shahpur	Ditto	Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10	3,000
Simaria	Cattle fair	Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 15	8,000
Ditto	Ditto	Pausa	5,000
HARDOI TAHSIL			
Ahirori	Babaji	Asadha, <i>sukla</i> 15	500
Atwa Kataiya	Cattle fair	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 15	650
Aureni	Banjar Baba	Vaisakha, <i>krishna</i> 30	500
Babhna Khera	Cattle fair	Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 15	2,000
Bahar	Deviji	Phalguna, <i>sukla</i> 13	500
Bara	Cattle fair	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 15	750
Bargawan	Turant Math Mahadeo	Phalguna, <i>Krishna</i> 13	700

(Continued)

I	2	3	4
Barsohiga	Param Hansa	Agrahayana	3,000
Barwan	Mahatma Khaki	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 9	500
Bhojwa	Jindpir	Vaisakha	1,000
Dohi	Dadhich fair	Agrahayana, <i>krishna</i> 6	4,000
Dayalganj	Deviji	Jyaistha, <i>Krishna</i> 30	500
Godanpur	Cattle fair	Chaitra	800
Ditto	Ditto	Sravana, <i>krishna</i> 1 to 14	1,000
Gopamau	Lalpir (Urs)	Jyaistha and Agrahayana	400
Hardoi	Ram Lila	January 1 to 31	15,000
Ditto	Hardoi Baba	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10	9,000
Ditto	Sharman Devi	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 8	20,000
Hariawan	Phulmoti	Asadha, <i>sukla</i>	—
Manpur	Cattle fair	January 1 to 31	15,000
Marari	Mela Marari	Pausa, <i>krishna</i> 30	700
Pong	Cattle fair	Vaisakha	2,000
Rara	Ditto	Pausa	1,000
Sakaha	Shankarji	Sravana, <i>sukla</i> 13	20,000
Ditto	Turant Math Mahadeo	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	2,000
Tandiawan	Deviji	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 8	600
Udra	Cattle fair	Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10 to 30 Asadha, <i>krishna</i>	6,500
SANDILA TAHSIL			
Atwa	Deviji	Vaisakha	250
Bharawan	Ram Lila	Agrahayana (15 days)	1,000
Birwa	Cattle fair	Vaisakha	3,000
Gausganj	Ditto	Jyaistha and Asadha	10,000
Hajipur	Brahmadeo	Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 4	500
Kachchona	Cattle fair	Agrahayana	5,000
Kakrali	Ditto	Jyaistha	5,000
Konarpur	Deviji	Vaisakha, <i>Sukla</i> 13	500
Kothawan	Parikrama	Phalguna	9,000
Parsa	Baba Paras Ramji	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 15	250
Shiam Daspur	Cattle fair	Pausa	3,000

(Continued)

1	2	3	4
TAHSIL SHAHABAD			
Abdullah Nagar	Vishnu Bhagwan	Agrahayana	500
Amtara	Baba Khem Karanji	Asvina (no fixed date)	2,000
Anagpur	Dhanush Yagya	Vaisakha	2,000
Bhagwantpur	Ram Lila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1 to 10	1,000
Ditto	Baba Param Hansa	Asvina (no fixed date)	2,000
Bharkhani	Banshi Baba	Chaitra	400
Bilakapur	Makrande	Agrahayana	600
Bilsar Hussain	Baba Kanhaiya Lal	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 30	500
Jahanikhhera	Babaji	Chaitra	350
Jogipur	Pathvani Devi	Chaitra	1,000
Khumaripur	Cattle fair	Vaisakha, <i>krishna</i> 30	2,000
Lakhanaur	Ram Lila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1 to 10	1,000
Man Nagla	Deviji	Kartika	4,000
Mansur Nagar	Agrahayana	Agrahayana	500
Nagla Lothu	Ram Lila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1 to 10	2,000
Pandariya	Ditto	Agrahayana	1,000
Rampur Hirdaiya	Ditto	Asvina <i>sukla</i> 1 to 10	3,000
Sadat Nagar	Ditto	Agrahayana	250
Ditto	Deviji	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 30	300
Sarherjo	Ditto	Agrahayana	400
Shahabad	Sankata Devi	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 1 to 8	1,500
Ditto	Ram Lila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1 to 10	10,000
Ditto	Narvada fair	Kartika	4,000
Tara Gaon	Deviji	Agrahayana	600
Udheranpur	Chaiti	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 1 to 8	200
Ditto	Ram Lila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1 to 10	3,000

TABLE VIII—*Inspection Houses, Dak Bungalows, etc.*

Village/town	Name	Managing authority
1	2	3
TAHSIL BILGRAM		
Bilgram	Inspection House	Public Works Department
Bhikaripur Kotia	Ditto	Canal Department
Madhoganj	Ditto	Ditto
Mallawan	Ditto	Public Works Department
Sandi	Dak Bungalow	Zila Parishad
TAHSIL HARDOI		
Azizpur	Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Baghauli	Ditto	Ditto
Bawan	Ditto	Ditto
Bazpur Naktora	Ditto	Ditto
Behta	Behta Umrao Inspection House	Ditto
Gulamau	Inspection House	Ditto
Hardoi	Special class inspection House	Ditto
Hardoi	Attached Inspection House	Ditto
Hardoi	Inspection House	Public Works Department
Hardoi	Ditto	Zila Parishad
Hardoi	Rest House	Soldiers', Sailor and Airmens' Board
Kamrauli	Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Kullahi	Ditto	Ditto
Pachkohra	Ditto	Ditto
Sathra	Ditto	Ditto
Sikrohri	Ditto	Ditto
Toni	Ditto	Ditto
Umrapur	Ditto	Ditto
TAHSIL SANDILA		
Balamau	Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Beniganj	Dak Bungalow	Zila Parishad
Bharawan	Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Dhikunni	Ditto	Ditto

1	2	3
Gyanpur	Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Jarha	Ditto	Ditto
Palia Raisingh	Ditto	Ditto
Sarehri	Ditto	Ditto
Sandila	Ditto	Ditto
TAHSIL SHAHABAD		
Ayari	Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Manjhla	Ditto	Ditto
Nagla Bhainsi	Ditto	Ditto
Naibasti	Ditto	Ditto
Nazampur	Ditto	Ditto
Pali	Ditto	Zila Parishad
Pihani	Ditto	Ditto
Pihani	Ditto	Irrigation Department
Pihani	Ditto	Public Works Department
Saidapur	Todarpur Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Shahabad	Inspection House	Ditto
Shahabad	Ditto	Public Works Department

TABLE IX—*Dharmsalas, Youth Hostels, Hotels (Licensed),
Tourist Homes, etc.*

Place	Name	Facilities available	Management
TAHSIL BILGRAM			
NIL			
TAHSIL HARDOI			
Hardoi	Agrawal Dharmsala	Lodging only	Private
Ditto	Seth Bhuja Shal Dharmsala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Durga Ram Swarup Dharmsala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Babu Ram Dharmsala	Ditto	Ditto
TAHSIL SANDILA			
Sandila	Raja Durga Prasad Dharmsala	Lodging only	Private
TAHSIL SHAHABAD			
Shahabad	Khatttri Dharmsala	Lodging only	Private

TABLE X—Post-offices, 1970

In the list below

■ stands for savings bank

T stands for telegraph

PCO stands for public call office

(Name in capital letters are sub-post-offices. Others are branch post-offices)

Name of post-office	Facilities available	Name of post-office	Facilities available
1	2	1	2
Behar	S	BEHENDAR	
Bawan	S	Asahi Azampur	S
Behta Gokul	S	Bahlo'pur	S
Bhadaicha	S	Baragaon	S
Bhadeora	S	Barauli	S
Chandeli	S	Bhatauli	S
Hardoi Rara	S	Behendarkhurd	S
Hariawan	S	Dewari	S
Kankendi	S	Hia	S
Khajurahra	S, T, PCO	Korauni	S
Kondah	S	Khajohna	S
Kurseri	S	Mandar	S
Kutwapur	S	Subhankhera	S
Maholiashoopur	S	Zahidpur	S
Manpur	S	BENIGANJ	S, T, PCO
Mansooranagar	S	Bahuti	S
Mawaiya	S	Birwa	S
Nayagaon Mubarak- put	S	Erka Bhirka	S
Nir	S	Gondarao	S
Pilamahua	S	Hathaura	S
Purabahadur	S	Harraiya	S
Saitiyapur	S	Jairajpur	S
Sakatpur	S	Kalyanmal	S
Sakaha	S	Karimnagar Sunaua	S
Sathra	S	Kothawan	S
Sursa	S	Huiyan	S
Tateora	S	Mahgawan	S
Tolwa Ant Danpur	S	Nagwa	S
Turtipur	S	Raipur	S
Udra	S	Tikari	S
		Ugpur	S
AHIRORI		Umrari	S
Ahiri	S	BHAGWANT NAGAR	
Atwa Kataiya	S	BHARAWAN	S
Barkherwa	S	Atrauli	S
Bharail	S	Azmatpur	S
Gadeora	S	Bhatpur	S
Kalka	S	Chhatiarampur	S
Mangolapur	S	Chhawan	S
		Kauria	S
BAGHAULI		Majhgawan	S, T, PCO
Bamhnakhera	S	BILGRAM	S
Maheri	S	Andharra	S
Masit	S	Chhibramau	S
Meoni	S	Dabha	S
Pachkohra	S	Durgaganj	S, T, PCO
Victoriaganj	S	Jarelsherpur	S
		Noorpur Hathaura	S

(Continued)

1	2	1	2
Pasner	S	Bhithai	S
Tundwal	S	Matiamau	S
GOPAMAU	S	Nayagaon	S
Bahorawan	S	Purbawan	S
Bhainsari	S	Raghopur	S
Hariharpur	S	Shahpur Ganga	S
Tandiawan	S	PALF	
Thamarwa	S	Aliganj Nankheria	S
HARDOI KUT-CHERY	S	Anangpur	S
HARDOI BAZAR	S, T, PCO	Bharkhani	S
HARDOI R.S.	S, T, PCO	Daulatpur	S
HARDOI SUGAR MILLS	S, T, PCO	Harhamalkapur	S
HARPALPUR	S	Kamalpur	S
Arjunpur	S	Lakhmapur	S
Arwal	S	Maikpur	S
Barnai Chaterkha	S	Munder	S
Bohta Rampur	S	Pachdeora	S
Baran	S	Sahjanpur	S
Chandapur	S	Sahijpur	S
Dahelia	S	PIHANI	S, T, PCO
Khasaura	S	Abdullanagar	S
Malautha	S	Bandaraha	S
Palia	S	Bhogiapur	S
Pithnapur Nagaria	S	Bigawan	S
Semaria	S	Budhagaon	S
Tikar	S	Daheliarampur	S
Unchagaon	S	Jareli	S
KACHHAUNA	S, T, PCO	Mahmoodpur	S
Balamau village	S	Sarraian	S
Behsar	S	Manjhia	S
Birwasarsand	S	Mankapur	S
Gajoo	S	Panderwakot	S
Gausganj	S	Para	S
Kalauli	S	Rabha	S
Lonahra	S	Raingani	S
Tirwa Dahigawan	S	Saadatnagar	S
KOTEKALAN		Sirsa	S
MADHOGANJ	S, T, PCO	SANDI	S, T, PCO
Atwa Alimardanpur	S	Adampur	S
Gaura	S	Akhwalpur Malwa	S
Kursath	S	Barsothiya	S
Pahutera	S	Bamlapur	S
Parchal Rasoolpur	S	Barwan	S
Sadarpur HarDOI	S	Bootamau	S
Sahabad	S	Chachrapur	S
Shahpur BasDOI	S	Jareli Newada	S
Shuklapur Bhagat	S	Kuchila	S
Sontera	S	Lamkan	S
Udra Pachlai	S	Mansurpur	S
MALLAWAN	S, T, PCO	Nasauli Gopal	S
Barahuan	S	Shahpur Nau	S
Barauna	S	Shrimau	S
Babatmau	S	SANDILA	S, T, PCO
Bansa	S	Atselia	S
		Atwa Bhasin	S
		Chhanoiya	S
		Dalelnagar	S, T, PCO
		Dhikunni	S
		Goni Gondwa	S
		Jangaon	S
		Kashipur Baheria	S

1	2	1	2
Loomamau	S	Jamura	S
Malaiyan	S	Kaimi	■
Malehra	■	Kdra Sarraiyan	S
Majhgaon Gadaura	S	Manjhila	■
Mirnagar Ajgawan	S	Nagala Lothu	S
Raison	S	Pareli	■
Sandila Town	S	Saromannagar	S
Sarwa	S	Sarsawan	S
Sikrauri	S	Sikandarapur	S
Surveyn	S	Narkatra	
Tiria	S	Timurkhi	S
SHAHABAD	S,T,PCO	Singulapur	S
Anjhi R.S.	S	Tondarpur RS	S
Basatnagar	S	Tondarpur Village	S
Chhathia Dhanwar	S	Udhranpur	S
Fatehpur Gyand	■	Umrauli	■
Harrai	S	WHITEGANJ	■





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CONVERSION FACTORS

Money]

1 pie=0.52 paise

1 pice=1.56 paise

Linear Measure

1 inch=2.54 centimetres

1 foot=30.48 centimetres

1 yard=91.44 centimetres

1 mile=1.61 Kilometres

Square Measure

1 square foot=0.093 square metre

1 square yard=0.836 square metre

1 square mile=2.59 square kilometres=259 hectares

1 acre=0.405 hectare

Cubic Measure

1 cubic foot=0.028 cubic metre

Measure of Capacity

1 gallon (Imperial)=4.55 Litres

1seer* (80 tolas)=0.937 litre

Measure of Weight

1 tola=11.66 grams

1 Chhatak=58.32 grams

1 Seer*=933.10 grams

1 maund*=37.32 kilograms

1 ounce (Avoirdupois)=28.35 grams

1 pound (Avoirdupois)=453.59 grams

1 hundred weight=50.80 kilograms

1 ton=1,016.05 kilograms=1,016 metric tonnes

Thermometer Scales

1° Fahrenheit=9/5° Centigrade+32

*As defined in Indian Standards of Weight Act, 1939



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GLOSSARY

<i>Arhar</i>	.. Seeds of leguminous plant used for making dal
<i>Bajra</i>	.. Pearl-millet
<i>Baradari</i>	.. A house with twelve doors
<i>Chakla</i>	.. A unit of number of villages for the purpose of collection of revenue
<i>Chakladar</i>	.. Collector or farmer of revenue in Avadh under the Nawabs : officer in charge of Chakla
<i>Chaudhri</i>	.. Headman
<i>Dargah</i>	.. Shrine of Muslim saint
<i>Divan</i>	.. Collection of poems of a poet
<i>Faujdar</i>	.. Subordinate military officer
<i>Gotra</i>	.. Eponymous group descended from common ancestor in male line
<i>Gurukul</i>	.. Residential schools run by Gurus (teachers) in the past
<i>Idgah</i>	.. Place where Muslims say their Id prayers
<i>Imambara</i>	.. Building for performance of religious ceremonies etc., by Shia Muslims in memory of Imam Hasan and Husain and their followers
<i>Kankar</i>	.. Irregular concretion of impure calcareous matter, (often used for making lime or in road building)
<i>Karinda</i>	.. Steward of an estate
<i>Kavi-sammelan</i>	.. Symposium of Hindi poets
<i>Khandsari</i>	.. Indigenous sugar
<i>Mahal</i>	.. Unit of land under separate engagement for payment of land revenue
<i>Maida</i>	.. Fine wheat flour
<i>Maktab</i>	.. Muslim school
<i>Mansab</i>	.. Military rank under Mughals
<i>Maulavi</i>	.. Muslim teacher in a school teaching Persian or Urdu
<i>Mohalla</i>	.. Residential area in cities and towns
<i>Muafidar</i>	.. Rent free grantee of land
<i>Myitahid</i>	.. Shia theologian
<i>Mushaira</i>	.. Symposium of Urdu poets
<i>Nautanki</i>	.. Open-air folk theatre
<i>Nazim</i>	.. Head of a district with revenue, executive and judicial powers in Moghul days
<i>Niwar</i>	.. Thick stripe of woven cotton tape used in beds generally
<i>Niamate</i>	.. A territory under jurisdiction of <i>nazim</i>
<i>Pan</i>	.. Betel leaf

<i>Pathshala</i>	..	Hindu school
<i>Qanungo</i>	..	Petty reveaue official
<i>Qawwali</i>	..	Persian or Urdu verses rendered in a traditional style
<i>Qazi</i>	..	Religious functionary who solemnises Muslim marriages; a judge under Muslim rulers
<i>Sapinda</i>	..	Literally having the same <i>pinda</i> or funeral cake;an agnate within seven generation
<i>Takht</i>	..	Large rectangular wooden seat;(the word also means a throne in a different context)
<i>Tazia</i>	..	Representation of tomb of Hasan or Husain generally made of coloured paper and bamboo, and taken out in procession during Moharram
<i>Thanadar</i>	..	Officer in-charge of police-station
<i>Urs</i>	..	Celebration held in commemoration of death anniversary of Muslim saint at his tomb



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